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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Number 221 Based on data available through December 13, 1982

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's longest recession since the 1930s extended into its 15th month in October. Retail sales and housing starts edged higher, offering hope for better days ahead, but business investment continued its descent and total industrial production dropped to 11.4% below its pre-recession peak of July 1981. This caused further layoffs in manufacturing and another increase in the nation's jobless rate, which reached a post-Great Depression high of 10.4%. Unemployment climbed again in November--to 10.8% --as the recession's trough remained elusive. Most key indicators for November are not yet available, but fragmentary reports suggest that factory output slipped further despite another advance of consumer spending.

Encouraged by some relaxation of the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy, an accompanying decline of interest rates and a seven-month rise of the U.S. Commerce Department's index of "leading" indicators, economic forecasters now look to early 1983 for the recovery most of them originally thought would begin last summer or early fall. For this to happen, the homebuilding uptrend that started nearly a year ago will have to be sustained and the consumer will have to step up his outlays for new cars, household appliances and other durable goods.

Prospects of this occurring have been enhanced by the easing of interest rates, the moderation of inflation during the past year and some improvement in the financial status of households that have been saving more or repaying debts during the extended period of sluggish spending on big-ticket items.

Once the national economy turns back on an upward course, the rate of expansion is generally expected to be slugghish. Though down from extremely high levels of earlier in the year, mortgage interest rates are still high by historical standards and unlikely to support a genuine homebuilding boom. Also, the consumer spending recovery is likely to be subdued as long as unemployment remains near or above the double-digit level and until the caution engendered by several years of inflation-eroded take-home pay and hard economic times has eased. Moreover, business investment in new plant and equipment can be expected to stay depressed well into the recovery period. This adds up to an abnormally weak cyclical rebound and only a modest reduction of unemployment during 1983.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy continued to share the effects of the nationwide recession in October. Industrial activity slipped further and employment edged down in construction despite signs that a homebuilding recovery is in the making. There were partially offsetting gains in private sector service industries, but not enough to prevent total nonfarm employment from declining and unemployment from increasing.

According to the New Jersey Department of Labor's monthly sample survey of some 7,000 employers, nonfarm wage and salary employment moved down by 3,300 from September to October to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,056,000. Manufacturing jobs slipped by 4,400, with the largest cutbacks recorded in fabricated metals, machinery, primary metals, chemicals, and printing and publishing. Employment also dropped by 1,700 in construction.

An employment increase of 2,600 was recorded in private sector service activities, mostly because of the belated recall of adjunct staff at private colleges and other educational facilities. Because this seasonal staff recall was not recorded on employers' payrolls until after the September survey week, instead of during that week or earlier as in most years, employment in educational services was misleadingly low on a seasonally adjusted basis in September. The October increase simply compensated for that and did not represent a real employment gain. Employment in other service activities, including the public sector, was little changed in October after allowing for normal seasonal fluctuations.

October's employment loss brought the total drop of private sector nonfarm wage and salary jobs in New Jersey to 39,100 since the recession began in the summer of 1981.[1] Factory jobholding has declined by 64,300 since July 1981, or by 8.3%, and construction jobs have slipped by 2,600. Employment has increased by 27,200 over the same period in private service activities, thanks to continued hiring by medical facilities, educational institutions, insurance companies, banks, hotels, some retail establishments, and other employers who traditionally have been able to maintain or expand staffing levels during periods of recession. Most of these industries, of course, would have shown bigger increases in the absence of the economic slump.

The continued deterioration of manufacturing jobs may not have reached its end, even if industrial orders begin to pick up in the months immediately ahead. Though the average factory workweek lengthened by 0.2 hours in October to an estimated 40.2 hours, after declining almost steadily since early 1981, much of this was due to increased overtime in the transportation equipment industry. A generalized expansion of the workweek is not yet evident.

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[1] Public sector employment increased by 11,900 on a seasonally adjusted basis between pre-recession July 1981 and October 1982. Most of this is artificial, however, since the seasonally adjusted figures during the last several summers have been distorted by cutbacks in federally funded summer job programs. If compared more realistically with October 1981, this October's employment level in government was up only 2,100, with a loss of 2,100 state jobs offset by gains of 1,200 in federal agencies and 3,000 in local government. If compared with October 1980, public sector jobs were down 8,000.

Once new orders for industrial goods turn back up, employment expansion can be expected to lag by several months since employers normally prefer to pay overtime rather than hire until they are confident that increased orders will be sustained. Employers will also take advantage of labor-saving productivity improvements before expanding their payrolls and, in some industries, the initial wave of rising orders may be disproportionately channeled to under-utilized low-cost facilities in the Sun Belt. Recovery of factory jobs, therefore, cannot be expected to trace a recovery path as quick or pronounced as the decline that has occurred since July 1981.

Construction indicators show divergent movements that suggest better times ahead for homebuilders and a slackening of activity in nonresidential building from its stronger-than-national pace of the past couple of years. Thanks to declining mortgage interest rates and a substantial pent-up demand, residential building permits and contract awards have been on hesitant but definite uptrends since hitting recession lows last winter, pretty much mirroring national patterns though with less vigor. Nonresidential construction contracts, on the other hand, have declined since peaking during the second half of 1981. This reflects a national trend and is attributable to a combination of recession-related excess capacity and caution on the part of a business community awaiting signs of a sustained economic expansion.

The net effect of these divergent trends has been a small (4.7%) increase in the total dollar volume of construction contract awards for the first 10 months of this year in comparison with the same period in 1981. Allowing for the normal lag between contract award and actual construction--and discounting the effects of rising construction costs on the dollar volume of awards--this suggests a more or less stable employment level in construction during the months ahead.

One of the keys to national recovery is held by the consumer, who has been exhibiting somewhat greater willingness to spend but still remains cautious with regard to big ticket items like new cars. In New Jersey, retail sales have been on a rising trend since last winter. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the dollar volume of sales in the state climbed by about 12% from last December's low point to this September (the latest month for which data are available). After allowing for rising prices, the real movement of goods was up about 9 1/2%. While a cyclical gain of this magnitude is encouraging, the comparison is with a very poor sales performance last winter. Inflation-adjusted retail spending is still well below its 1979 peak and auto sales remain extremely sluggish. Based on new passenger car registration data through October, this year shapes up as the worst for new car sales since 1975 when the state's economy was in its deepest recession since the 1930s.

Claims under the regular state unemployment insurance program increased in October for the second month, reaching a seasonally adjusted weekly average of 140,100, or 4.7% of all workers covered by the unemployment insurance law. This increase followed a modest decline during the summer months and returned insured unemployment to about its average for the year to date. New Jersey's insured unemployment rate has fluctuated within a narrow range of between 4.5% and 4.9% since last December, after rising from a pre-recession low of 4.2%. Nationally, claims have risen much more steeply. For the first ten months of the year, regular state program claims were up from the comparable period in 1981 by 29.3% nationally and 11.5% in New Jersey.

The comparatively small magnitude of the cyclical increase of regular unemployment insurance claims roughly matches New Jersey's experience during the 1980 recession and is in marked contrast to the 1973-75 recession, when the state's insured unemployment rate soared from 4.4% to 8.8%. It does not, however, tell the whole story about unemployment.

Since March, an average of over 17,000 claimants have exhausted their benefit entitlement each month, many of them remaining without jobs. About 50,000 individuals in that situation were collecting Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) in October. This is a temporary federally-funded program that provides up to 10 weeks of additional benefits to unemployed workers who have been out of regular benefits. FSC began in September and is scheduled to expire on March 31, 1983. There also has been increased unemployment among persons entering the labor market who lack the prior work experience necessary to qualify for any kind of unemployment compensation.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *total* unemployment in New Jersey was at an estimated 332,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis during the week of the BLS October household survey. This represented 9.1% of the state's labor force. Independent estimates produced by the N.J. Department of Labor's Division of Planning and Research put October's jobless rate at 8.3% and the number of unemployed at 299,000. The Department has reason to believe, however, that its unemployment rate estimate may be biased on the low side by something on the order of one-half of a percentage point because of the failure of its estimating method to adequately reflect the degree of increased joblessness among new entrants to the labor market and former unemployment insurance claimants who have exhausted their benefit entitlements. Adjusting for this would put the state's estimate at about 8.8%, not significantly different from the rate estimated by BLS and up 1.6 percentage points from a pre-recession level of 7.2%.

BLS recently announced that New Jersey's unemployment rate jumped sharply to 9.9%--or 365,000 persons--in the November survey week. According to BLS, this occurred in the face of a 6,000 increase in the number of individuals with jobs and was attributable entirely to an influx into the labor market of 39,000 jobseekers, most of them ending up in the unemployment column. The N.J. Department of Labor questions the magnitude of these increases, believing that they may simply reflect sampling error. The Department's unemployment estimate for November was not yet available as this was written, but based on partially available data, its analysts believe that the true unemployment rate for November was probably in the neighborhood of 9%, after allowing for the above-mentioned conservative bias of their own methodology.

While New Jersey's unemployment problem is serious in either case, it is not quite as bad as for the nation as a whole where joblessness reached 10.8% in November, the worst in more than 40 years. Because of the state's comparatively small cyclical increases of unemployment insurance claims during the 1980 and current recessions, New Jersey has not had to borrow from the federal government in order to pay benefits since 1978. While a number of other states have been forced to go to the well, New Jersey's original debt of $735 million incurred during and in the aftermath of the steep 1974-75 recession has been reduced to about $521 million. The trust fund is currently in a precarious position, however, and it is likely that borrowing will be necessary to cover a cash flow shortage before the winter is over.

As always, New Jersey's economic prospects for the year ahead are tied closely to those for the nation as a whole. This probably means rising orders for consumer goods and increased housing starts in the State, coupled with a continued slowdown of nonresidential construction and orders for capital equipment until the recovery is well underway. Employment should increase, though not as fast as nationally, and unemployment can be expected to recede slowly after peaking sometime this winter.

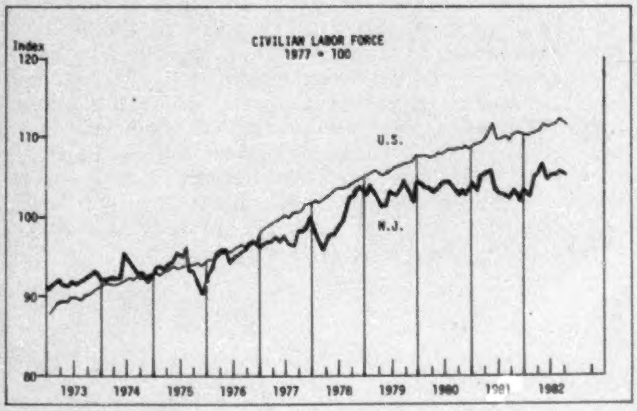
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

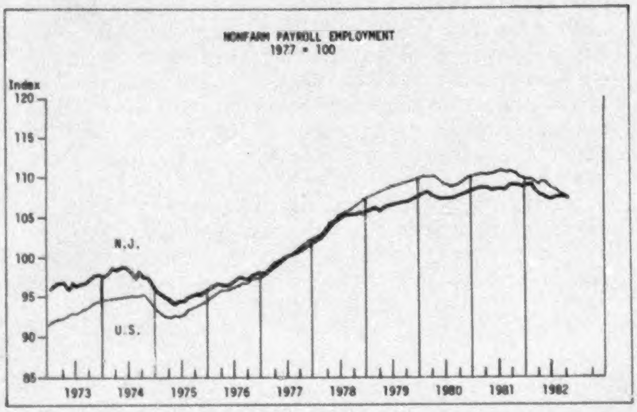
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8099	$ 8078	$ 7558	Aug	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.2	+ 7.1
$ 3241	$ 3138	$ 3090	Sep	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 3.6	+ 2.0
1798	1801	2035	Aug	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	-10.8	INA
55	35	12	Nov'81	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+24.8	INA
57.5	67.8	50.9	Sep	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	-19.0	-15.2
$ 283.2	$ 318.7	$ 327.7	Oct	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 4.7	- 3.8
$ 115.2	$ 112.7	$ 124.4	Oct	Residential*	S-18	- 2.3	-10.3
$ 119.6	$ 150.2	$ 181.6	Oct	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 1.4	- 1.6
$ 48.4	$ 55.9	$ 21.7	Oct	Nonbuilding*		+29.5	+ 4.5
3056.6	3059.9	3099.0	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.5	- 1.5
712.1	716.5	770.4	Oct	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 5.4	- 6.2
2344.5	2343.4	2328.6	Oct	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.1	- 0.1
332	337	255	Oct	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+24.3	+29.2
9.1	9.2	7.1	Oct	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
140.1	136.3	123.3	Oct	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+11.5	+29.3
4.7	4.6	4.2	Oct	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.2	40.0	40.7	Oct	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 1.3	- 2.6
$ 8.77	$ 8.71	$ 8.16	Oct	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.2	+ 6.6
$352.55	$348.40	$332.25	Oct	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 5.9	+ 4.0

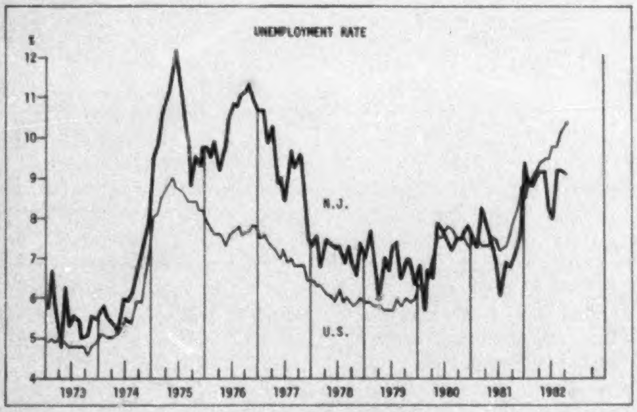
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

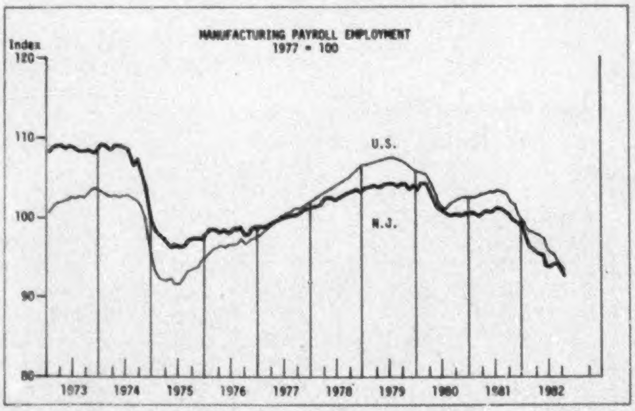
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

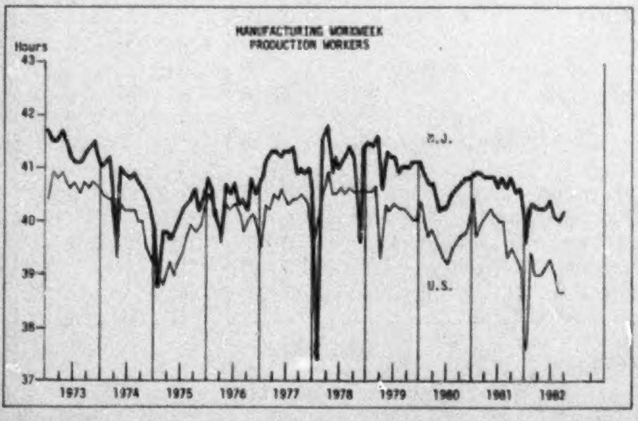
New Jersey and the United States

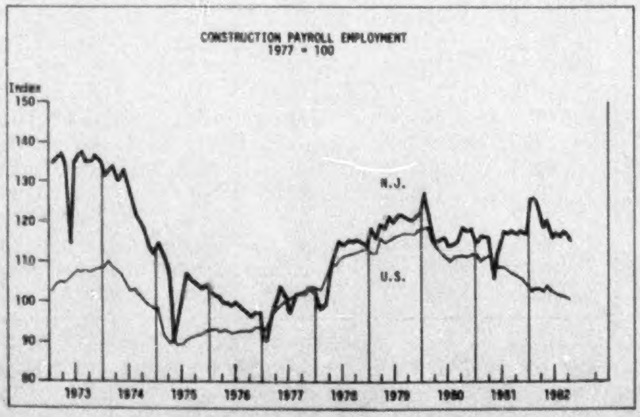




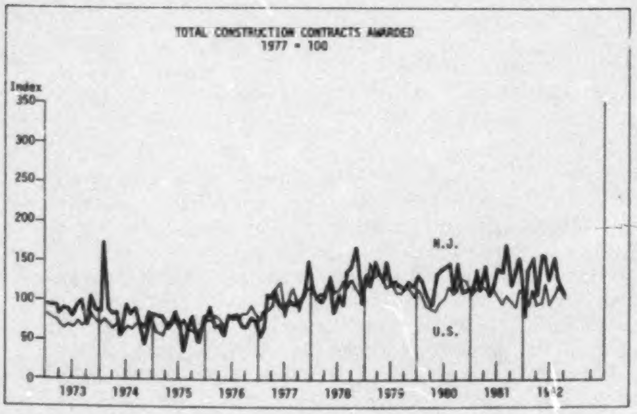








All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.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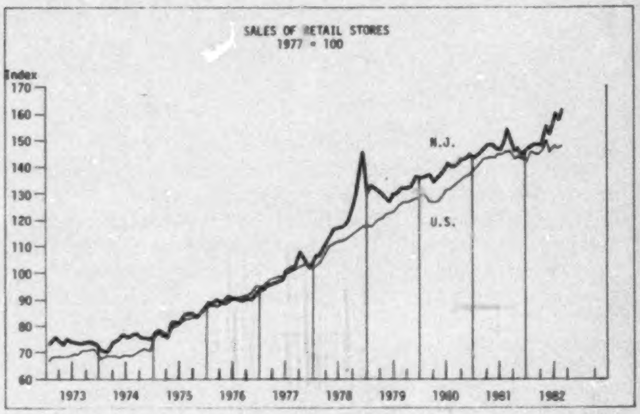
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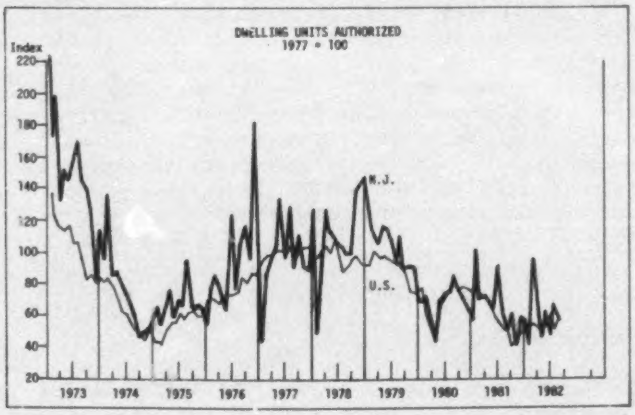
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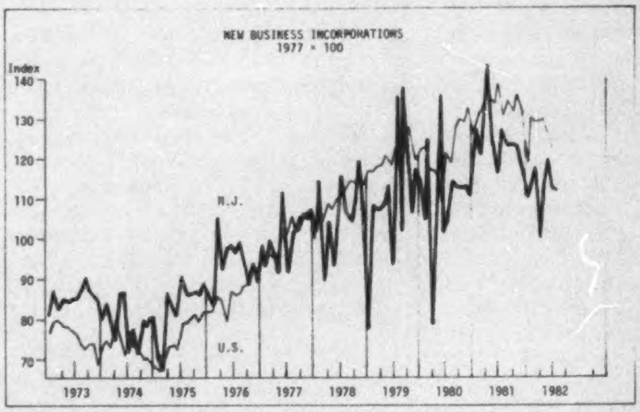
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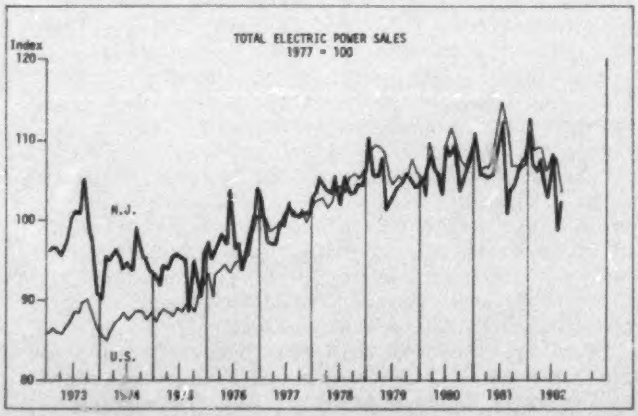
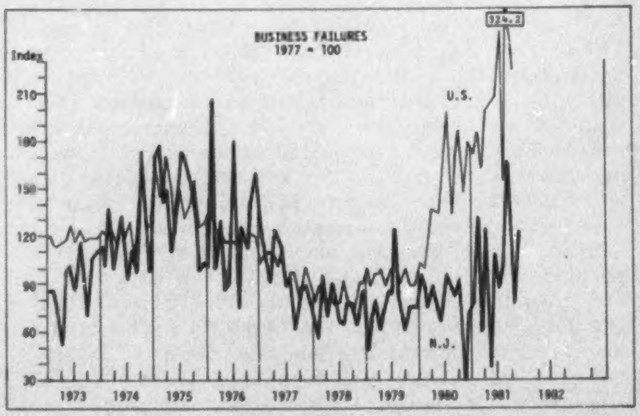

TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977 = 100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977 = 100

Population Estimates For New Jersey

July 1, 1981

Scott Campbell Brown
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis
Division of Planning and Research

New Jersey's population increased by 39,000 or 0.5% from Census day, April 1, 1980 to an estimated July 1, 1981 level of 7,404,000. Although New Jersey's rate of growth was substantially less than the 1.2% recorded nationally, the state's rate of growth was higher than the 0.3% recorded in New York and 0.05% in Pennsylvania.

Provisional estimates for July 1, 1981 for the State of New Jersey, its 21 counties and its 567 municipalities were recently released by the New Jersey Department of Labor. These estimates, which are the first produced based on the 1980 census, are published in the report Official State Estimates-Population Estimates for New Jersey: July 1, 1981. Most of the techniques used to generate the 1981 estimates were used throughout the 1970s. Although testing of these procedures is still in progress, a report entitled "A Preliminary Evaluation of Population Estimating Techniques in New Jersey-1980 Test of Methods, Report 2" was issued by this Department in 1981. A comprehensive evaluation of the estimating methods is planned for publication in 1983.

COUNTIES

The provisional estimates suggest some slowing of many of the county trends that occurred throughout the decade of the 1970s. However, it must be stressed that these estimates are provisional. There has been only one estimate since the Census; and also some of the data necessary as input to the estimating techniques are unavailable. Therefore, any conclusion of a trend from these data must be tentative.

The county data suggest some possibilities of population shifts that should be closely monitored in the future. Many of the declines that occurred between 1970 and 1980 in northeastern New Jersey counties - Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union may have abated since 1980, as suggested in Table 1. Previous increases in rural counties such as Cape May, Cumberland, Hunterdon, Ocean, Salem, Sussex and Warren may also have moderated. On the other hand, Camden and Middlesex counties may be experiencing an increase in growth.

Some of the 1970-80 patterns may have continued through 1981 even if the magnitude of the pattern changed. Ocean county was still the leader in annual average rates of growth. Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester and Sussex counties all showed growth rates above one percent, while Essex County continued to decline.

In large part, 1980-81 population growth or decline can be explained by differences in county net migration patterns. Ocean County appears to have had the highest number of net migrants of all counties in the 1980-81 period. Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris and Sussex counties all had net in-migration of over 1,000. Essex and Mercer counties had the most substantial net out-migration.

MUNICIPALITIES

County population declines roughly paralleled declines in New Jersey's major cities. For instance, Atlantic City declined by about 1,900 between April 1, 1980 and July 1, 1981. This decline could account for the decrease of approximately 1,900 persons in Atlantic County over the same period. At the same time, both Trenton and Mercer County showed similar declines of approximately 1,300 persons.

The northeastern cities of Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Clifton, Bayonne, Union City and Passaic all showed an abatement in their declines, as did their counties. As can be seen in Table 2, Elizabeth, Clifton, Union City and Passaic actually gained population for the 1980 to 1981 period.

Notably, some of this growth may be due to the arrival of 9,380 Cuban and Haitian entrants in the state between April 1 and September 30, 1980. The impact of the immigrants on growth in population was greatest for West New York Town. Between 1970 and 1980, the population fell from 40,627 to 39,194, but then rose to an estimate of almost 42,000 in 1981. This represented a shift in the annual average rate of change from a decline of 0.36% for the 1970-80 period to an apparent growth of 5.46% for 1980-81. However, as can be observed in Table 3, the number of Cuban and Haitian immigrants to West New York Town was greater than the 1980-81 total net growth in population by roughly 400 persons. By 1981, the immigrants may have accounted for an estimated 7.53% of the town's population. Similarly, the number of immigrants was greater than net growth for Union City, Elizabeth and Newark.

Population estimates also delineated another primary area of growth stretching through parts of Burlington and Camden counties. Eight contiguous municipalities-Medford, Evesham and Mount Laurel Townships in Burlington, and Cherry Hill, Voorhees, Waterford, Winslow and Gloucester Townships in Camden-showed a combined increase of about 7,600 persons between 1980 and 1981. Voorhees Township was the individual leader in this group with almost 2,300 additional persons-indicating a total population of about 15,200. Each of the other communities showed growth of over 300 persons.

Several communities in the north central parts of New Jersey also showed high levels of population growth. In Middlesex County, Edison, Old Bridge, Piscataway, Plainsboro and Woodbridge Townships grew substantially-with Woodbridge showing the greatest growth. In Somerset County, Franklin and Hillsboro Townships demonstrated growth. Manalapan, Marlboro and Middlesex Townships grew in Monmouth County, while in Ocean County, Berkeley, Brick and Dover Townships each grew by over 1,000.

Taken together - and given the fact that the estimates are only provisional - it is difficult to conclude a trend for the state's municipalities as a whole. However, the estimates may suggest that some new shifts in population within the State may be occurring and may bear observation in the future.

Table 1.

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES
FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES*

	CENSUS COUNTS		ESTIMATES	ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE APRIL 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981(P)		
STATE OF NEW JERSEY	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1981 (P)	1970-1980	1980-1981	TOTAL	NATURAL INCREMENT	NET MIGRATION
Atlantic County	175,043	194,119	192,200	+ 1.03	- 0.80	- 1,900	+ 200	- 2,100
Bergen County	897,148	845,385	846,900	- 0.59	+ 0.14	+ 1,500	+ 800	+ 700
Burlington County	323,132	362,542	367,400	+ 1.15	+ 1.07	+ 4,900	+ 3,400	+ 1,500
Camden County	456,291	471,650	475,900	+ 0.33	+ 0.72	+ 4,200	+ 4,000	+ 200
Cape May County	59,554	82,266	84,300	+ 3.23	+ 1.95	+ 2,000	- 200	+ 2,200
Cumberland County	121,374	132,866	133,100	+ 0.91	+ 0.14	+ 300	+ 1,000	- 700
Essex County	932,526	851,116	844,200	- 0.91	- 0.65	- 6,900	+ 4,300	-11,200
Gloucester County	172,681	199,917	204,000	+ 1.46	+ 1.62	+ 4,100	+ 1,800	+ 2,300
Hudson County	607,839	556,972	558,500	- 0.87	+ 0.22	+ 1,600	+ 2,700	- 1,100
Hunterdon County	69,718	87,361	88,000	+ 2.26	+ 0.58	+ 600	+ 600	0
Mercer County	304,116	307,863	306,500	+ 0.12	- 0.36	- 1,300	+ 1,500	- 2,800
Middlesex County	583,813	595,893	600,500	+ 0.20	+ 0.62	+ 4,600	+ 3,500	+ 1,100
Monmouth County	461,849	503,173	507,900	+ 0.86	+ 0.75	+ 4,800	+ 1,900	+ 2,900
Morris County	383,454	407,630	411,600	+ 0.61	+ 0.78	+ 4,000	+ 2,500	+ 1,500
Ocean County	208,470	346,038	355,500	+ 5.07	+ 2.16	+ 9,500	+ 300	+ 9,200
Passaic County	460,782	447,585	448,700	- 0.29	+ 0.20	+ 1,100	+ 2,900	- 1,800
Salem County	60,346	64,676	65,100	+ 0.69	+ 0.52	+ 400	+ 400	0
Somerset County	198,372	203,129	204,600	+ 0.24	+ 0.58	+ 1,500	+ 1,100	+ 400
Sussex County	77,528	116,119	118,400	+ 4.04	+ 1.56	+ 2,300	+ 1,200	+ 1,100
Union County	543,116	504,094	505,000	- 0.75	+ 0.14	+ 900	+ 1,200	- 300
Warren County	73,960	84,429	85,400	+ 1.32	+ 0.92	+ 1,000	+ 400	+ 600
STATE TOTAL	7,171,112	7,364,823	7,404,000	+ 0.27	+ 0.42	+39,000	+35,000	+ 4,000

(P) Provisional

*State estimates are shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

Table 2. RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY CITIES

CITY	CENSUS COUNTS		ESTIMATES	ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1981 (P)	1970-1980	1980-1981
Newark	381,930	329,248	325,143	- 1.48	- 1.00
Jersey City	260,350	223,532	221,038	- 1.52	- 0.90
Paterson	144,824	137,970	137,519	- 0.48	- 0.26
Elizabeth	112,654	106,201	106,910	- 0.59	+ 0.53
Trenton	104,786	92,124	90,815	- 1.29	- 1.14
Camden	102,551	84,910	84,274	- 1.89	- 0.60
Clifton	82,437	74,388	74,552	- 1.03	+ 0.18
East Orange	75,471	77,690	76,842	+ 0.29	- 0.88
Bayonne	72,743	65,047	64,492	- 1.12	- 0.69
Union City	57,305	55,593	57,093	- 0.30	+ 2.13
Passaic	55,124	52,463	52,920	- 0.50	+ 0.69
Atlantic City	47,859	40,199	38,277	- 1.74	- 3.92
Vineland	47,399	53,753	53,657	+ 1.26	- 0.14
Plainfield	46,862	45,555	45,314	- 0.28	- 0.42
Hoboken	45,380	42,460	42,116	- 0.67	- 0.65
New Brunswick	41,885	41,442	41,071	- 0.11	- 0.72
Linden	41,409	37,836	37,822	- 0.90	- 0.03
Perth Amboy	38,798	38,951	38,827	+ 0.04	- 0.26

(P) Provisional

Table 3. ESTIMATES OF CUBAN AND HAITIAN IMMIGRANTS WHO ENTERED NEW JERSEY BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1980 AND SEPTEMBER 1, 1980 FOR FOUR SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES*

MUNICIPALITY	CUBAN AND HAITIAN IMMIGRANTS	TOTAL POPULATION JULY 1, 1981 (P)	TOTAL CHANGE 1980 to 1981
West New York Town	3,160	41,962	+ 2,768
Union City	2,080	57,093	+ 1,500
Elizabeth City	1,110	106,910	+ 709
Newark City	790	325,143	- 4,105

(P) Provisional

*Estimates of Cuban and Haitian Entrants and Immigrants are shown to the nearest ten. The four selected municipalities account for 76.1 percent of all Cuban and Haitian entrants and immigrants who entered New Jersey between April 1, 1980 and September 1, 1981.

SOURCE: United States Federal Register, Volume 46, Number 121, Wednesday, June 24, 1981, pp. 32602 - 32603 and United States Federal Register, Volume 47, Number 85, Monday, May 3, 1982, pp. 18945.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research and US Bureau of Labor Statistics
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on

SERIES NOTES

the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1981 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

SERIES NOTES

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES NOTES

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES reflects the transactions of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company only and does not include the transactions of other private companies operating in New Jersey.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 28) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,551	3,523	3,603	3,584	3,598	3,602	3,579	3,626
Feb	3,592	3,534	3,583	3,594	3,572	3,597	3,542	3,622
Mar	3,560	3,543	3,582	3,593	3,634	3,577	3,624	3,602
Apr	3,502	3,536	3,561	3,585	3,637	3,581	3,655	3,595
May	3,504	3,549	3,581	3,584	3,645	3,549	3,689	3,583
Jun	3,561	3,556	3,608	3,579	3,577	3,562	3,619	3,574
Jul	3,551	3,566	3,607	3,575	3,553	3,567	3,628	3,566
Aug	3,567	3,568	3,581	3,573	3,545	3,567	3,636	3,572
Sep	3,617	3,574	3,557	3,574	3,530	3,576	3,648	3,589
Oct	3,563	3,582	3,570	3,577	3,568	3,583	3,631	3,600
Nov	3,522	3,568	3,558	3,581	3,554	3,590		
Dec	3,594	3,576	3,584	3,582	3,519	3,591		

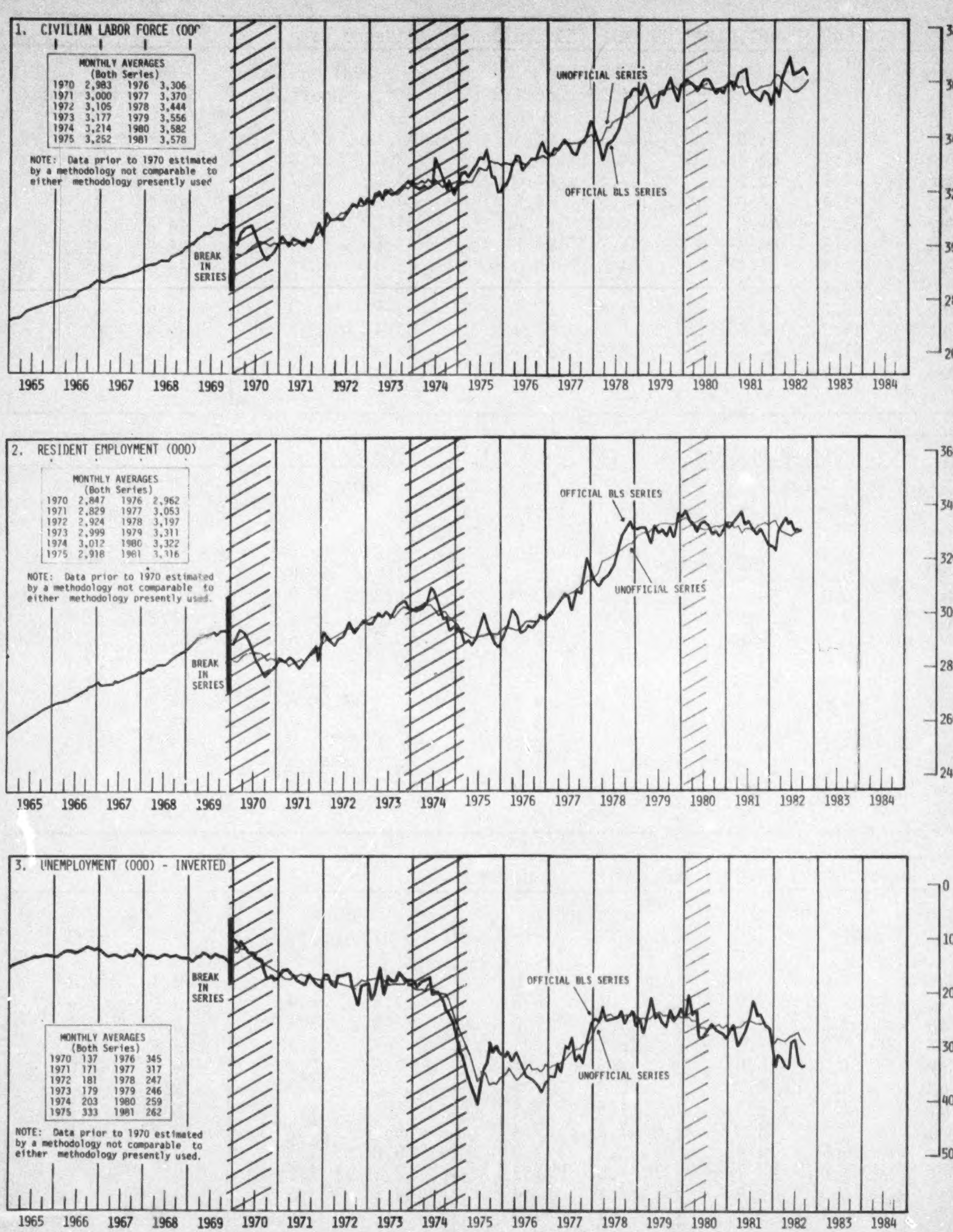
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,301	3,275	3,357	3,339	3,326	3,332	3,244	3,330
Feb	3,314	3,285	3,380	3,348	3,312	3,330	3,226	3,335
Mar	3,312	3,293	3,342	3,340	3,334	3,312	3,305	3,314
Apr	3,292	3,288	3,329	3,330	3,351	3,317	3,320	3,305
May	3,257	3,308	3,299	3,318	3,370	3,293	3,348	3,298
Jun	3,321	3,318	3,327	3,312	3,325	3,307	3,323	3,293
Jul	3,293	3,323	3,337	3,307	3,336	3,310	3,339	3,285
Aug	3,304	3,325	3,324	3,307	3,300	3,308	3,301	3,294
Sep	3,382	3,327	3,289	3,312	3,289	3,317	3,311	3,299
Oct	3,314	3,325	3,302	3,318	3,313	3,325	3,299	3,301
Nov	3,275	3,326	3,284	3,315	3,288	3,327		
Dec	3,365	3,331	3,301	3,322	3,249	3,323		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	250	249	246	245	272	270	335	296
Feb	278	249	203	246	260	267	316	287
Mar	248	250	240	252	300	265	319	288
Apr	210	248	232	255	286	263	335	290
May	247	241	282	266	275	257	341	286
Jun	240	239	281	267	252	255	296	282
Jul	258	243	270	268	217	257	289	281
Aug	263	243	257	265	245	260	335	278
Sep	235	246	268	262	241	260	337	291
Oct	249	257	268	259	255	259	332	299
Nov	247	242	274	266	266	263		
Dec	229	245	283	261	270	269		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (00

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)			
1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,578

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)			
1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,322
1975	2,918	1981	3,316

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

BREAK IN SERIES
OFFICIAL BLS SERIES
UNOFFICIAL SERIES
3600
3400
3200
3000
2800
2600
2400
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)			
1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

BREAK IN SERIES
OFFICIAL BLS SERIES
UNOFFICIAL SERIES
0
100
200
300
400
500
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.4	63.9	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.2	63.1	63.9
Feb	65.1	64.1	64.5	64.7	63.6	64.0	62.4	63.8
Mar	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.7	63.7	63.7	63.4
Apr	63.4	64.0	64.0	64.4	64.7	63.7	64.2	63.2
May	63.4	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.7	63.0	64.8	62.9
Jun	64.3	64.3	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.2	63.5	62.7
Jul	64.1	64.4	64.6	64.0	63.0	63.2	63.6	62.5
Aug	64.4	64.4	64.1	64.0	62.8	63.2	63.7	62.6
Sep	65.2	64.5	63.6	63.9	62.5	63.3	63.9	62.8
Oct	64.2	64.6	65.6	63.9	63.1	63.4	63.5	63.0
Nov	63.5	64.3	63.5	63.9	62.8	63.4		
Dec	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.9	62.1	63.4		

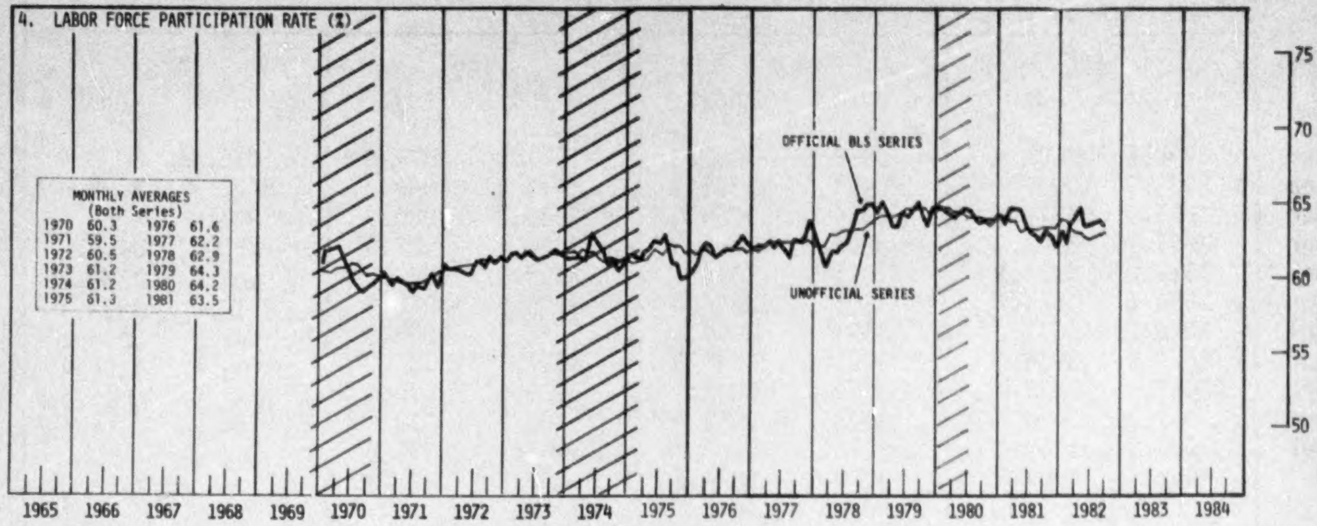
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

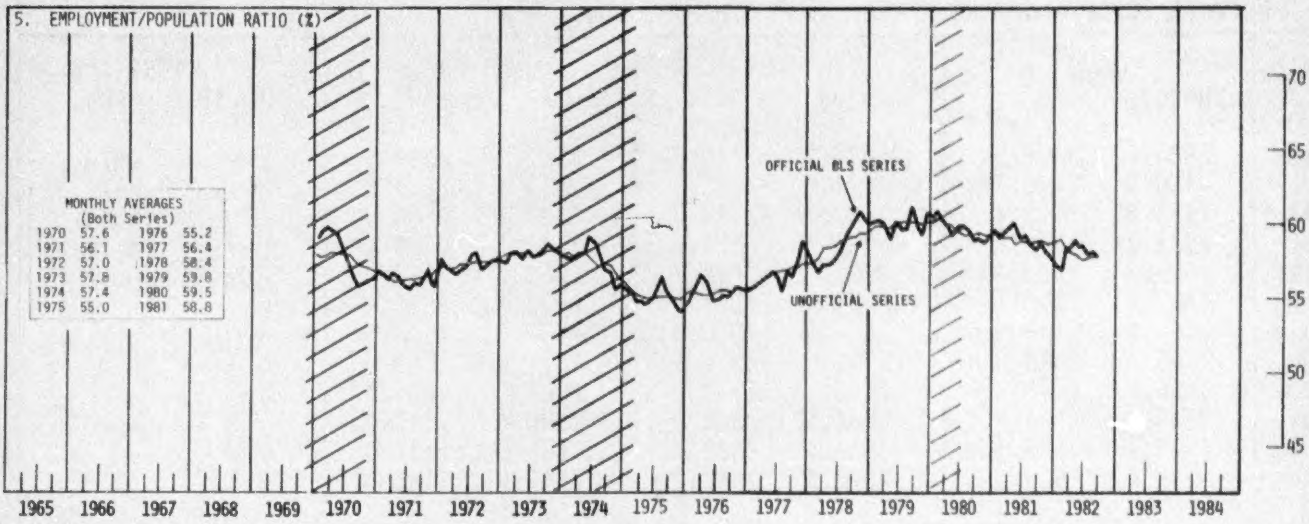
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	59.9	59.4	60.4	60.1	59.3	59.4	57.2	58.7
Feb	60.1	59.6	60.8	60.2	59.0	59.3	56.8	58.7
Mar	60.0	59.7	60.1	60.1	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.3
Apr	59.6	59.5	59.8	59.9	59.6	59.0	58.3	58.1
May	58.9	59.8	59.2	59.6	59.9	58.5	58.8	57.9
Jun	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.4	59.0	58.7	58.3	57.8
Jul	59.5	60.0	59.8	59.2	59.1	58.7	58.5	57.6
Aug	59.6	60.0	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.6	57.8	57.7
Sep	61.0	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.7	58.0	57.7
Oct	59.7	59.9	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.8	57.7	57.7
Nov	59.0	59.9	58.6	59.2	58.1	58.8		
Dec	60.6	60.0	58.9	59.2	57.4	58.6		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.5	9.4	8.2
Feb	7.7	7.0	5.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	8.9	7.9
Mar	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	8.8	8.0
Apr	6.0	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.9	7.4	9.2	8.1
May	7.0	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.2	9.2	8.0
Jun	6.7	6.7	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.9
Jul	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.5	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.9
Aug	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	7.8
Sep	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.3	9.2	8.1
Oct	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	9.1	8.3
Nov	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3		
Dec	6.4	6.8	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.5		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II





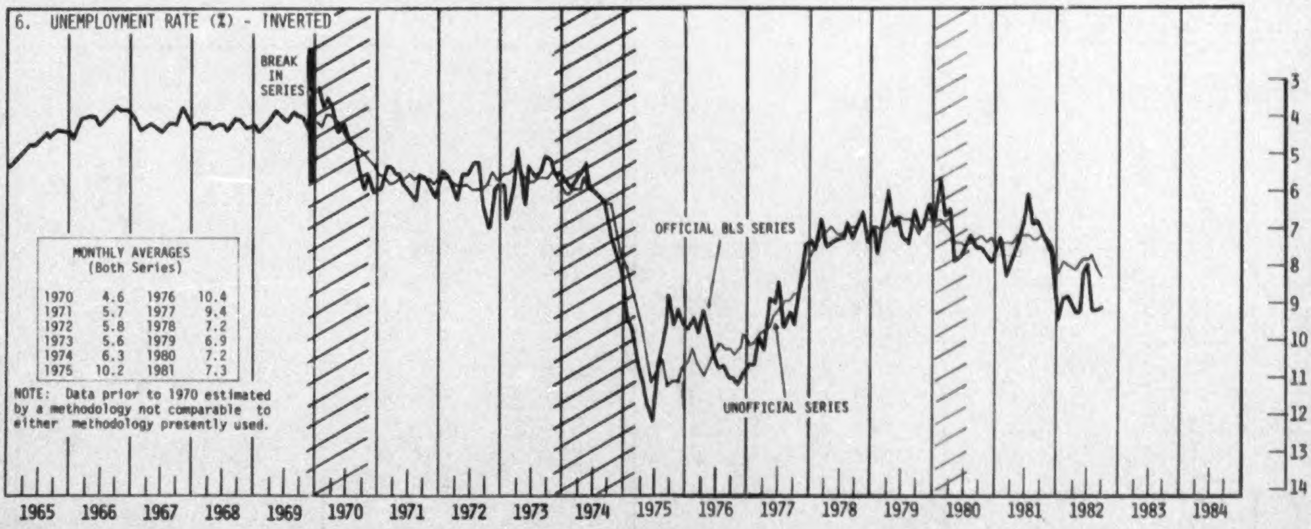


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2939.2	3004.9	2992.8	3062.3	3011.5	3078.8	3028.4	3098.4
Feb	2938.7	3009.1	2996.6	3069.3	3011.5	3082.2	3025.7	3098.4
Mar	2975.2	3019.6	3024.5	3069.6	3036.7	3080.6	3037.6	3083.3
Apr	2991.7	3006.8	3043.8	3058.8	3072.4	3087.9	3051.5	3067.0
May	3029.0	3021.3	3061.5	3054.5	3085.3	3078.2	3069.9	3063.2
Jun	3084.5	3025.2	3105.1	3046.3	3136.6	3078.5	3112.4	3054.4
Jul	3076.8	3031.0	3091.2	3044.6	3130.8	3083.8	3097.8	3049.4
Aug	3079.9	3036.0	3091.5	3046.3	3127.1	3082.0	3100.1	3054.8
Sep	3047.4	3034.1	3059.7	3048.7	3106.5	3095.4	3070.1r	3059.9r
Oct	3051.7	3038.6	3073.7	3062.4	3109.5	3099.0	3066.1p	3056.6p
Nov	3054.1	3041.3	3075.2	3063.4	3107.7	3097.8		
Dec	3058.1	3051.5	3080.2	3074.6	3095.8	3091.9		

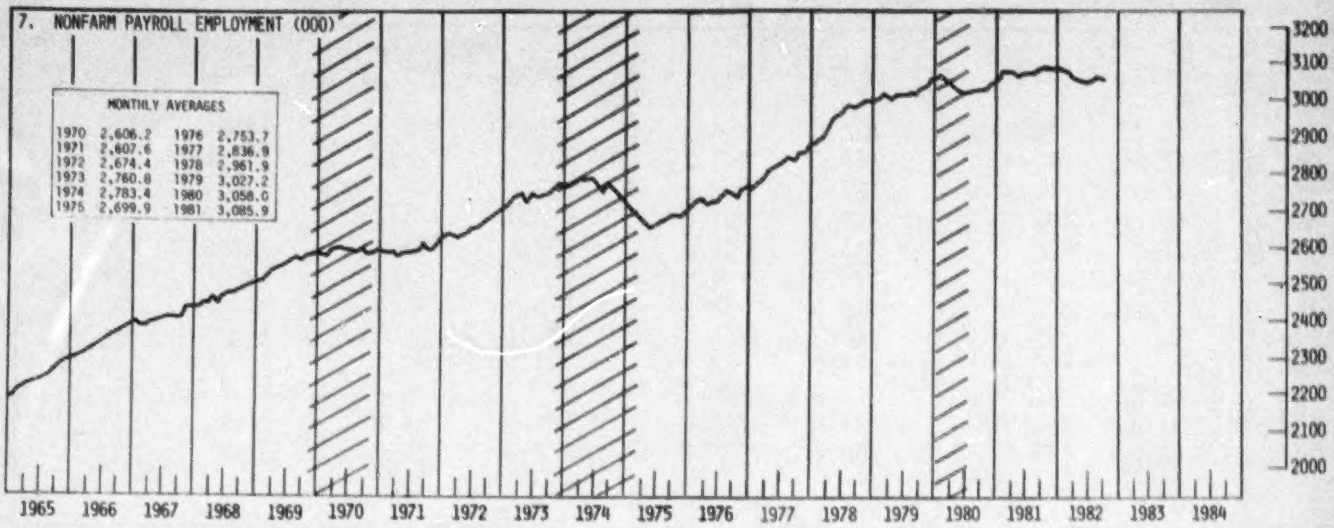
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2425.2	2488.3	2474.7	2540.7	2483.3	2547.1	2509.0	2575.5
Feb	2420.3	2490.7	2474.2	2546.6	2481.1	2551.6	2500.2	2572.7
Mar	2456.2	2503.1	2497.1	2544.6	2504.1	2550.5	2510.9	2559.1
Apr	2472.7	2490.6	2511.8	2529.3	2542.7	2560.6	2525.2	2543.2
May	2509.4	2503.4	2527.7	2522.7	2558.0	2552.9	2542.2	2537.5
Jun	2562.0	2508.1	2571.1	2517.9	2609.1	2556.4	2581.8	2529.2
Jul	2548.8	2512.9	2552.2	2516.0	2607.6	2570.3	2571.6	2532.9
Aug	2556.6	2514.9	2559.3	2516.9	2611.5	2568.6	2578.6	2535.7
Sep	2550.6	2518.2	2548.6	2517.9	2604.2	2574.0	2564.2r	2534.6r
Oct	2538.2	2521.1	2544.5	2529.0	2590.3	2575.7	2544.9p	2531.2p
Nov	2534.4	2523.1	2541.1	2530.7	2580.8	2571.9		
Dec	2538.4	2533.0	2547.5	2542.7	2568.6	2565.1		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

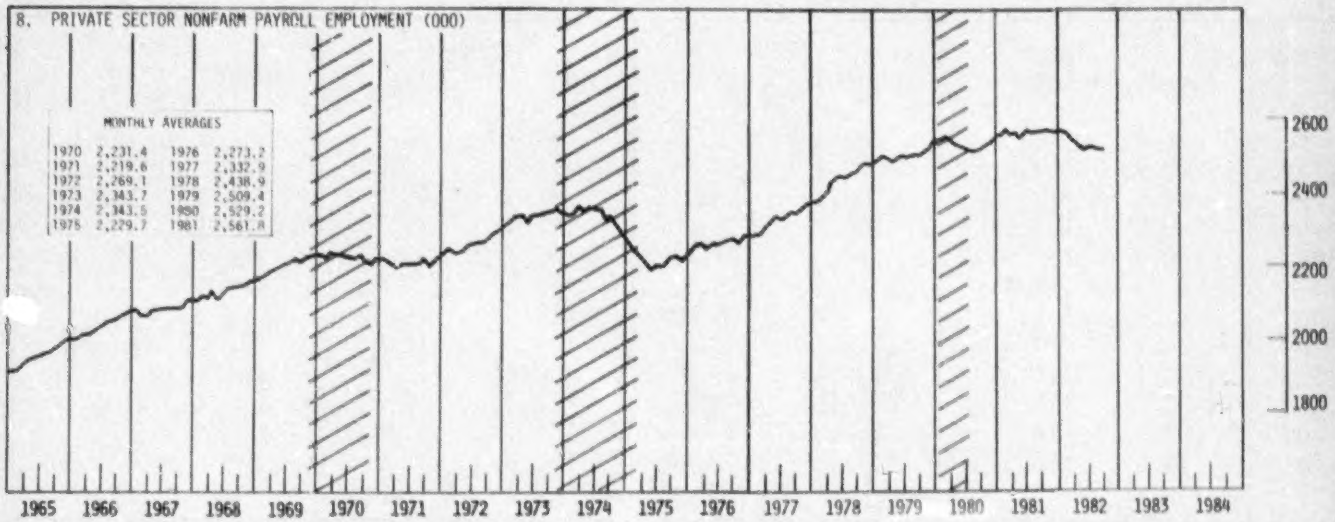
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	514.0	516.6	518.1	521.6	528.2	531.7	519.4	522.9
Feb	518.4	518.4	522.4	522.7	530.4	530.6	525.5	525.7
Mar	519.0	516.5	527.4	525.0	532.6	530.1	526.7	524.2
Apr	519.0	516.2	532.0	529.5	529.7	527.3	526.3	523.8
May	519.6	517.9	533.8	531.8	527.3	525.3	527.7	525.7
Jun	522.5	517.1	534.0	528.4	527.5	522.1	530.6	525.2
Jul	528.0	518.1	539.0	528.6	523.2	513.5	526.2	516.5
Aug	523.3	521.1	532.2	529.4	515.6	513.4	521.4	519.1
Sep	496.8	515.9	511.1	530.8	502.3	521.4	505.9r	525.3r
Oct	513.5	517.5	529.2	533.4	519.2	523.3	521.2p	525.4p
Nov	519.7	518.2	534.1	532.7	526.9	525.9		
Dec	519.7	518.5	532.7	531.9	527.2	526.8		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I



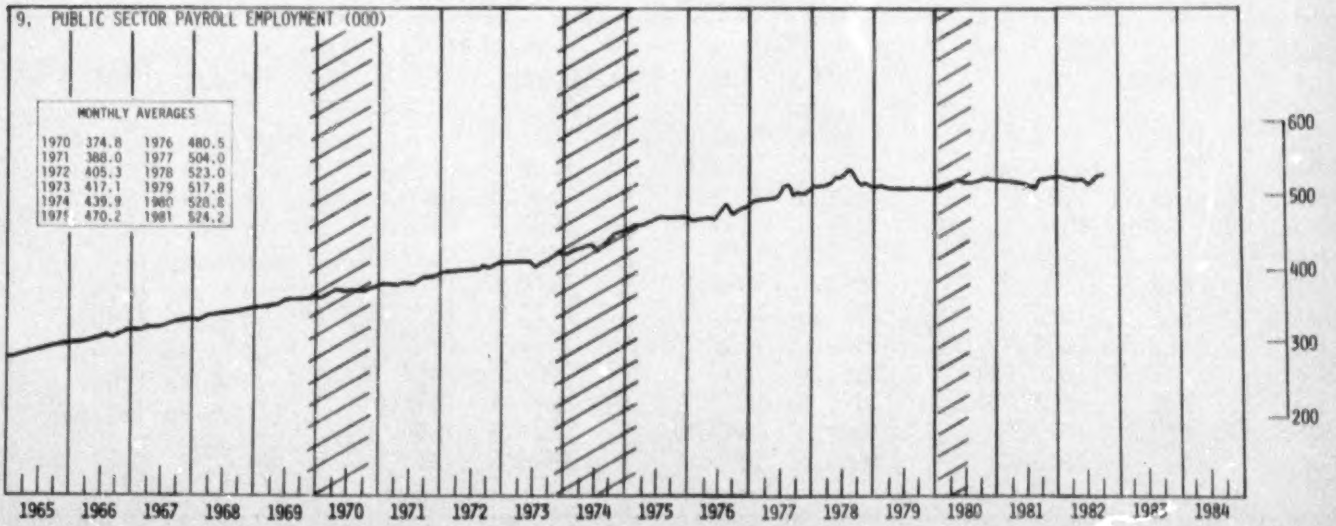
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,058.0
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,085.9



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.2
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,561.8



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	528.8
1975	470.2	1981	524.2

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	784.4	796.8	782.8	795.2	760.7	772.4	746.0	758.1
Feb	787.6	797.4	791.5	801.2	763.6	772.5	744.0	752.7
Mar	797.5	799.4	797.9	799.8	768.0	769.4	738.7	740.3
Apr	795.2	797.5	789.5	791.3	770.1	771.8	731.2	733.0
May	801.5	800.1	783.0	782.0	774.6	773.4	730.6	730.1
Jun	814.2	802.1	789.0	777.0	784.6	773.4	732.5	722.0
Jul	794.1	800.6	768.0	773.9	770.2	776.4	715.2	720.5
Aug	799.7	799.0	770.1	768.7	775.5	774.9	723.3	723.3
Sep	810.9	800.9	778.0	768.9	781.6	773.1	724.4r	716.5r
Oct	808.0	800.0	777.5	770.7	777.2	770.4	718.5p	712.1p
Nov	800.4	795.7	774.0	769.6	769.0	764.9		
Dec	796.1	799.7	768.5	771.8	757.0	760.7		

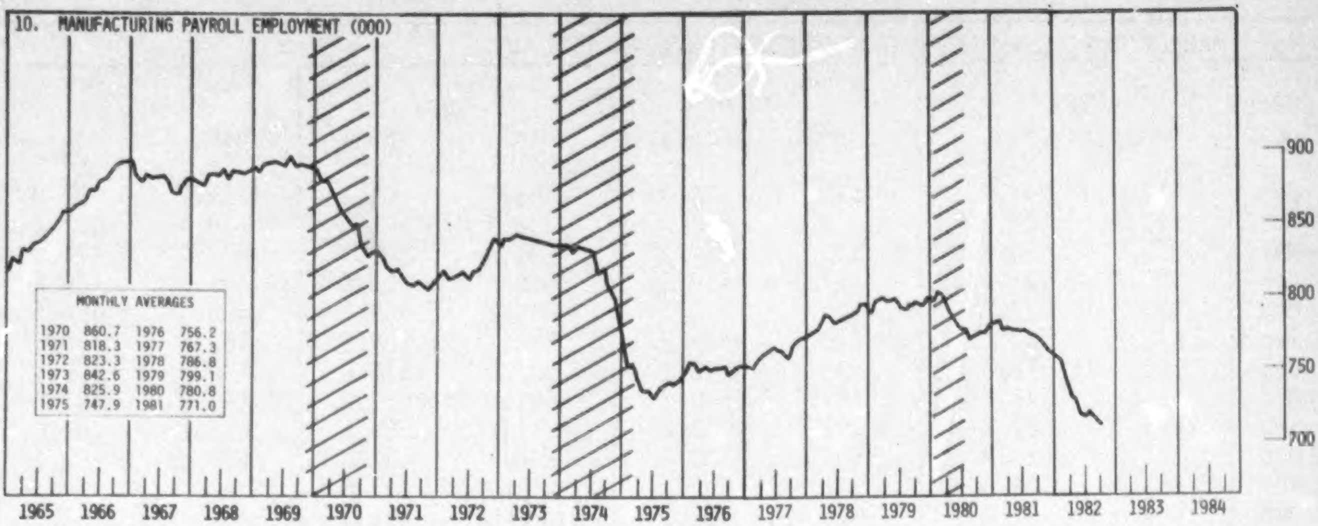
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96.4	112.0	103.4	120.3	93.2	108.3	102.3	118.9
Feb	91.9	109.6	98.3	117.1	92.5	110.0	100.1	119.1
Mar	99.9	112.9	100.2	113.1	97.5	109.9	105.0	118.4
Apr	110.2	112.0	106.2	108.0	107.8	109.7	110.5	112.5
May	116.0	114.9	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.1	114.2	113.5
Jun	120.5	113.4	115.9	109.5	111.7	105.9	115.5	109.5
Jul	123.7	115.1	115.9	108.0	119.5	111.3	118.8	110.7
Aug	124.1	114.9	116.7	108.2	119.4	110.8	119.1	110.6
Sep	122.1	114.2	116.3	109.0	118.5	111.2	117.6r	110.4r
Oct	122.2	113.7	120.8	112.2	119.2	110.6	117.1p	108.7p
Nov	121.1	114.7	117.6	111.1	118.1	111.5		
Dec	116.6	115.5	113.6	112.1	112.6	110.9		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1541.8	1576.7	1586.3	1622.8	1627.2	1664.1	1658.5	1696.2
Feb	1538.2	1580.9	1582.2	1626.0	1622.7	1666.8	1653.9	1698.6
Mar	1556.1	1588.0	1596.6	1629.3	1636.3	1668.9	1664.9	1698.1
Apr	1564.6	1578.3	1613.5	1627.4	1662.6	1676.8	1681.1	1695.2
May	1589.1	1585.7	1632.2	1629.0	1680.4	1677.1	1695.0	1691.5
Jun	1624.5	1589.9	1663.7	1628.9	1710.5	1674.9	1731.4	1695.4
Jul	1628.4	1594.6	1665.8	1631.7	1715.4	1680.2	1735.2	1699.4
Aug	1630.1	1598.4	1669.9	1637.5	1714.1	1680.5	1733.7	1699.4
Sep	1615.0	1600.6	1651.9	1637.6	1701.5	1687.3	1719.8r	1705.4r
Oct	1605.5	1604.9	1643.8	1643.7	1691.4	1692.2	1706.9p	1708.0p
Nov	1610.4	1610.2	1647.1	1647.6	1691.3	1693.1		
Dec	1623.3	1615.4	1663.0	1656.4	1696.5	1691.1		

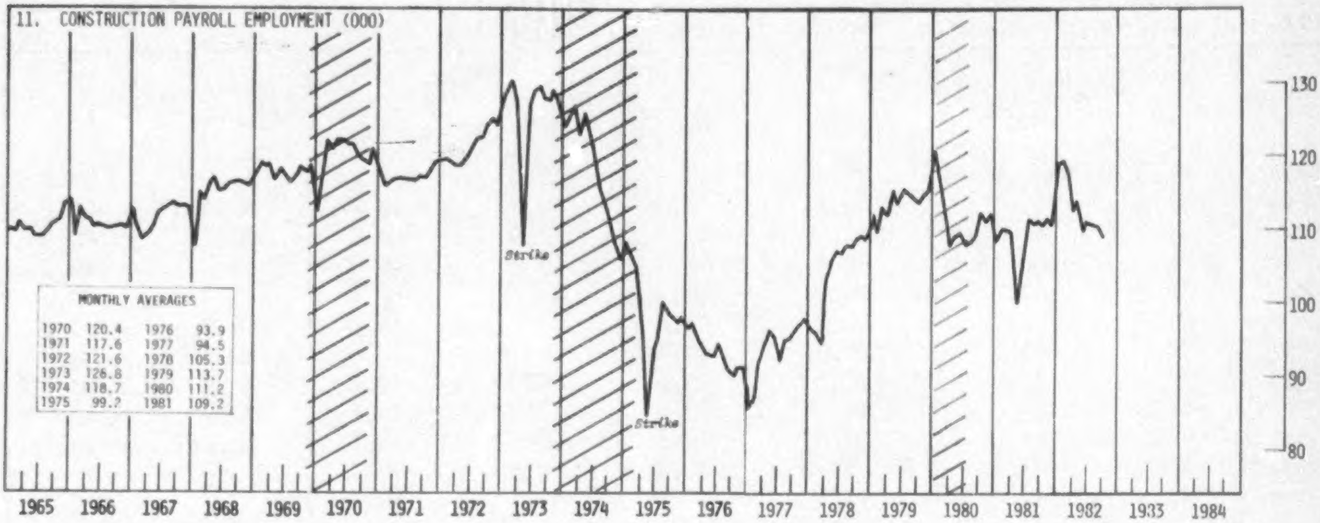
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

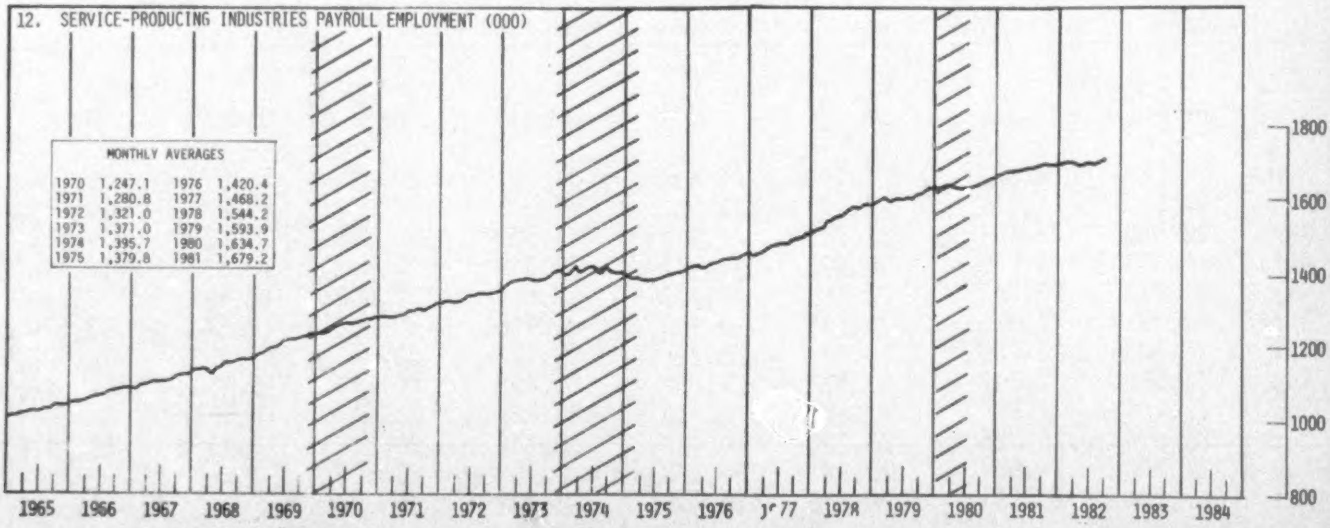
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	780.8
1975	747.9	1981	771.0



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	109.2



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,634.7
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,679.2

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	522.6	531.0	515.8	524.0	496.7	504.3	479.2	487.0
Feb	523.9	529.0	519.1	524.0	498.9	503.3	478.4	482.8
Mar	528.9	530.0	520.5	521.3	501.9	502.7	473.0	474.2
Apr	529.3	531.4	517.4	518.7	503.2	504.5	465.8	466.2
May	533.3	532.7	510.8	510.7	505.2	505.1	466.3	465.5
Jun	542.2	534.6	513.3	506.2	514.9	507.8	467.6	460.9
Jul	524.1	533.0	493.2	502.1	501.8	510.9	452.6	461.1
Aug	529.7	531.7	497.1	500.3	506.0	509.2	460.2	461.9
Sep	541.1	532.7	507.7	500.2	514.2	506.6	463.1r	456.4r
Oct	537.9	529.9	507.5	500.2	509.7	502.4	458.6p	452.3p
Nov	529.4	524.6	504.4	500.5	501.4	497.6		
Dec	526.0	527.1	501.6	502.2	489.8	490.3		

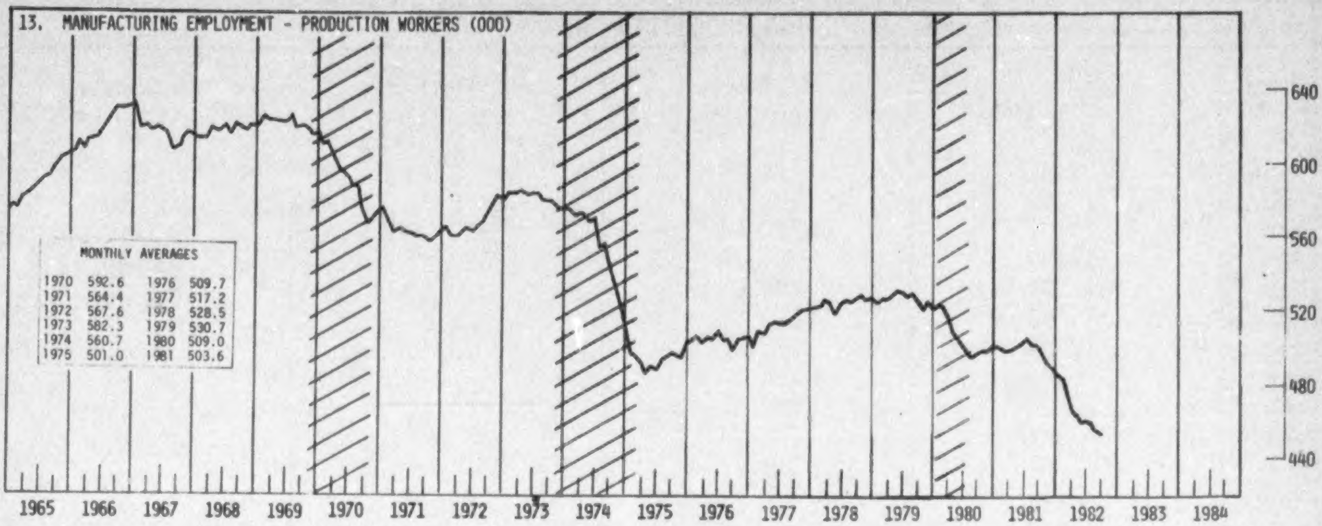
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6
Feb	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3
Mar	41.7	41.7	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.4
Apr	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.3
May	41.2	41.3	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3
Jun	41.3	41.2	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3
Jul	40.8	41.2	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4
Aug	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1
Sep	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0
Oct	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.2p	40.2p
Nov	41.5	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.4		
Dec	41.7	41.0	41.5	40.8	41.1	40.4		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,583	22,037	21,148	21,536	20,265	20,575	18,976	19,285
Feb	21,637	21,901	21,179	21,432	20,305	20,484	19,280	19,457
Mar	22,055	22,101	21,236	21,217	20,528	20,510	19,157	19,158
Apr	21,331	21,575	20,903	21,111	20,329	20,533	18,632	18,788
May	21,972	22,001	20,585	20,632	20,511	20,608	18,699	18,760
Jun	22,393	22,026	20,635	20,349	20,956	20,667	18,844	18,574
Jul	21,383	21,960	19,679	20,285	20,122	20,743	18,059	18,628
Aug	21,559	21,747	20,033	20,262	20,493	20,775	18,316	18,522
Sep	22,185	21,841	20,663	20,358	20,825	20,517	18,524r	18,256r
Oct	22,054	21,726	20,706	20,408	20,745	20,448	18,436p	18,182p
Nov	21,970	21,561	20,731	20,370	20,457	20,103		
Dec	21,934	21,611	20,816	20,490	20,131	19,808		

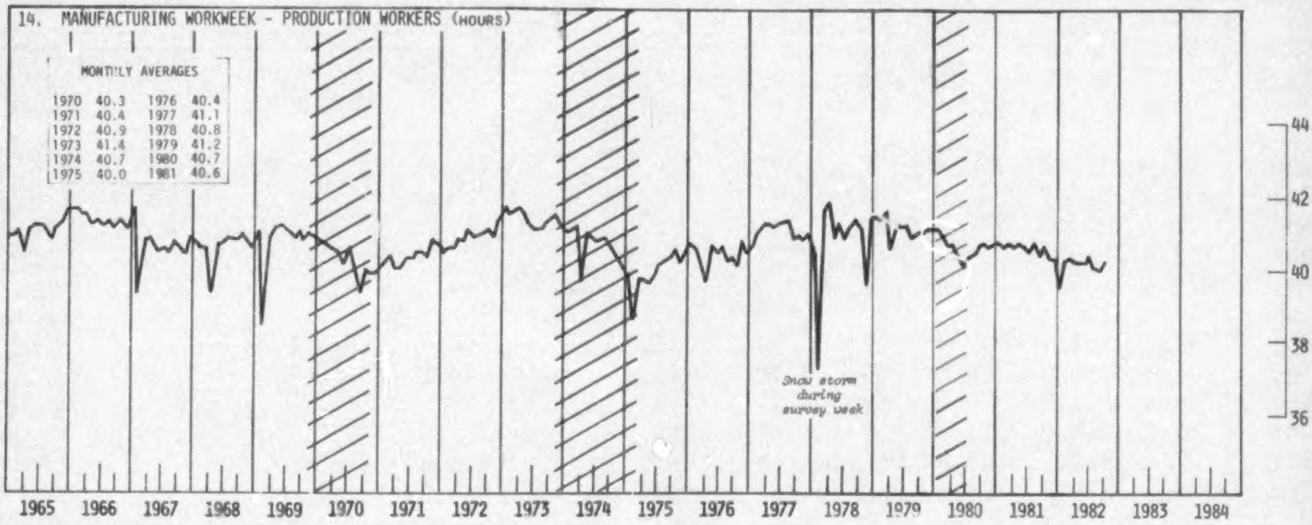
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

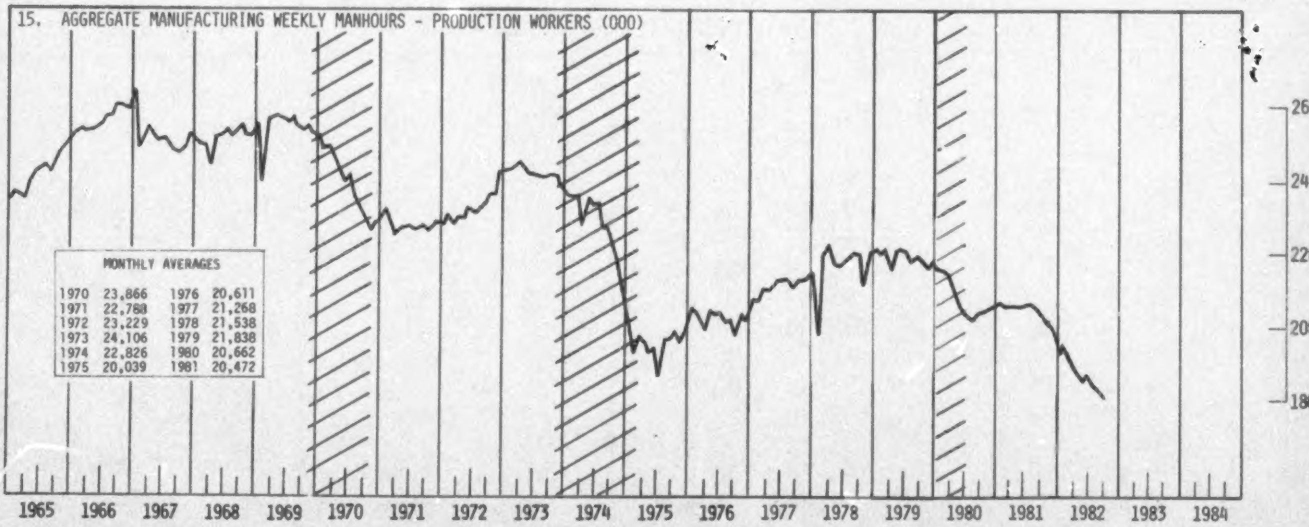
1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.0
1975	501.0	1981	503.6



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,662
1975	20,039	1981	20,472

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted
Jan	269.28	286.59	318.89	332.64
Feb	270.93	287.64	318.21	338.52
Mar	273.97	290.90	321.32	341.42
Apr	263.97	291.28	320.21	340.40
May	273.16	290.97	323.30	343.26
Jun	275.88	293.06	325.68	345.77
Jul	272.95	290.87	323.00	341.94
Aug	271.88	294.59	324.94	343.08
Sep	279.21	303.22	330.44	348.40r
Oct	279.21	306.41	332.25	352.55p
Nov	288.01	312.77	332.84	
Dec	293.99	318.72	340.36	

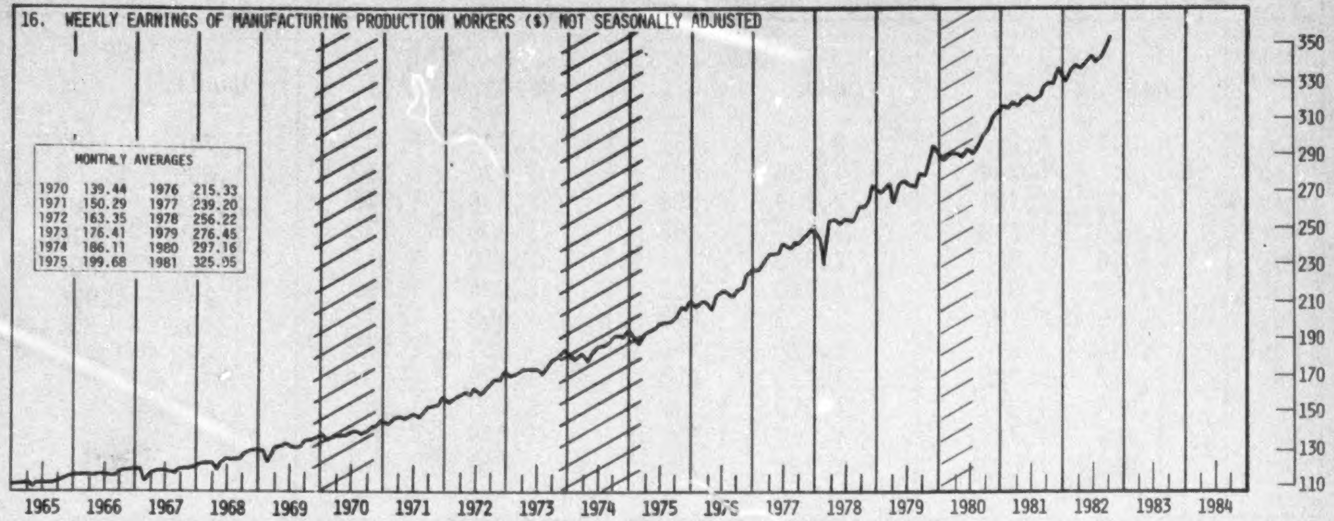
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1979			1980			1981			1982		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1
Feb	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1
Mar	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3
Apr	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5
May	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7
Jun	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1
Jul	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9
Aug	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7
Sep	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1
Oct	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2
Nov	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5			
Dec	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	101.61	111.87	96.00	105.80	93.85	103.71	91.34	100.50
Feb	101.06	111.27	95.09	104.80	92.55	102.26	92.63	101.97
Mar	101.39	111.66	94.66	104.35	92.86	102.63	93.78	103.26
Apr	97.23	107.04	93.88	103.49	92.02	101.70	93.41	102.84
May	99.07	109.10	93.08	102.61	92.32	102.06	93.52	102.98
Jun	98.75	108.76	92.38	101.84	92.04	101.77	92.37	101.74
Jul	96.89	106.70	91.17	100.50	90.17	99.68	92.26	101.10
Aug	96.03	105.74	91.39	100.76	89.81	99.29	92.39	101.25
Sep	97.18	107.06	93.38	102.99	89.92	99.47	93.08r	102.04r
Oct	96.65	106.47	93.77	103.44	91.42	100.52	93.53p	102.56p
Nov	98.41	108.46	94.78	104.59	91.70	100.82		
Dec	99.62	109.83	95.46	105.40	93.51	102.88		

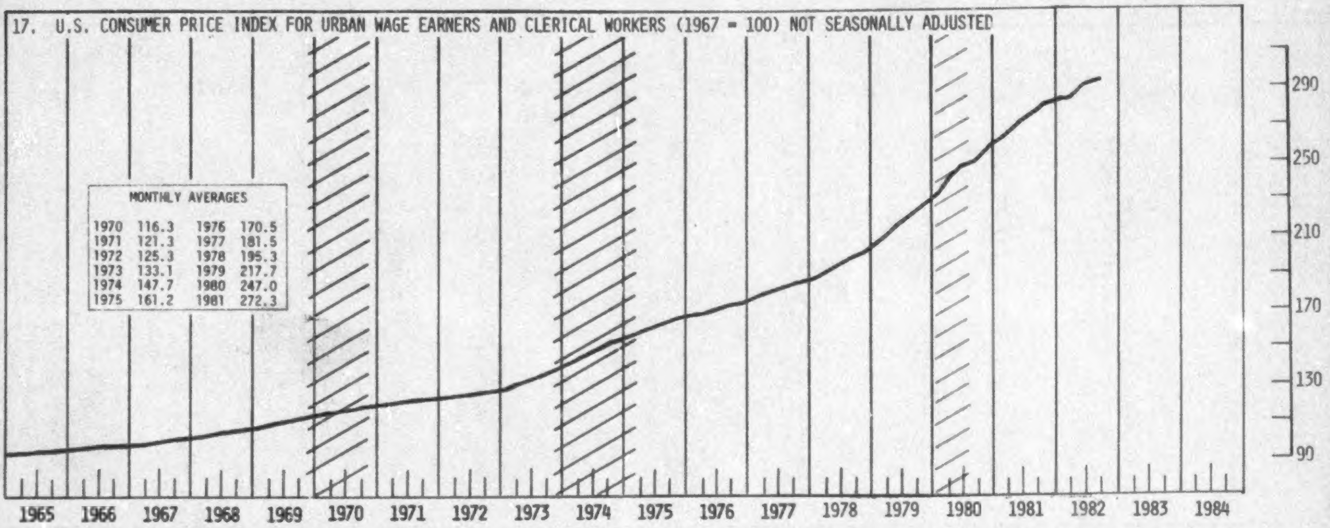
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

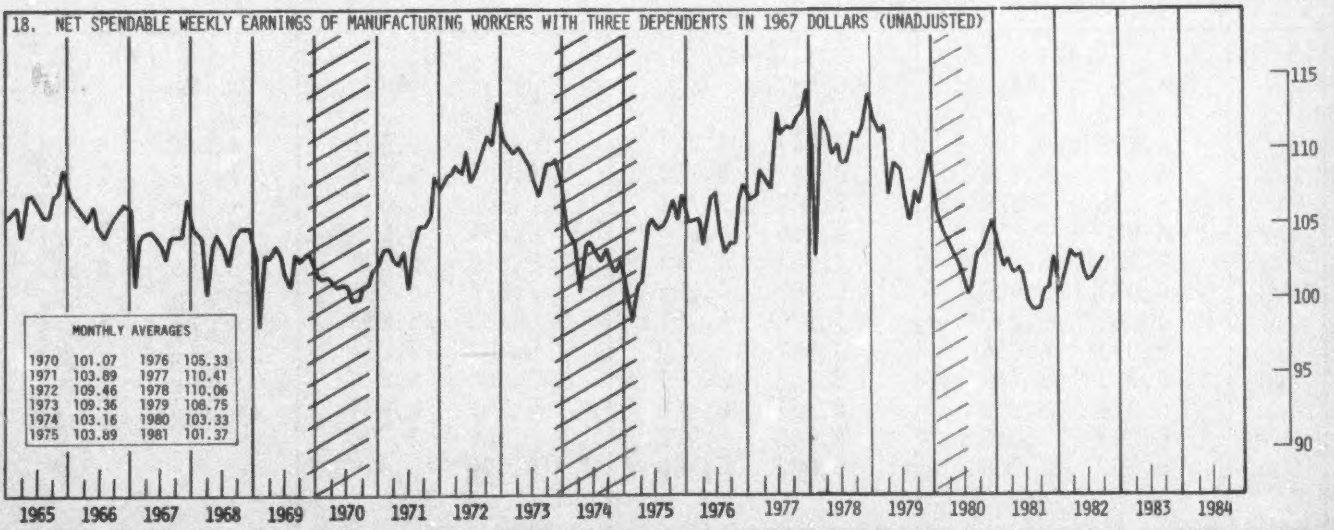
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	325.95



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.37

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,341	1,247	2,007	1,855	1,942	1,903	1,746	1,787
Feb	1,575	1,744	1,605	1,693	1,870	2,050	1,695	1,858
Mar	2,003	1,731	2,209	2,008	2,236	1,946	2,273	1,901
Apr	1,850	1,758	1,405	1,256	2,405	2,132	1,792	1,610
May	2,006	1,815	2,355	2,194	2,410	2,311	1,884	1,807
Jun	1,520	1,510	1,620	1,635	2,026	1,993	1,984	1,926
Jul	2,165	2,187	1,723	1,671	1,903	1,872	1,752	1,801
Aug	1,634	1,644	1,674	1,848	1,838	2,035	1,693	1,798
Sep	1,922	2,223	1,710	1,819	1,904	1,987		
Oct	1,884	1,812	1,910	1,817	2,000	1,988		
Nov	1,609	1,724	1,561	1,821	1,749	1,983		
Dec	1,663	1,897	1,705	1,788	1,830	1,892		

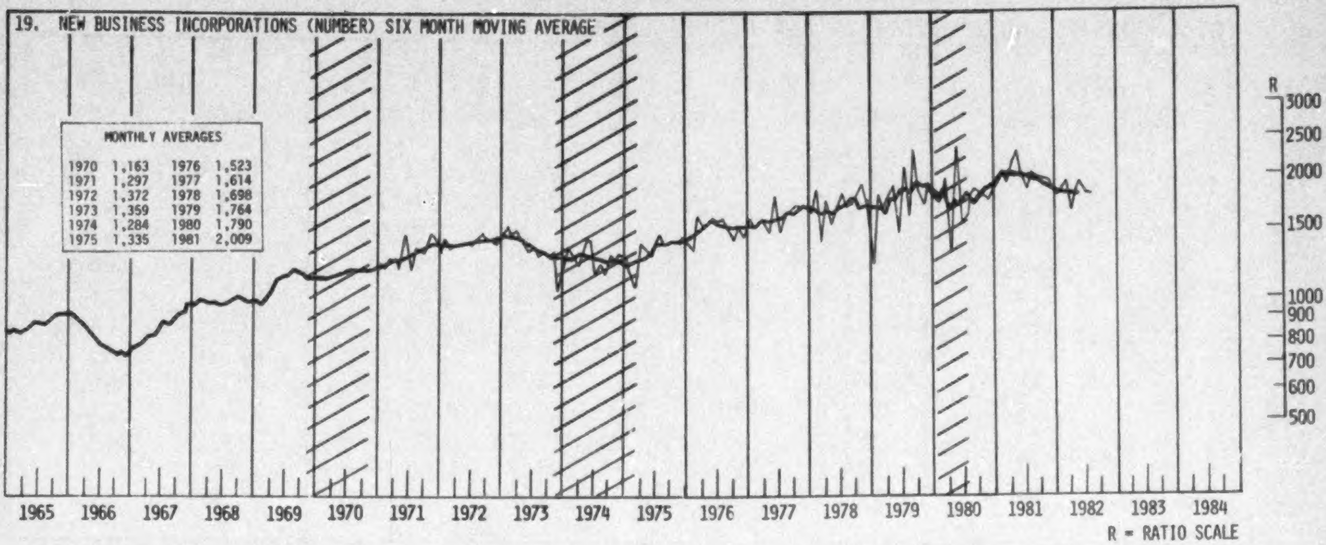
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21	22	43	43	33	35		
Feb	22	31	29	40	42	59		
Mar	42	36	37	34	31	27		
Apr	29	28	42	40	58	56		
May	41	33	42	34	21	17		
Jun	40	39	30	30	51	49		
Jul	32	38	40	43	35	39		
Aug	69	56	46	40	54	46		
Sep	31	38	30	37	64	75		
Oct	31	28	49	42	39	35		
Nov	32	34	11	12	50	55		
Dec	31	34	31	32				

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5,496	6,423	5,847	6,521	5,437	5,901	4,160	4,624
Feb	5,031	6,135	3,987	5,180	4,804	6,023	1,219	2,438
Mar	6,878	4,829	7,642	5,727	2,808	1,031	1,165	- 611
Apr	4,900	2,233	9,266	6,619	8,271	5,609	5,789	3,127
May	9,105	6,201	7,661	4,863	8,953	6,234	6,286	3,567
Jun	6,638	5,428	5,807	4,699	7,874	6,881	1,572	579
Jul	4,853	5,048	5,976	6,351	5,433	5,880	1,169	1,616
Aug	2,890	4,666	3,967	5,820	5,337	7,251	5,128	7,042
Sep	4,793	5,427	5,162	6,029	3,880	4,820	1,276	2,216
Oct	5,979	8,389	4,557	6,468	6,787	8,404	3,178	4,647
Nov	6,242	7,013	4,165	4,922	2,066	2,798		
Dec	5,152	6,008	5,003	5,768	14,690	15,426		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

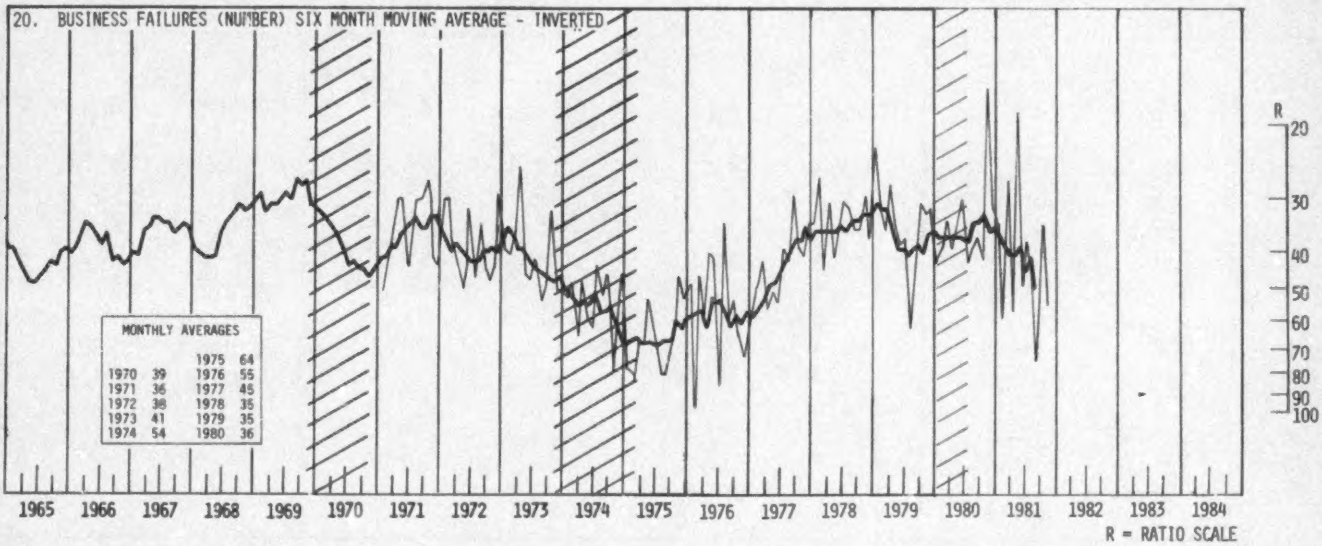


19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009

R = RATIO SCALE

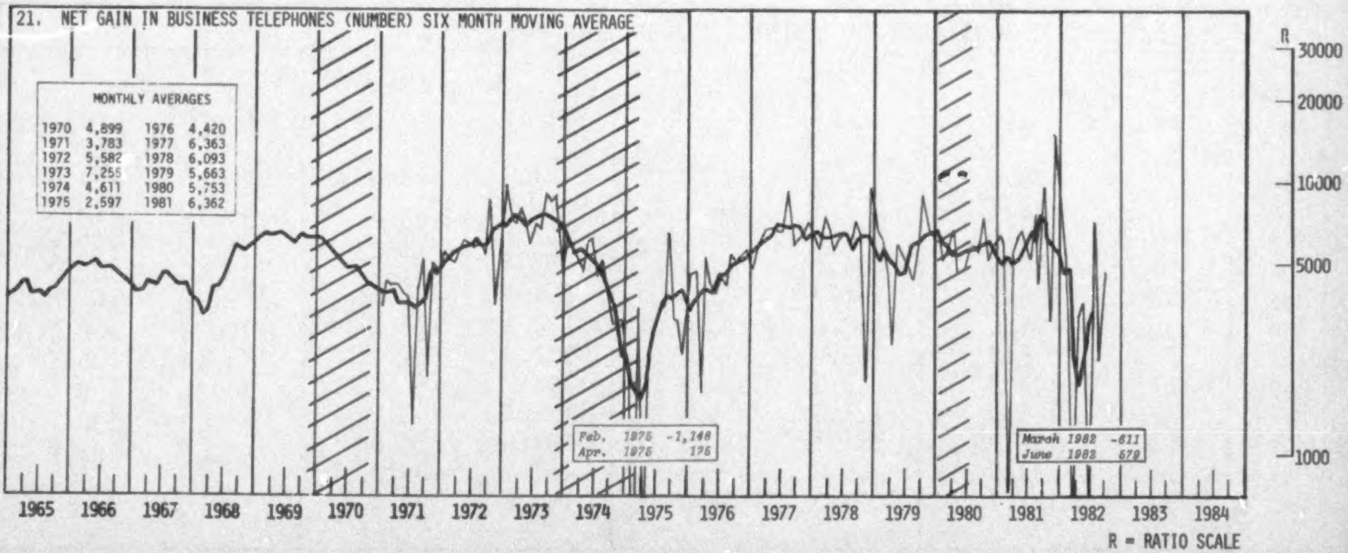


20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36

R = RATIO SCALE



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753
1975	2,597	1981	6,362

Feb.	1975	-1,148
Apr.	1975	175

March	1982	-611
June	1982	579

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	258.8	310.2	263.5	311.4	227.6	264.7	162.2	188.7
Feb	174.1	279.8	183.4	294.4	185.7	199.2	203.3	321.5
Mar	323.6	354.5	232.9	260.2	207.5	235.3	317.3	359.8
Apr	350.8	319.7	245.5	224.0	307.1	284.2	268.5	248.4
May	335.6	289.1	357.1	313.7	264.2	237.7	412.3	371.1
Jun	405.6	347.0	381.7	326.8	311.7	264.0	429.8	364.0
Jul	273.3	278.0	331.7	333.1	312.4	309.2	293.0	289.9
Aug	361.4	294.2	425.4	343.5	344.6	274.0	450.9	358.5
Sep	295.1	280.4	290.6	269.4	424.0	390.3	318.7	293.4
Oct	304.6	270.4	389.7	343.6	327.7r	287.8r	283.2	248.8
Nov	288.1	293.8	245.2	256.1	289.7	307.8		
Dec	231.6	278.1	216.1	262.5	289.2	357.3		

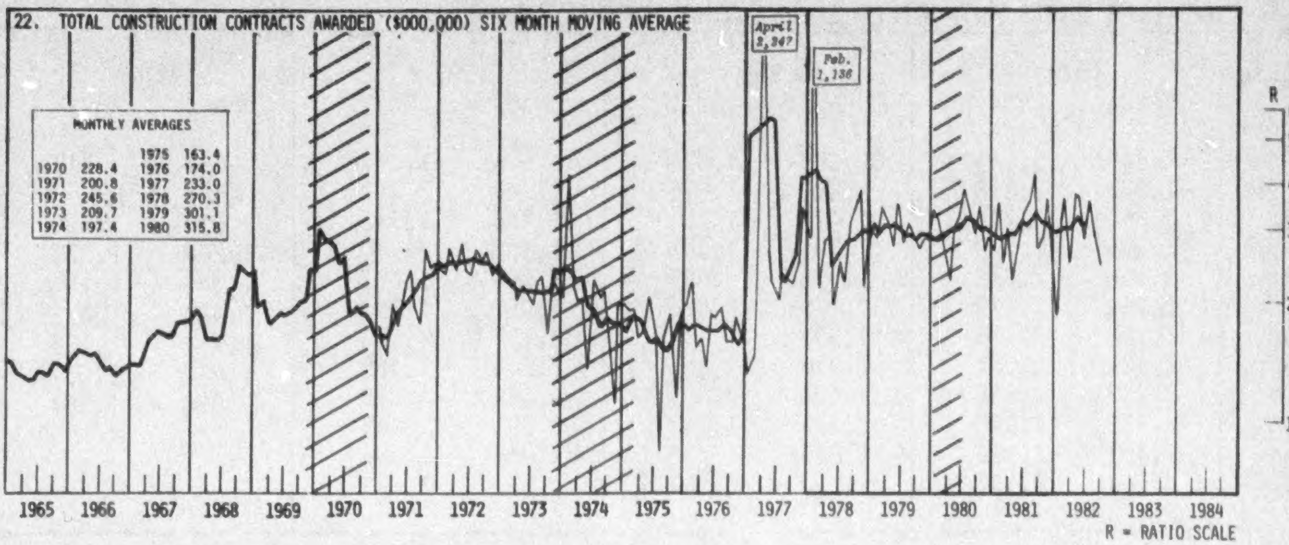
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.0	240.7	92.7	140.2	78.4	116.4	40.0	59.4
Feb	85.1	166.0	64.8	122.7	89.7	165.8	51.4	95.0
Mar	127.7	148.7	70.1	86.4	76.4	96.9	141.9	179.9
Apr	211.1	192.6	98.5	88.2	134.5	119.1	86.9	76.9
May	158.8	145.1	116.4	106.5	118.8	109.3	120.7	111.1
Jun	202.2	176.2	114.8	100.3	102.3	89.2	198.2	172.9
Jul	108.7	95.1	96.4	86.5	131.0	119.0	108.4	98.5
Aug	178.5	131.7	173.0	123.4	137.3	96.4	134.6	94.6
Sep	125.6	121.1	122.4	118.3	128.5	124.0	112.7	108.8
Oct	119.4	114.3	125.2	120.7	124.4r	120.5r	115.2	111.6
Nov	131.3	119.2	117.7	107.3	76.5	69.7		
Dec	92.3	96.2	113.2	119.6	99.9	107.0		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	72.5	78.0	126.6	132.5	111.8	115.4	101.6	104.9
Feb	51.9	88.4	73.1	124.3	70.4	117.4	102.0	170.2
Mar	165.7	169.8	106.7	113.3	93.5	102.2	124.1	135.6
Apr	104.4	94.5	94.4	89.0	95.2	92.9	137.0	133.7
May	132.8	110.9	157.9	133.1	109.9	94.0	127.2	108.8
Jun	105.2	96.6	188.5	171.4	154.4	137.8	170.3	152.0
Jul	120.1	118.9	169.0	163.0	137.8	129.4	113.4	106.5
Aug	127.8	107.3	170.5	145.4	169.9	144.2	234.1	198.6
Sep	129.8	115.0	127.3	110.9	173.2	150.8	150.2	130.7
Oct	153.0	137.9	151.1	131.2	181.6r	154.6r	119.6	101.9
Nov	91.8	99.0	106.3	115.6	157.4	185.9		
Dec	92.5	121.2	76.5	102.8	140.8	193.9		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

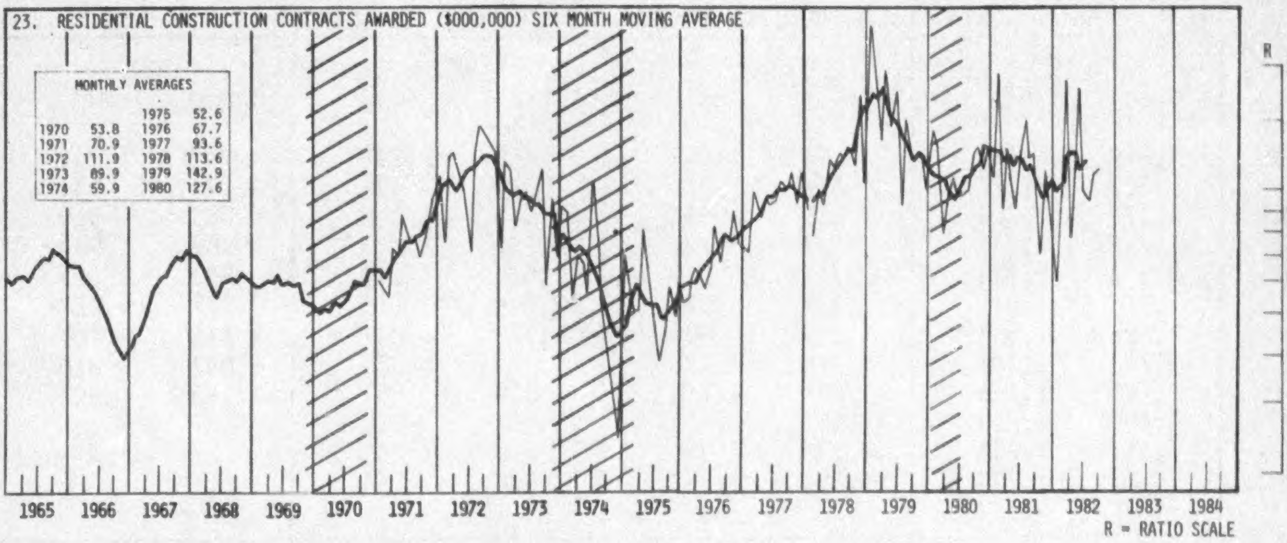


22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	163.4
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8

R = RATIO SCALE

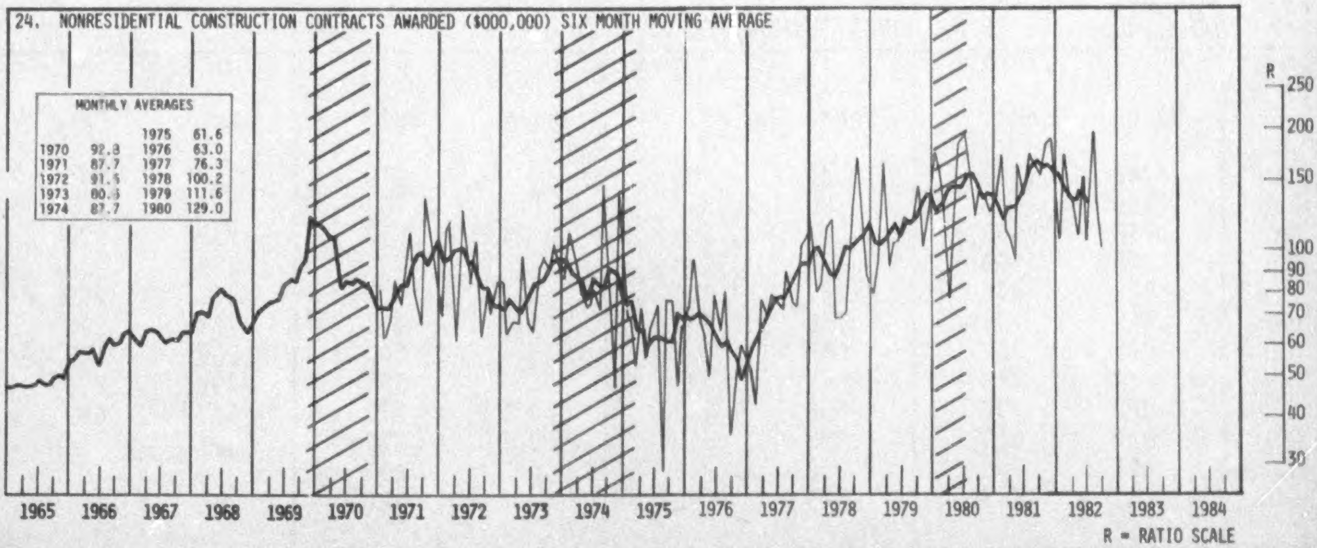


23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	52.6
1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6

R = RATIO SCALE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	61.6
1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,840	3,544	893	1,688	676	1,367	634	1,342
Feb	1,620	3,038	881	1,676	1,292	2,447	521	988
Mar	2,360	2,744	1,477	1,751	1,454	1,715	1,694	1,939
Apr	2,395	2,559	1,235	1,348	1,668	1,740	1,208	1,373
May	3,154	2,818	1,078	1,041	1,585	1,587	1,145	1,111
Jun	3,319	2,779	2,120	1,664	1,967	1,560	1,924	1,492
Jul	2,760	2,616	1,994	1,741	2,474	2,213	1,237	1,136
Aug	2,629	2,221	1,970	1,825	1,645	1,465	1,813	1,637
Sep	3,228	2,658	2,484	2,007	1,562	1,229	1,880	1,387
Oct	2,730	2,048	2,495	1,840	1,891	1,455		
Nov	2,351	2,198	1,811	1,735	1,066	1,003		
Dec	2,169	2,165	1,630	1,551	1,551	1,429		

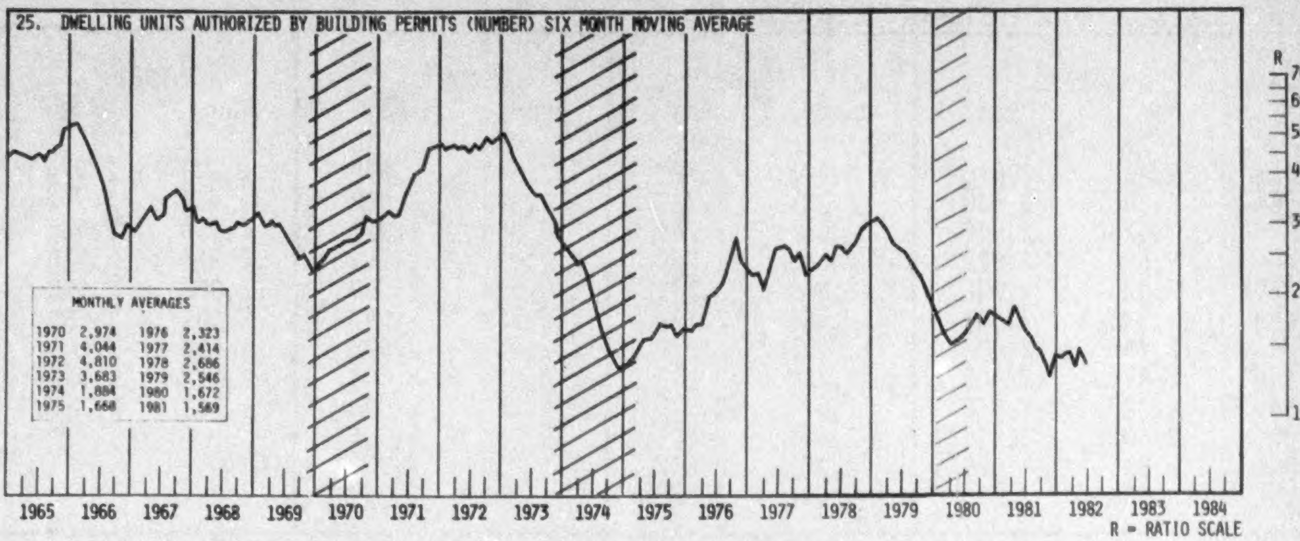
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,019	1,752	754	1,243	467	785	383	714
Feb	1,301	2,228	694	1,039	574	998	311	541
Mar	1,576	1,709	810	954	940	1,098	834	980
Apr	1,746	1,741	731	738	1,281	1,229	968	953
May	2,673	2,139	762	631	1,029	944	943	821
Jun	1,715	1,616	1,032	978	1,018	916	1,077	1,027
Jul	1,706	1,567	1,159	998	1,150	1,041	915	801
Aug	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,132	1,071	870	1,047	840
Sep	1,769	1,498	1,599	1,250	1,018	831	1,180	905
Oct	1,491	1,229	1,557	1,256	1,161	910		
Nov	1,349	1,263	1,330	1,330	690	681		
Dec	1,107	1,278	1,382	1,547	638	684		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

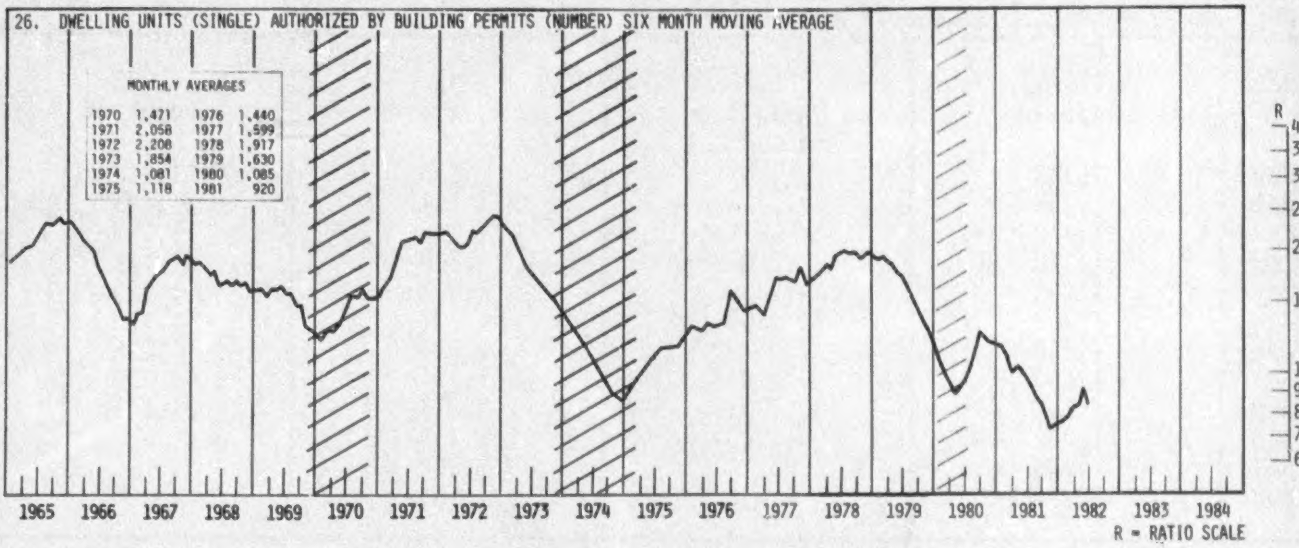
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	740	3,201	47	205	119	518	215	945
Feb	154	739	80	394	644	3,169	169	809
Mar	416	536	447	555	416	517	772	925
Apr	446	599	356	498	160	224	155	226
May	302	445	247	364	324	477	169	259
Jun	1,426	795	759	406	843	451	733	392
Jul	873	702	649	462	898	640	268	179
Aug	224	213	545	595	337	368	690	830
Sep	1,022	797	666	536	336	270	557	429
Oct	894	619	485	360	507	376		
Nov	896	745	296	246	248	207		
Dec	683	513	129	93	792	571		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS


25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

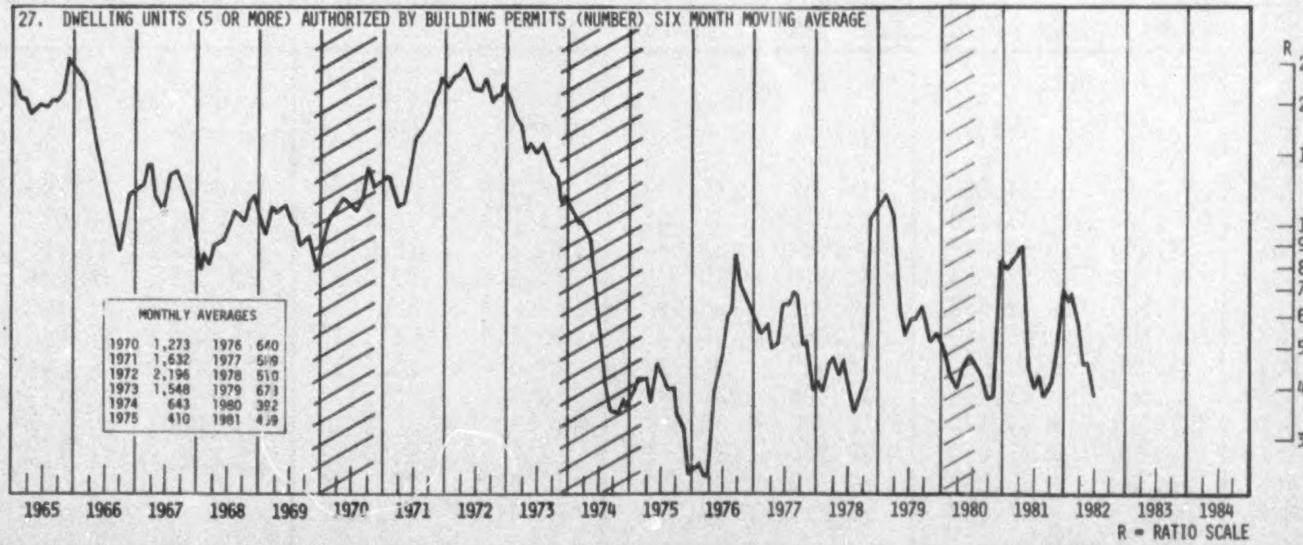
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569


26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920


27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	549
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	439

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,432	2,618	2,540	2,723	2,740	2,877	2,731	2,929
Feb	2,350	2,658	2,561	2,741	2,590	2,908	2,639	2,963
Mar	2,676	2,645	2,684	2,745	2,859	2,932	2,964	2,985
Apr	2,523	2,622	2,649	2,709	2,915	2,980	2,956	2,975
May	2,623	2,600	2,805	2,739	2,971	2,969	3,089	3,128
Jun	2,578	2,547	2,688	2,772	2,917	2,952	3,007	3,052
Jul	2,460	2,607	2,715	2,837	2,841	2,933	3,102	3,188
Aug	2,572	2,605	2,728	2,812	2,874	3,004	2,992r	3,138r
Sep	2,425	2,648	2,624	2,817	2,868	3,090	3,012p	3,241p
Oct	2,600	2,646	2,861	2,872	2,932	2,930		
Nov	2,836	2,656	2,972	2,867	3,054	2,953		
Dec	3,528	2,736	3,807	2,898	3,806	2,890		

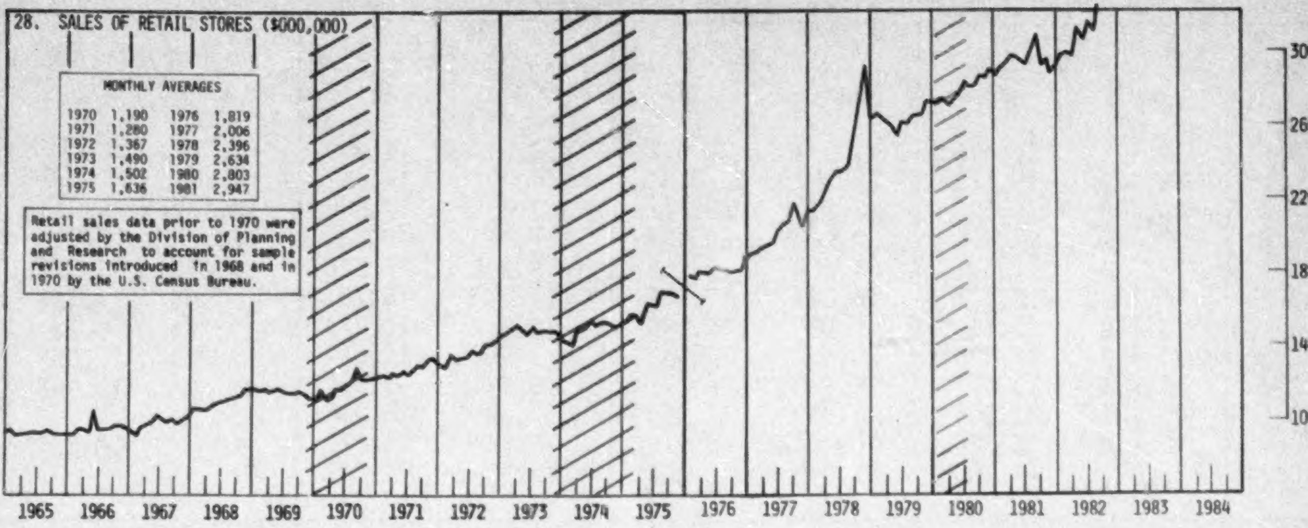
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted
Jan	1,355	1,247	1,196	1,150
Feb	1,356	1,236	1,191	1,161
Mar	1,340	1,218	1,195	1,177
Apr	1,310	1,193	1,209	1,175
May	1,283	1,200	1,203	1,229
Jun	1,242	1,203	1,187	1,178
Jul	1,258	1,225	1,172	1,228
Aug	1,250	1,205	1,191	1,208r
Sep	1,258	1,201	1,211	1,245p
Oct	1,252	1,220	1,150	
Nov	1,246	1,211	1,163	
Dec	1,273	1,216	1,136	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,441	34,803	35,562	36,277	29,079	28,967	24,492	27,753
Feb	29,477	33,660	33,215	37,065	23,732	27,467	25,072	29,023
Mar	37,640	33,857	40,687	37,930	31,180	29,078	31,491	27,357
Apr	30,702	33,064	33,610	35,440	29,314	29,879	25,183	25,206
May	31,584	30,452	35,451	33,694	24,929	27,112	25,082	25,463
Jun	43,507	36,410	32,865	29,067	30,523	24,394	30,940	26,886
Jul	38,083	34,893	34,625	30,471	29,656	26,493	28,181	24,186
Aug	38,683	33,761	34,196	32,740	28,465	25,515	24,557	22,298
Sep	27,721	34,179	28,970	30,524	31,599	36,277	21,209	23,699
Oct	35,989	35,060	32,360	32,073	27,683	26,063	23,095	24,735
Nov	27,539	32,162	23,380	30,703	17,477	22,011		
Dec	26,118	27,032	31,229	30,787	23,414	23,881		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

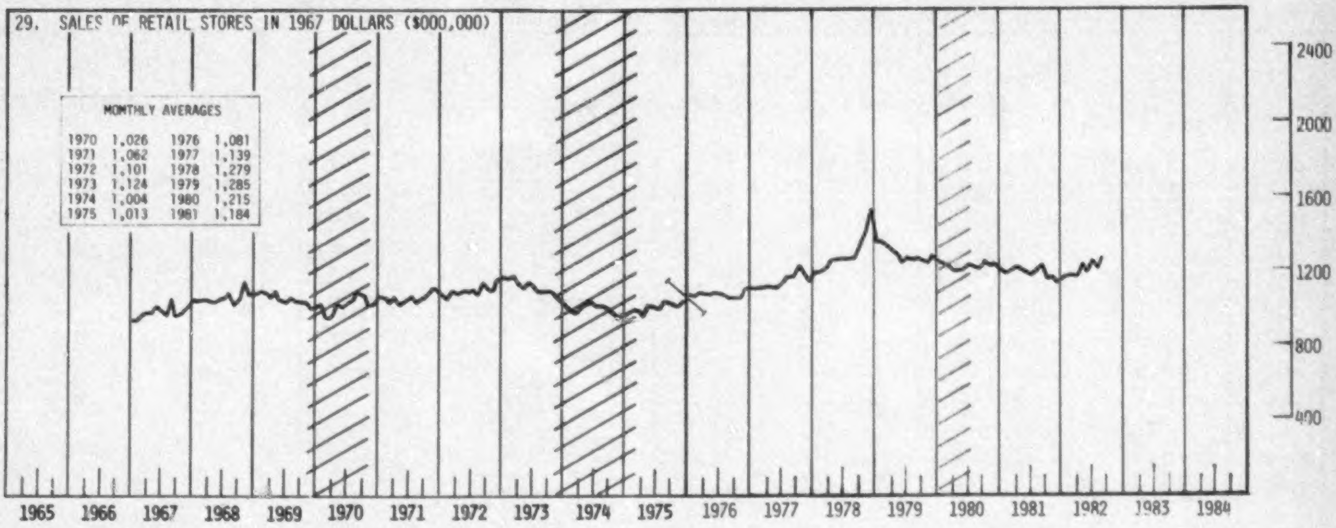


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,396
1973	1,490	1979	2,634
1974	1,502	1980	2,803
1975	1,636	1981	2,947

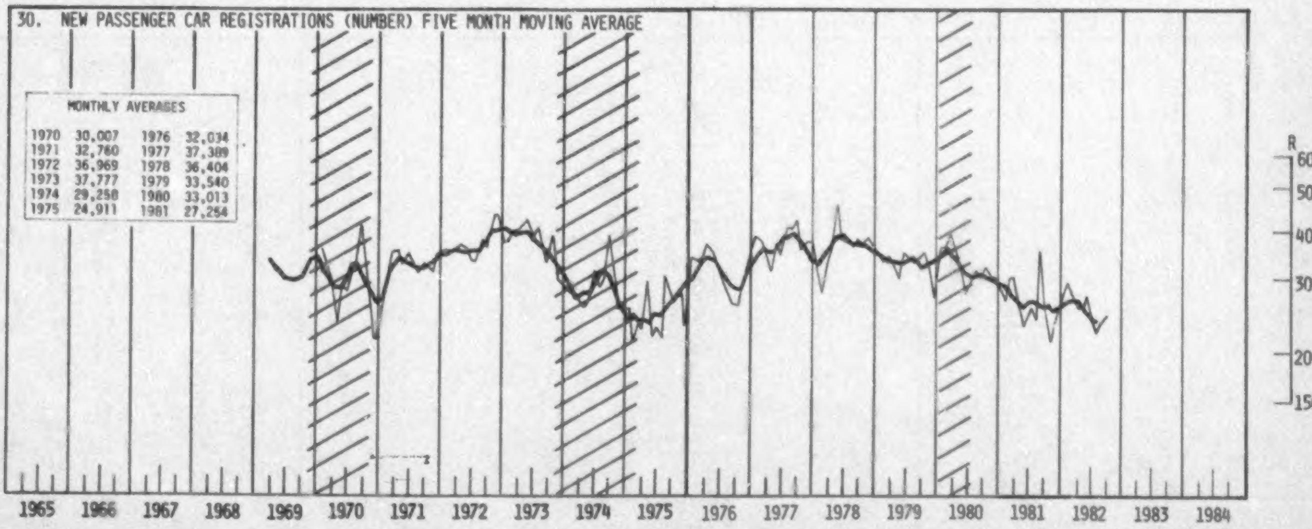
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,279
1973	1,124	1979	1,285
1974	1,004	1980	1,215
1975	1,013	1981	1,184



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,462	21,499	21,337	22,812	15,617	16,969	10,178	11,210
Feb	14,469	18,119	22,782	27,281	14,092	17,642	10,515	13,166
Mar	20,646	18,598	22,229	20,541	19,788	17,688	16,187	14,013
Apr	18,087	18,906	20,727	20,073	17,465	17,089	12,399	12,205
May	23,967	21,631	21,982	19,915	18,850	17,008	16,617	15,353
Jun	17,107	18,127	16,342	17,985	14,713	15,763	13,581	14,134
Jul	15,109	15,113	19,960	19,440	14,862	14,653	10,714	10,900
Aug	20,453	17,018	20,558	18,440	13,502	12,617	12,774	11,565
Sep	17,961	16,451	26,980	24,235	15,391	13,550	15,604	13,995
Oct	24,981	22,386	18,989	16,959	15,295	14,036		
Nov	16,138	17,924	16,286	18,910	11,284	13,113		
Dec	16,092	19,400	16,069	18,004	12,908	14,221		

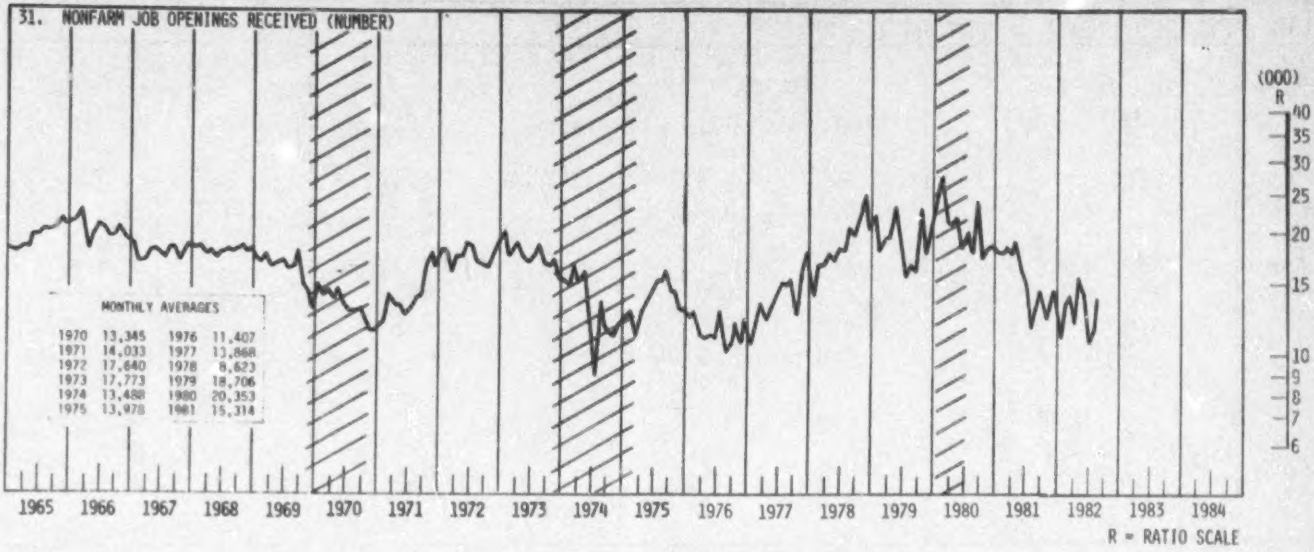
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,806	13,328	12,963	14,065	11,281	12,251	8,167	9,119
Feb	10,157	11,861	13,116	14,285	11,086	12,583	8,520	9,672
Mar	13,292	11,408	14,150	12,804	15,017	13,304	12,572	10,707
Apr	11,152	11,884	13,310	12,922	10,594	14,678	9,253	8,982
May	13,962	13,234	13,936	13,200	12,271	10,304	12,275	12,142
Jun	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,746	10,735	11,538	9,755	10,195
Jul	9,781	10,362	12,143	12,644	9,824	10,445	7,381	8,002
Aug	11,995	10,506	13,331	12,657	10,046	10,025	7,551	7,361
Sep	10,215	9,141	21,725	18,752	11,647	9,769	14,113	12,003
Oct	15,393	14,562	13,799	12,723	11,917	11,100		
Nov	12,404	13,000	10,048	11,146	8,969	10,081		
Dec	10,492	11,893	11,448	12,218	10,728	11,288		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

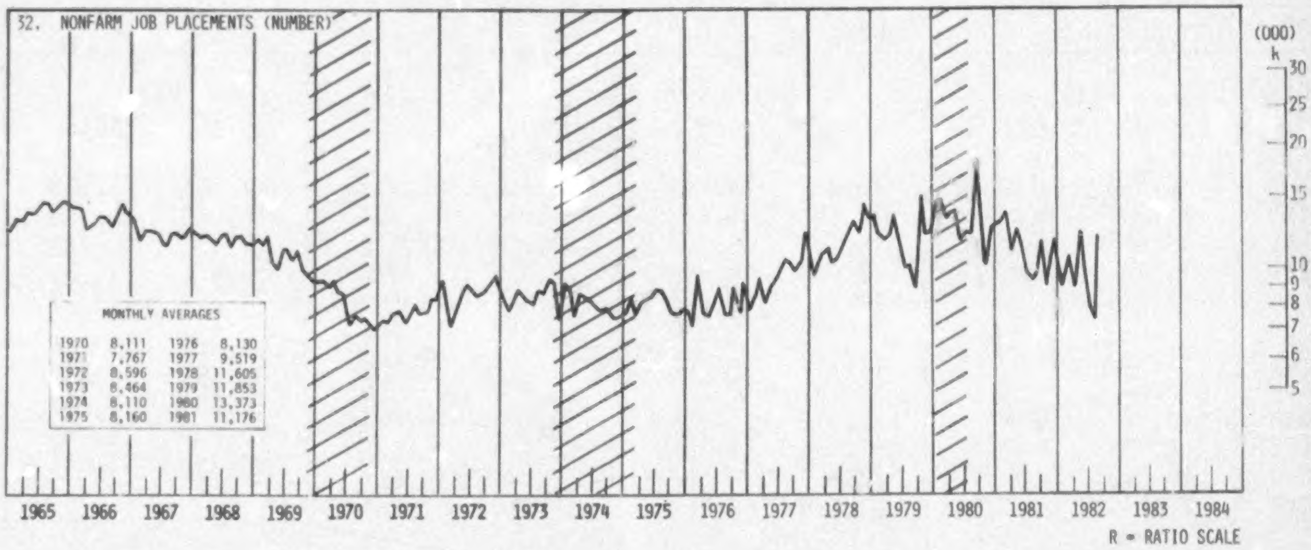
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	151.0	124.0	155.8	128.3	158.4	130.5	166.9	137.6
Feb	158.3	127.6	155.1	126.0	154.2	125.8	170.9	139.4
Mar	148.7	126.7	145.3	124.1	147.2	125.8	159.3	136.1
Apr	128.3	125.2	137.7	135.2	127.7	125.6	148.8	146.3
May	114.1	122.3	130.5	140.4	115.1	123.9	132.5	142.6
Jun	106.5	121.0	128.6	146.5	108.4	123.5	125.8	143.3
Jul	119.1	123.1	142.3	145.7	121.0	123.3	134.6	137.2
Aug	119.2	126.0	136.0	142.4	117.9	122.9	128.5	133.9
Sep	105.7	125.5	118.7	140.2	105.8	124.8	115.5	136.3
Oct	106.2	126.2	117.1	139.4	103.6	123.3	117.6	140.1
Nov	117.3	128.7	120.2	132.0	116.8	128.5		
Dec	131.7	127.4	132.5	128.6	141.9	138.1		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

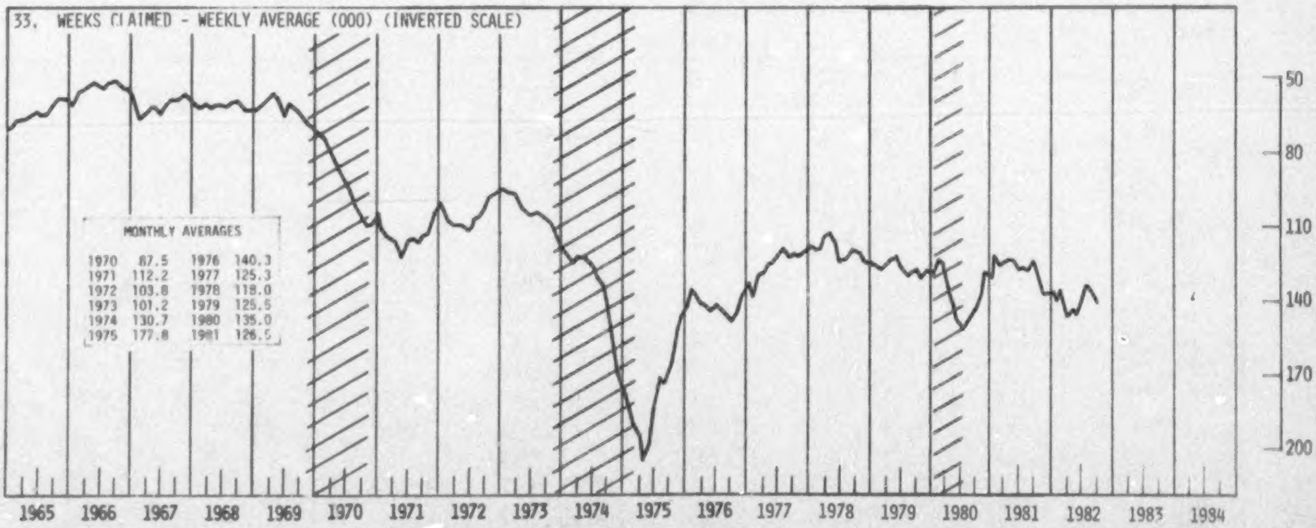
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	8,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7
Feb	6.2	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7
Mar	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.6
Apr	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9
May	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
Jun	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.1	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8
Jul	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6
Aug	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Sep	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6
Oct	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7
Nov	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.4		
Dec	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7		

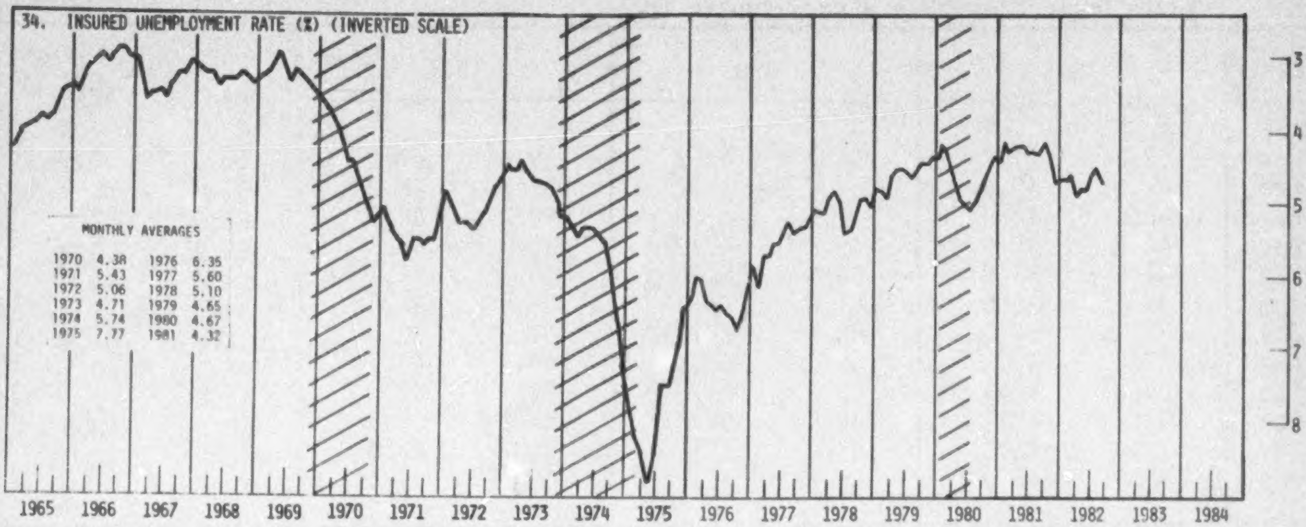
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,913	14,953	19,898	14,814	20,272	15,062	21,466	15,959
Feb	16,275	16,117	16,193	15,670	14,297	14,363	16,689	16,769
Mar	14,365	16,084	15,164	16,389	13,126	14,058	14,425	15,765
Apr	16,475	17,529	16,278	18,445	12,587	14,077	13,754	15,121
May	12,274	15,510	16,539	20,621	11,821	14,662	12,586	14,963
Jun	16,670	16,005	20,648	18,330	15,512	13,747	16,037	15,104
Jul	17,989	15,805	17,923	16,588	15,719	14,498	17,694	16,269
Aug	12,747	15,984	13,781	17,257	11,650	13,996	13,409	15,927
Sep	12,920	16,414	12,514	15,188	12,200	15,804	13,033	16,755
Oct	14,833	16,392	13,258	15,304	13,485	15,577	14,790	17,095
Nov	16,095	16,791	13,829	14,596	16,740	16,694		
Dec	22,542	16,185	20,125	14,666	22,934	17,404		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

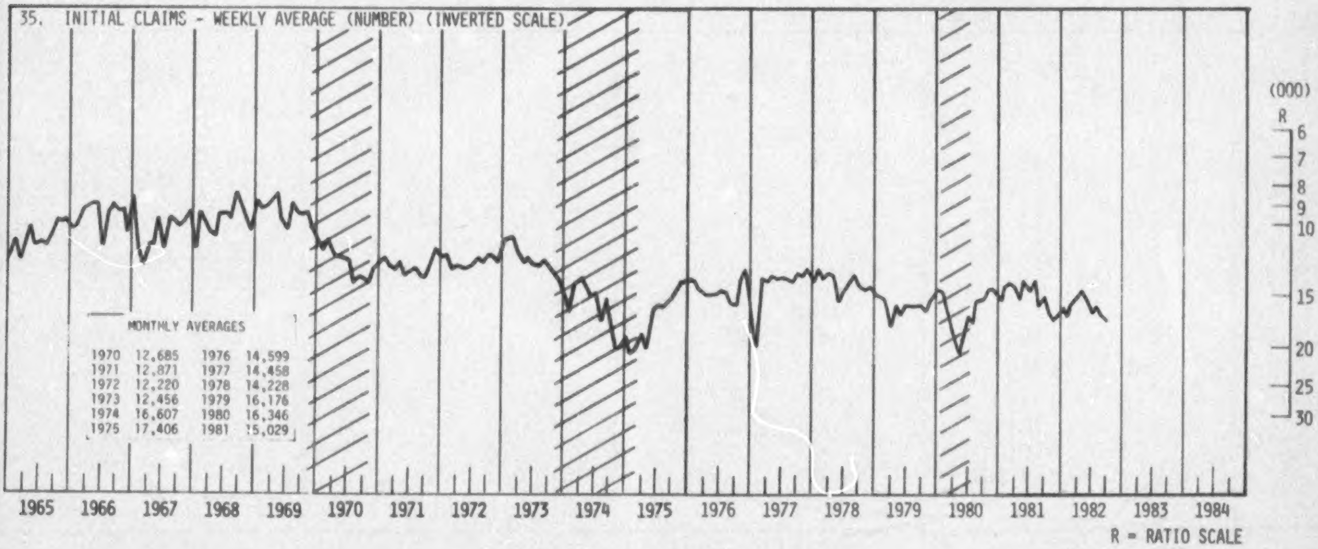
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,393	12,346	12,754	11,799	14,458	13,408	14,463	13,413
Feb	12,204	11,783	13,181	12,681	14,121	13,587	14,651	14,097
Mar	14,597	11,972	14,712	12,077	17,165	14,099	20,813	17,096
Apr	13,452	11,730	15,526	13,335	16,897	14,400	19,611	16,713
May	12,979	12,242	13,336	12,593	14,009	13,253	18,180	17,200
Jun	10,750	11,594	11,836	12,946	12,543	13,795	18,917	20,806
Jul	12,146	12,323	12,997	13,216	13,349	13,570	16,354	16,625
Aug	11,206	11,830	10,826	11,648	11,760	12,796	15,152	16,487
Sep	9,173	11,069	11,571	13,879	11,624	13,867	14,600	17,418
Oct	12,248	13,856	13,056	14,608	11,831	13,167	13,929	15,503
Nov	11,367	12,981	11,732	13,471	11,387	13,124		
Dec	11,981	11,887	15,816	15,565	15,087	14,786		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



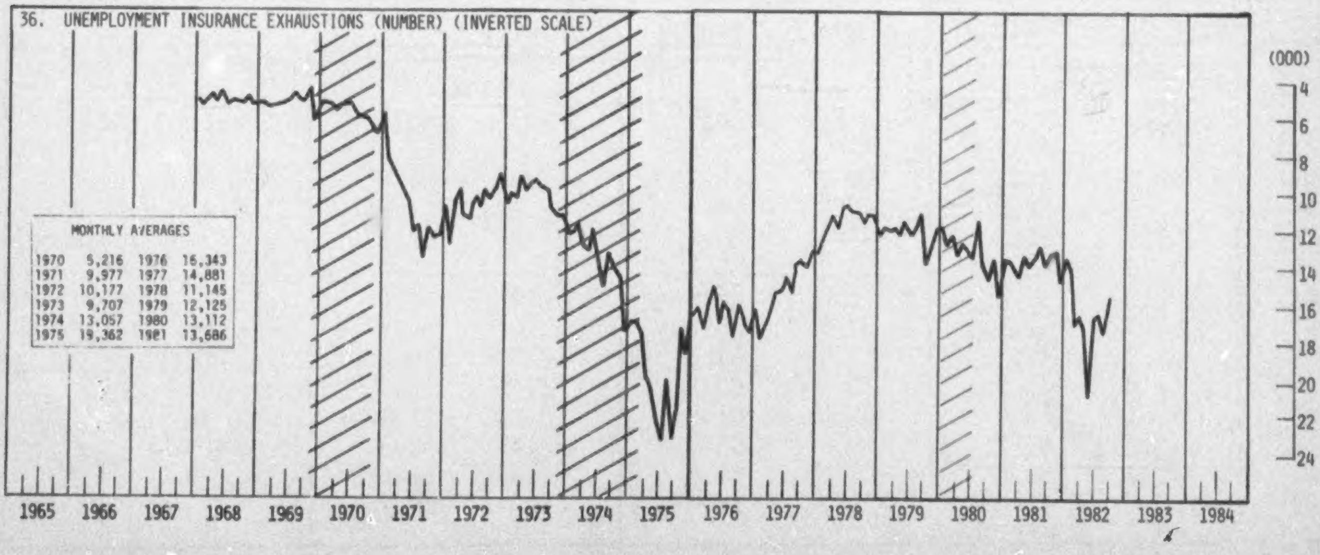
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	52.3	41.3	56.7	45.2	59.8	47.7	67.5	53.9
Feb	47.5	40.6	52.1	45.2	52.3	45.8	63.1	55.2
Mar	46.0	42.9	48.5	45.3	50.0	46.7	61.0	57.0
Apr	44.8	42.9	49.6	47.8	45.3	43.8	60.0	58.0
May	41.8	43.0	50.3	51.7	40.0	41.1	54.6	56.0
Jun	37.1	39.6	51.8	55.6	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.4
Jul	37.1	37.0	58.1	57.4	39.5	38.9	52.6	51.9
Aug	37.8	40.8	55.8	59.4	40.8	43.1	47.3	50.1
Sep	34.4	42.4	43.9	54.0	32.1	39.5	46.8	57.6
Oct	37.7	43.7	46.6	54.0	34.2	39.6	50.6	58.6
Nov	39.0	43.5	47.4	52.6	38.7	42.8		
Dec	48.6	45.9	50.2	47.2	50.7	47.8		

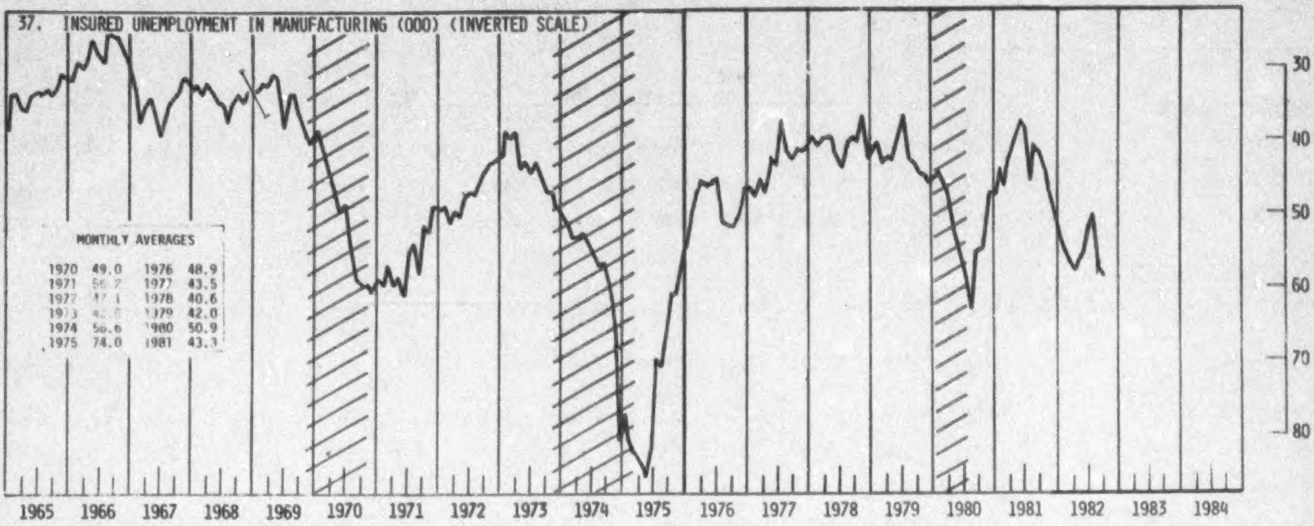
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12.6	10.2	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.2	18.9	15.6
Feb	23.2	11.8	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.4	26.7	13.4
Mar	22.9	11.6	27.4	13.8	22.4	11.2	23.8	11.9
Apr	15.7	11.0	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.7
May	10.6	10.5	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.6	14.2	13.8
Jun	7.6	10.2	11.8	15.9	8.9	11.9	11.3	15.1
Jul	6.7	10.1	10.6	15.9	7.9	11.8	8.7	13.1
Aug	6.5	11.7	7.9	14.2	6.7	12.0	7.6	13.5
Sep	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.2	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.9
Oct	6.5	11.7	7.0	13.0	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.5
Nov	5.9	10.7	7.4	13.6	7.0	13.1		
Dec	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.5		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

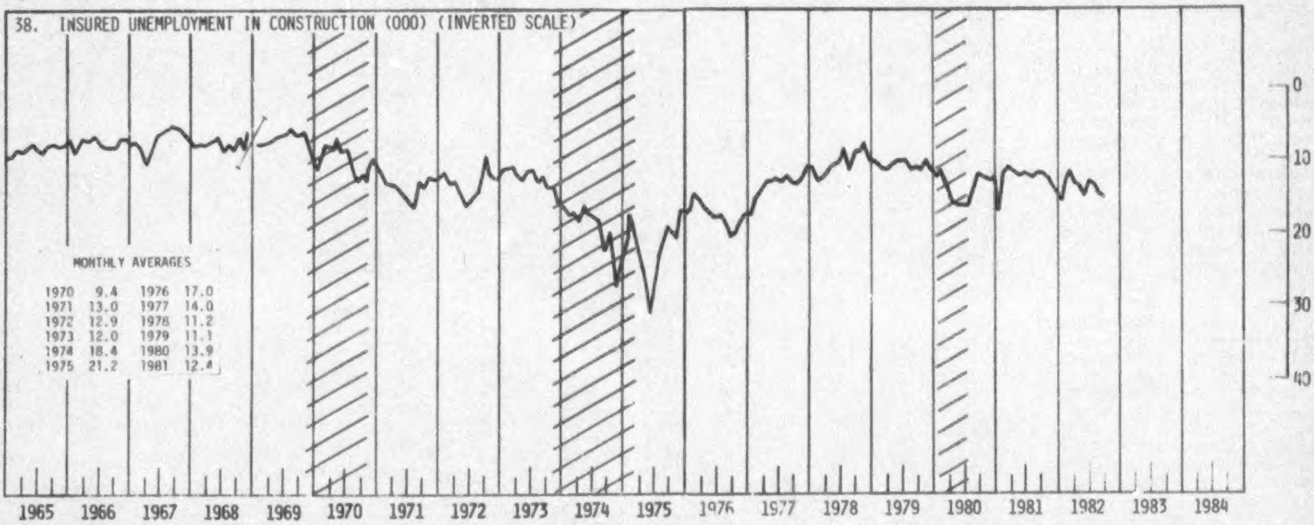
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60.0	53.5	56.1	50.1	67.0	60.2	71.8	64.5
Feb	57.3	52.2	59.5	54.0	67.8	61.5	68.4	62.1
Mar	57.5	54.2	56.8	53.9	63.3	60.2	66.0	62.6
Apr	52.6	53.4	53.9	55.4	57.5	59.4	62.4	64.3
May	49.0	52.4	54.0	58.0	52.9	57.4	57.7	62.4
Jun	47.7	52.5	53.9	59.5	51.0	56.6	56.4	57.4
Jul	54.9	53.1	63.0	60.5	62.0	59.5	63.9	61.2
Aug	61.0	55.9	66.3	60.2	62.4	56.3	63.7	57.6
Sep	51.1	56.9	55.8	61.5	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.6
Oct	49.9	55.7	56.6	63.1	52.4	58.4	54.5	60.8
Nov	49.3	52.6	57.8	61.6	57.6	61.5		
Dec	55.5	52.8	60.9	58.4	64.0	61.7		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

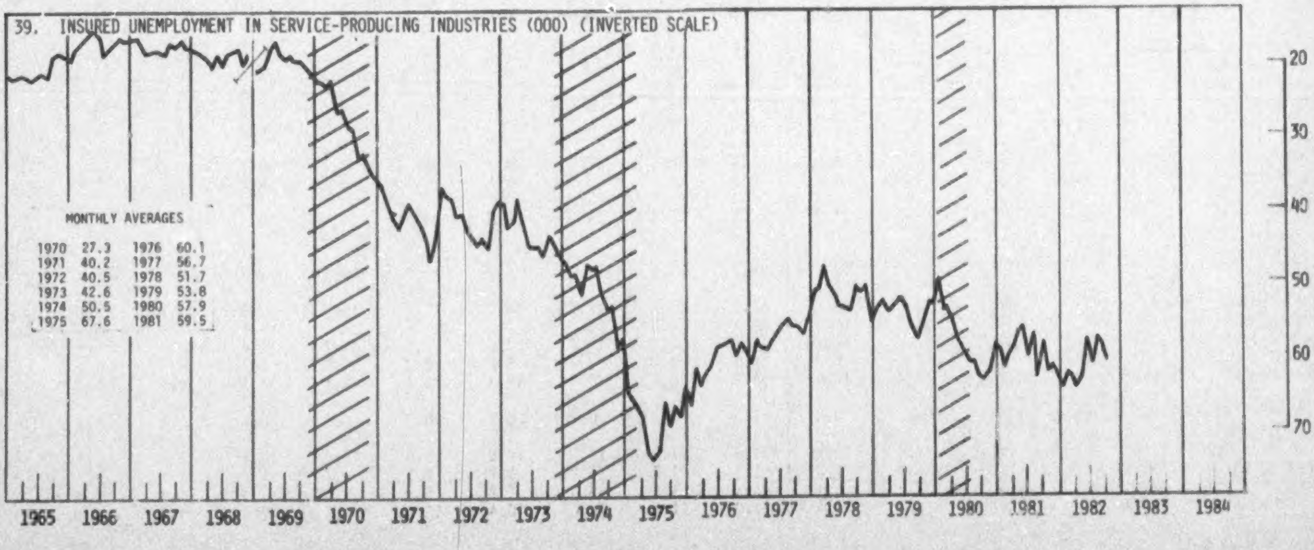
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	[illegible]	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1981			1982									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3099.0	3097.8	3091.9	3098.4	3098.4	3083.3	3067.0	3063.2	3054.4	3049.4	3054.8	3059.9	3056.6
PRIVATE SECTOR	2575.7	2571.9	2565.1	2575.5	2572.7	2559.1	2543.2	2537.5	2529.2	2532.9	2535.7	2534.6	2531.2
GOVERNMENT	523.3	525.9	526.8	522.9	525.7	524.2	523.8	525.7	525.2	516.5	519.1	525.3	525.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3109.5	3107.7	3095.8	3028.4	3025.7	3037.6	3051.5	3069.9	3112.4	3097.8	3100.0	3070.1	3066.1
MANUFACTURING	777.2	769.0	757.0	746.0	744.0	738.7	731.2	730.6	732.5	715.2	723.3	724.4	718.5
Durable Goods	375.6	369.6	364.8	361.6	360.1	357.5	354.5	353.4	352.8	341.9	342.9	343.1	340.5
Lumber & Wood Products	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0
Furniture & Fixtures	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	30.9	30.0	29.5	28.6	28.2	27.5	27.2	27.1	26.7	26.1	26.4	26.3	25.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.4
Primary Metal Industries	25.8	25.1	24.7	24.4	23.9	23.4	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.7	21.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
Iron & steel foundries	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.3
Other primary metal industries	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	59.1	58.4	57.7	56.9	56.3	55.9	55.1	54.7	54.6	53.1	52.3	52.6	51.5
Metal cans	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.0
Metal stampings	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	25.1	25.0	24.7	24.3	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	71.2	71.3	70.5	70.4	69.4	68.7	67.9	67.1	66.7	64.3	63.1	63.2	62.8
Construction & related machinery	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1
Metalworking machinery	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Special industry machinery	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2
General industry machinery	16.5	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.2
Service industry machinery	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3
Other machinery, except elec.	23.1	23.3	22.9	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.3	21.8	21.6	21.8	21.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	90.2	89.9	89.5	89.3	88.3	88.2	87.1	87.0	87.5	86.5	86.3	86.8	86.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.7
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Communication equipment	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.1
Electronic components & access.	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1
Transportation Equipment	18.4	15.6	14.5	14.2	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.8	11.8	15.2	15.2	15.3
Motor vehicles	12.6	10.0	8.9	8.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.1	6.5	10.1	10.0	10.1
Aircraft & parts	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	37.5	37.2
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	26.0	25.5	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.4	24.7	24.7	24.6
Nondurable Goods	401.5	399.4	392.2	384.4	383.9	381.2	376.7	377.2	379.7	373.3	380.4	381.3	378.0
Food & Kindred Products	48.0	47.8	47.8	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.0	46.1	46.7	45.9	47.3	47.9	46.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.6	9.9
Grain mill & bakery products	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.1
Beverages	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9
Other food & kindred products	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.6	18.0	18.1	17.8
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	19.5	18.7	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3
Broad woven fabric mills	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Other textile mill products	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1

See note on page S-31.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1981 Oct	Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Apparel & Other Textile Products	60.6	59.8	55.2	52.3	53.4	52.6	51.0	52.7	54.2	51.4	55.2	55.3	55.2
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	31.8	30.8	27.0	26.4	27.4	26.4	25.8	27.9	29.3	27.8	30.0	30.1	29.9
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5
Other apparel & related products	16.0	16.1	15.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.8
Paper & Allied Products	31.4	31.0	31.1	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.2	28.1	29.0	29.2	29.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.1
Other paper & allied products	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.8	15.9
Printing & Publishing	57.7	58.3	58.0	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	57.5
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5
Commercial printing	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1
Other printing & publishing	25.3	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.3	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	128.7	128.9	128.2	127.2	125.9	124.8	123.6	123.3	123.9	123.9	124.1	123.8	122.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.5
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0
Drugs	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.1	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.2
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	25.0	24.9	24.5	24.4	23.9	24.2	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	23.5
Paints & allied products	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
Industrial organic chemicals	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.6
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5
Petroleum refining	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9
Other petroleum & coal products	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.1	36.5	35.8	35.3	35.1	35.1	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.0	33.6	33.7	33.6
Rubber & rubber products	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.7	29.2	28.7	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.1	26.9	26.7	26.6
Leather & Leather Products	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other leather & leather products	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
NONMANUFACTURING	2332.3	2338.7	2338.7	2282.4	2281.7	2298.9	2320.3	2339.3	2379.9	2382.6	2376.7	2345.7	2347.6
Mining	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Construction	119.2	118.1	112.6	102.3	100.1	105.0	110.5	114.2	115.5	118.8	119.1	117.6	117.1
Transportation, Communicationsl													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	195.5	195.2	195.1	190.5	191.7	192.5	192.1	187.2	192.7	188.9	188.8	191.3	191.4
Railroad transportation	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
Other transportation	105.4	105.1	105.1	100.8	101.3	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.4	97.3	97.9	100.9	101.1
Communications	58.1	58.1	57.9	57.8	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	58.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	21.7	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.7	26.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	696.1	699.7	708.5	679.8	672.6	675.7	682.9	692.9	706.6	704.2	703.1	702.6	695.9
Wholesale trade	210.3	209.8	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.9	210.7	210.4	211.8	210.9	210.6	210.8	210.6
Retail trade	485.7	489.9	499.4	470.1	463.1	465.8	472.2	482.5	494.8	493.3	492.5	491.8	485.3
Retail general merchandise	77.0	80.7	85.7	78.1	73.7	73.5	73.5	74.8	75.5	75.0	75.2	76.1	77.4
Food stores	87.2	86.9	87.1	83.3	83.0	82.8	82.7	83.9	85.5	85.5	85.0	86.0	85.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.1	47.0	46.8	46.4	46.2	46.0	46.3	46.4	46.7	46.8	46.8	47.0	46.6
Apparel & accessories	41.0	42.1	44.2	39.9	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.9	39.1
Eating & drinking places	130.6	127.8	127.2	121.3	121.6	125.0	130.7	137.8	146.1	146.2	146.2	141.8	133.6
Other retail trade	103.0	105.4	108.4	101.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.2	102.5	101.8	101.4	102.0	102.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	161.7	161.6	161.6	162.2	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.8	165.5	166.6	166.0	164.0	163.7
Banking	45.8	46.2	46.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	48.2	48.3	48.3	47.6	47.6
Insurance agents & carriers	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.4	66.7	66.5	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.0	66.9	67.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	49.1	48.7	48.6	47.8	47.6	47.8	48.3	48.9	50.0	50.7	50.7	49.5	49.0
Services	638.1	634.8	631.4	626.0	628.0	634.8	643.9	652.1	666.6	675.5	675.8	661.9	655.9
Medical & other health services	174.8	175.4	175.7	176.2	176.6	177.4	177.7	178.1	179.8	180.9	180.9	181.0	181.3
Hospitals	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.5	101.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	103.0
Educational services	42.3	42.6	42.6	41.6	42.1	43.2	42.8	42.6	41.3	39.2	38.9	41.4	43.7
Other services	421.0	416.8	413.1	408.2	409.3	414.2	423.4	431.4	445.5	455.4	456.0	439.5	430.9
Government	519.2	526.9	527.2	519.4	525.5	526.7	526.3	527.7	530.6	526.2	521.4	505.9	521.2
Federal	71.9	72.3	72.6	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	74.0	74.0	73.6	72.6	73.1
State	102.7	103.0	102.5	98.9	103.3	103.4	102.5	103.3	101.6	99.9	100.6	97.4	100.6
Local	344.5	351.7	352.1	348.2	349.8	350.9	351.2	351.4	355.5	352.3	347.2	335.9	347.5

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981			1982									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	332.25	332.84	340.36	332.64	338.52	341.42	340.40	343.26	345.77	341.94	343.08	348.40	352.55
Durable Goods	345.31	343.53	351.27	317.68	346.68	349.21	342.54	352.29	355.19	350.07	348.96	358.27	367.11
Lumber & Wood Products	228.37	215.43	217.00	214.00	212.72	212.35	225.05	223.60	230.21	216.77	226.01	226.94	239.90
Furniture & Fixtures	262.10	249.78	250.73	237.63	243.97	259.50	259.35	261.88	263.34	257.85	274.70	279.39	297.77
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	355.19	363.96	369.10	356.34	366.78	362.92	364.61	369.73	376.19	382.27	372.77	376.16	374.43
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	376.30	377.68	389.55	366.30	383.15	381.33	380.98	389.73	395.81	395.89	391.30	394.49	386.18
Pottery & related products	281.55	284.60	289.33	286.76	306.78	305.18	294.46	300.57	303.32	294.77	301.39	314.04	323.51
Primary Metal Industries	366.44	372.52	370.83	361.27	369.98	366.08	369.41	362.97	363.45	364.41	373.19	374.42	379.45
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	417.88	421.04	440.26	379.42	402.05	399.80	418.32	417.17	407.02	416.34	451.34	433.47	441.83
Iron & Steel foundries	339.16	341.60	329.54	299.06	345.29	335.07	334.46	351.64	348.80	338.48	354.34	350.49	335.79
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	528.73	528.73	528.37	601.80	564.56	542.50	529.19	512.11	524.44	537.85	532.86	570.04	558.25
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	323.71	329.95	326.55	314.57	318.57	325.44	318.24	300.13	304.90	302.99	309.57	311.60	332.80
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	344.58	343.55	348.41	330.80	344.57	346.58	341.52	353.12	353.12	348.98	349.95	347.88	352.41
Metal cans	395.21	433.10	437.22	445.01	422.59	442.96	422.42	407.36	430.95	423.78	445.12	429.29	472.94
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	430.71	423.08	423.33	396.23	417.39	417.34	442.32	531.72	497.84	460.98	456.68	448.09	445.81
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	339.33	336.32	335.90	300.38	314.82	317.60	305.66	301.44	299.00	298.21	301.69	293.40	302.88
Metal Stampings	305.06	307.33	308.15	312.70	332.51	332.43	332.64	338.00	335.41	329.48	322.81	335.15	330.50
Machinery, Except Electrical*	379.77	387.88	408.82	387.53	387.28	389.70	380.39	379.85	381.62	378.45	378.79	361.90	382.38
Construction & related machinery*	357.43	357.13	389.69	351.51	349.06	365.02	365.31	350.35	361.69	347.66	345.73	350.03	360.79
Metalworking machinery*	349.63	360.34	370.60	357.86	360.50	355.19	355.29	346.04	358.09	357.10	350.35	341.78	340.18
Special industry machinery*	383.71	397.39	416.26	423.61	415.09	419.24	402.40	425.04	425.20	410.13	408.11	423.36	426.27
General industry machinery*	434.62	432.95	500.08	413.64	409.58	418.62	384.47	399.11	393.12	411.44	403.29	410.82	410.23
Service industry machinery*	314.10	302.37	305.43	320.80	331.64	318.00	324.41	329.22	318.78	334.13	354.65	332.59	326.41
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	326.39	322.09	331.41	319.93	329.67	330.48	327.98	336.15	337.40	345.65	348.88	350.17	359.87
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	242.48	255.13	252.18	225.06	233.58	231.24	235.25	237.88	257.09	249.69	262.06	265.74	270.51
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	273.95	268.38	271.02	269.43	278.11	284.00	274.92	286.64	286.34	278.60	298.08	287.62	288.75
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	264.68	287.62	297.33	296.42	296.78	308.96	320.40	319.46	327.77	344.72	323.14	350.67	355.92
Communication equipment*	447.73	416.12	437.35	418.40	423.32	417.77	410.26	417.75	416.64	439.19	440.78	437.66	455.03
Electronic components & access.*	255.24	260.53	264.96	272.69	279.16	285.48	286.13	288.93	290.39	292.82	292.22	298.87	302.82
Transportation Equipment	478.23	444.51	449.66	448.53	462.35	465.92	494.76	488.55	523.09	472.76	413.93	540.00	629.42
Motor vehicles & equipment	499.04	459.39	473.47	482.36	492.48	496.94	524.15	505.94	565.97	514.92	418.88	587.16	696.80
Aircraft & parts	444.02	423.66	441.25	419.13	425.48	417.64	421.31	445.45	446.34	430.29	433.87	466.53	501.01
Ship & boat building & repairing	402.70	405.14	369.69	329.90	334.25	347.00	419.61	447.69	388.26	360.96	365.31	348.19	375.21
Instruments & Related Products	358.89	362.29	368.85	350.28	356.14	372.27	373.61	375.41	378.89	381.70	374.74	375.06	368.26
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	240.88	240.57	240.73	246.91	251.67	248.57	247.94	255.45	250.90	242.06	247.04	252.06	249.06
Nondurable Goods	320.06	322.99	330.20	327.92	330.83	335.32	332.29	335.16	336.84	334.67	337.55	339.44	340.29
Food & Kindred Products	372.91	380.20	384.71	373.11	396.86	390.77	395.08	401.81	397.03	393.21	403.09	408.96	425.30
Canned, cured & frozen food	315.34	362.44	353.22	340.20	322.51	340.23	319.55	329.54	330.03	327.25	347.31	354.63	395.55
Grain mill & bakery products*	325.72	330.00	338.80	322.74	334.97	344.00	332.11	336.18	323.99	334.40	337.37	340.40	349.66
Beverages	535.04	501.99	470.90	480.37	562.89	540.32	559.01	593.75	572.50	605.15	584.68	628.21	629.09
Textile Mill Products	281.66	282.38	284.23	273.47	292.11	296.78	284.09	289.39	287.00	285.11	293.04	290.70	290.48
Textile finishing, except wool	349.69	361.97	364.31	340.29	369.92	373.27	335.02	353.16	356.80	340.63	352.00	344.11	340.31
Apparel & other Textile Products	189.37	192.72	191.81	185.49	184.42	192.65	191.26	191.54	192.72	192.67	192.20	187.15	187.11
Men's & boys' suits & coats	205.99	202.63	213.67	193.80	212.85	204.38	200.37	201.05	215.77	225.36	209.93	208.24	218.04
Men's & boys' furnishings	199.04	207.03	213.13	197.69	203.76	210.65	215.91	208.74	210.53	199.72	210.31	203.11	185.81
Women's & children's undergarm.	186.13	194.22	193.76	169.26	198.74	196.21	184.19	181.58	187.37	195.50	195.96	205.19	206.26
Paper & Allied Products	348.22	348.35	346.76	346.87	338.00	333.49	328.55	328.76	334.17	339.58	338.10	339.37	341.01
Paperboard containers & boxes	314.15	318.68	322.42	323.90	324.69	325.74	317.25	321.59	332.11	330.64	327.19	327.89	343.35
Printing & Publishing	327.51	327.12	348.83	337.24	352.60	347.90	345.93	346.33	362.15	347.85	364.18	365.22	362.07
Newspapers	301.38	299.83	307.09	307.76	302.65	299.49	292.95	299.52	303.36	302.09	307.82	312.01	307.52
Commercial printing	366.80	363.04	394.21	364.59	402.55	392.40	382.45	387.09	412.38	383.76	412.43	400.98	388.68
Chemicals & Allied Products	399.98	401.45	406.93	411.58	409.49	418.32	414.51	424.87	426.78	417.54	424.09	430.08	433.63
Industrial inorganic chemical	467.74	435.55	445.67	475.81	464.54	463.15	464.81	473.85	473.93	484.64	490.12	493.51	497.06
Plastic materials & synthetics	371.62	386.46	384.97	374.46	376.93	362.45	381.21	402.19	392.66	403.61	416.87	426.83	419.35
Drugs	388.65	395.87	395.43	404.67	406.81	414.41	406.62	411.89	412.29	390.17	398.05	399.74	402.38
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	327.13	324.09	344.70	351.20	350.27	358.52	346.50	359.26	378.63	364.62	389.48	397.25	414.35
Paints & allied products	423.64	404.73	420.56	458.08	444.85	475.24	461.30	459.92	450.45	465.13	454.77	466.19	469.73
Industrial organic chemicals	476.34	484.18	479.24	474.31	468.86	495.60	490.44	497.95	500.56	491.62	488.01	493.28	490.01
Petroleum & Coal Products	498.98	509.05	504.89	540.12	518.57	539.25	521.56	520.35	537.37	534.89	528.08	543.02	515.51
Petroleum refining	532.22	540.82	537.41	581.82	555.41	584.51	557.40	554.00	565.81	567.02	559.37	578.48	542.33
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	265.40	268.24	272.86	262.08	271.22	271.49	270.00	264.77	260.91	269.33	266.45	263.25	264.42
Rubber & rubber products	254.19	256.96	261.61	242.79	262.70	255.76	249.88	252.31	249.45	253.87	262.82	253.96	261.80
Miscellaneous plastic products	268.30	271.20	275.80	267.59	272.90	275.72	272.69	268.40	264.27	273.50	267.30	265.88	265.16
Leather & Leather Products	196.12	197.44	201.84	192.15	199.25	206.85	207.67	212.05	214.32	200.27	208.87	200.38	200.60

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981			1982									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.7	40.8	41.1	39.6	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.2
Durable Goods	41.0	40.9	41.3	38.0	40.5	40.7	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.7
Lumber & Wood Products	37.0	35.7	36.2	33.7	34.2	33.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.7
Furniture & Fixtures	41.2	39.1	39.5	37.6	38.3	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	38.2	41.0	41.7	42.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.7	42.5	43.0	41.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	42.6	42.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	43.8	43.4	44.7	42.2	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	44.8
Pottery & related products	35.4	35.6	36.1	35.8	38.3	38.1	36.9	36.7	36.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	37.4
Primary Metal Industries	43.0	43.2	42.8	41.1	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	42.6	42.5	44.3	39.4	40.9	40.1	42.0	41.1	40.1	40.5	42.7	41.6	41.1
Iron & steel foundries	44.1	44.4	42.9	38.0	43.0	42.2	41.6	43.9	43.6	42.1	43.8	42.9	41.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	44.4	44.4	44.3	47.2	44.7	43.4	41.8	41.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	41.7	40.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	42.4	42.6	41.9	40.8	41.0	41.3	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	41.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.5	40.4	40.7	38.6	40.3	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.2
Metal cans	40.7	43.4	42.7	43.5	42.6	43.3	41.7	40.9	42.5	42.0	43.3	41.8	44.2
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	38.4	38.0	37.9	35.6	37.3	37.7	38.8	43.3	41.8	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.7	41.5	41.7	37.5	39.7	39.9	38.4	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.0	37.3
Metal Stampings	38.6	38.4	38.3	38.7	40.6	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.6	38.9	37.8	39.2	38.7
Machinery, Except Electrical*	40.6	41.1	42.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.2
Construction & related machinery*	40.4	39.9	43.1	38.5	38.4	40.2	40.1	38.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	38.3
Metalworking machinery*	41.0	41.7	42.5	40.3	41.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	38.9	38.5	37.6	37.3
Special industry machinery*	43.2	44.3	45.7	45.5	44.3	44.6	42.9	44.6	44.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	43.9
General industry machinery*	39.7	39.9	44.2	38.3	38.1	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.1	36.4
Service industry machinery*	41.5	40.1	40.4	40.2	41.3	39.7	40.1	40.1	38.5	40.5	41.0	39.5	40.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	40.7	40.3	40.8	39.4	40.7	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.7
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	40.9	42.3	41.4	37.2	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.0	41.2	41.0	42.2	43.0	42.4
Electric lighting & wiring equip*	40.2	39.1	39.7	38.6	40.6	41.4	39.5	40.6	40.5	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	42.2	46.1	46.7	46.1	45.8	46.6	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	49.6	50.2
Communication equipment*	42.9	40.8	42.0	40.7	40.9	40.6	39.6	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.7	40.3	41.9
Electronic components & access.*	38.4	38.9	38.8	38.9	40.4	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.8	42.0
Transportation Equipment	41.4	40.1	40.0	38.7	40.1	40.2	42.0	41.9	43.7	42.4	35.5	45.0	49.6
Motor vehicles & equipment	41.0	39.3	39.3	38.9	40.6	40.6	42.1	41.2	44.6	43.6	34.0	46.6	52.0
Aircraft & parts	46.2	44.2	45.0	42.9	44.0	43.1	42.6	44.5	44.5	42.9	43.3	46.7	48.5
Ship & boat building & repairing	40.4	41.0	38.5	34.4	33.9	35.7	41.3	42.8	39.1	37.6	36.9	35.1	37.9
Instruments & Related Products	43.0	42.9	43.8	41.7	42.6	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.6	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2
Nondurable Goods	40.5	40.8	40.9	39.7	40.1	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	41.7	42.2	42.6	40.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.8
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.6	45.6	44.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	38.5	39.8	41.1	42.5	42.2	43.3	46.7
Grain mill & bakery products*	40.8	41.3	41.9	39.6	40.8	41.9	40.6	40.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.0	40.8
Beverages	41.2	38.6	38.2	39.7	43.5	44.0	44.9	46.9	45.8	47.8	46.7	47.7	47.3
Textile Mill Products	42.1	41.6	41.1	38.9	41.2	41.8	40.7	41.4	41.0	40.1	41.1	40.6	40.4
Textile finishing, except wool	43.8	44.2	44.0	41.6	45.5	45.8	42.3	44.2	44.6	42.9	44.0	42.8	41.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	35.0	35.6	35.4	33.9	33.9	34.9	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.0	33.0
Men's and boys' suits & coats*	37.9	37.2	38.6	35.3	38.7	37.5	36.9	37.3	38.6	40.1	38.1	38.0	39.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	39.4	39.9	40.2	37.8	38.3	39.3	39.4	38.3	38.7	37.4	38.1	37.2	33.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	32.7	34.9	34.6	31.0	35.3	35.1	32.6	32.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	35.5	35.5
Paper & Allied Products	45.6	45.1	44.8	44.3	43.5	42.7	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.9	42.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.6	44.7	45.5	44.8	44.6	44.5	43.4	43.4	44.4	44.5	43.8	43.2	45.0
Printing & Publishing	39.9	40.5	41.3	40.1	41.0	40.5	39.9	39.9	41.2	39.8	40.6	40.4	40.5
Newspapers	33.1	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.3	32.1	31.0	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.8	32.4	31.9
Commercial printing	41.0	42.1	43.7	40.6	43.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	43.5	41.0	42.3	41.0	41.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.9	42.1	42.2	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.0	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	45.1	42.5	42.9	45.1	44.2	43.9	43.4	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	44.5	44.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	41.1	42.5	41.4	39.5	40.4	38.6	39.3	40.3	38.8	39.3	40.2	41.2	40.4
Drugs	41.2	41.8	41.7	41.0	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.6	39.6	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.4	39.6	41.2	42.4	41.2	42.8	42.9	43.8
Paints and allied products	44.2	44.1	46.0	45.9	45.3	47.1	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.6
Industrial organic chemicals	42.8	43.2	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	41.4	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	41.9	40.4	40.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	39.9
Petroleum refining	40.9	41.2	41.0	42.1	40.6	41.9	39.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	38.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.1	41.2	41.2	39.0	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.0
Rubber and rubber products	38.1	37.2	37.0	34.1	37.0	36.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.7	37.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.9	42.2	42.3	40.3	41.1	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	40.7	39.6	39.1	39.4
Leather & Leather Products	40.7	41.3	40.7	37.9	39.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.5	40.4	39.6	40.2

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981			1982									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.16	8.16	8.28	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.51	8.56	8.58	8.57	8.62	8.71	8.77
Durable Goods	8.43	8.41	8.50	8.55	8.56	8.58	8.65	8.72	8.77	8.73	8.79	8.89	9.02
Lumber & Wood Products	6.17	6.03	5.99	6.35	6.22	6.32	6.43	6.50	6.54	6.49	6.57	6.54	6.72
Furniture & Fixtures	6.36	6.39	6.35	6.32	6.37	6.52	6.50	6.58	6.65	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.99
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.53	8.56	8.58	8.67	8.63	8.60	8.64	8.72	8.81	8.89	8.73	8.83	8.81
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.59	8.71	8.71	8.68	8.61	8.55	8.60	8.68	8.68	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.62
Pottery & related products	7.96	7.99	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.65
Primary Metal Industries	8.51	8.62	8.67	8.79	8.83	8.80	8.88	8.81	8.93	9.02	9.08	9.11	9.21
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.81	9.92	9.93	9.63	9.83	9.97	9.96	10.15	10.15	10.21	10.57	10.42	10.75
Iron and Iron foundries	7.70	7.70	7.68	7.87	8.03	7.94	8.04	8.01	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.17	8.17
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	11.91	11.91	12.16	12.75	12.63	12.50	12.66	12.46	13.21	13.48	13.49	13.67	13.75
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.63	7.74	7.79	7.71	7.77	7.88	7.80	7.56	7.68	7.69	7.72	7.79	8.00
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.50	8.50	8.56	8.57	8.55	8.60	8.69	8.85	8.85	8.88	8.95	8.92	8.99
Metal cans	9.71	9.98	10.23	10.23	9.92	10.23	10.13	9.96	10.14	10.09	10.28	10.27	10.70
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	11.22	11.12	11.17	11.13	11.19	11.07	11.40	12.28	11.91	11.70	11.65	11.46	11.49
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.14	8.10	8.05	8.01	7.93	7.96	7.96	7.85	7.91	7.91	8.11	8.15	8.12
Metal stampings	7.89	8.00	8.05	8.08	8.19	8.29	8.40	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.54	8.55	8.54
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.33	9.44	9.65	9.64	9.61	9.67	9.63	9.69	9.76	9.83	9.89	10.05	10.01
Construction & related machinery*	8.84	8.95	9.05	9.13	9.09	9.08	9.11	9.10	9.18	9.03	8.98	9.26	9.42
Metalworking machinery*	8.52	8.64	8.73	8.88	8.75	8.77	8.86	8.85	9.02	9.18	9.10	9.09	9.12
Special industry machinery*	8.87	8.96	9.10	9.31	9.37	9.40	9.38	9.53	9.47	9.45	9.58	9.71	9.71
General industry machinery*	10.94	10.84	11.31	10.80	10.75	10.93	10.65	10.70	10.80	11.09	11.11	11.38	11.27
Service industry machinery*	7.57	7.53	7.56	7.98	8.03	8.01	8.09	8.21	8.28	8.25	8.65	8.42	8.14
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	8.03	7.99	8.13	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.22	8.30	8.29	8.41	8.53	8.52	8.63
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	5.93	6.04	6.09	6.05	6.02	6.15	6.29	6.26	6.24	6.09	6.21	6.18	6.38
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	6.82	6.86	6.83	6.98	6.85	6.86	6.96	7.06	7.07	7.00	7.36	7.30	7.31
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	6.28	6.24	6.37	6.43	6.48	6.63	6.92	6.96	7.11	7.35	7.04	7.07	7.09
Communication equipment*	10.42	10.20	10.42	10.28	10.35	10.29	10.36	10.47	10.39	10.66	10.83	10.86	10.86
Electric components & access.*	6.64	6.71	6.82	7.01	6.91	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.15	7.21
Transportation Equipment	11.55	11.08	11.25	11.59	11.53	11.59	11.78	11.66	11.97	11.15	11.66	12.00	12.69
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.18	11.70	12.04	12.40	12.13	12.24	12.45	12.28	12.69	11.81	12.32	12.60	13.40
Aircraft & parts	9.61	9.58	9.80	9.77	9.67	9.69	9.89	10.01	10.03	10.03	10.02	9.99	10.33
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.98	9.88	9.60	9.59	9.86	9.72	10.16	10.46	9.93	9.60	9.90	9.92	9.90
Instruments & Related Products	8.36	8.45	8.42	8.40	8.36	8.48	8.53	8.65	8.71	8.96	8.88	8.93	8.96
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.09	6.06	6.14	6.38	6.50	6.39	6.44	6.55	6.50	6.32	6.40	6.53	6.52
Nondurable Goods	7.90	7.93	8.08	8.26	8.25	8.30	8.37	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.55	8.55
Food & Kindred Products	8.94	9.01	9.02	9.19	9.36	9.26	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.34	9.44	9.60	9.71
Canned, cured & frozen foods	7.57	7.94	7.95	8.40	8.11	8.38	8.30	8.28	8.03	7.70	8.23	8.19	8.47
Grain mill & bakery products*	7.97	7.99	8.08	8.15	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.26	8.12	8.36	8.33	8.51	8.57
Beverages	12.98	13.00	12.32	12.10	12.94	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.50	12.66	12.52	13.17	13.30
Textile Mill Products	6.69	6.80	6.92	7.03	7.09	7.10	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.11	7.13	7.16	7.19
Textile finishing, except wool	7.98	8.19	8.27	8.18	8.13	8.15	7.92	7.99	8.00	7.94	8.00	8.04	8.24
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.41	5.42	5.42	5.46	5.44	5.52	5.56	5.65	5.57	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.67
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.44	5.44	5.54	5.49	5.50	5.45	5.43	5.39	5.59	5.62	5.51	5.48	5.52
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.05	5.19	5.31	5.23	5.32	5.36	5.48	5.45	5.44	5.34	5.52	5.46	5.58
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.69	5.56	5.60	5.46	5.63	5.59	5.65	5.57	5.56	5.75	5.68	5.78	5.81
Paper & Allied Products	7.64	7.72	7.74	7.83	7.77	7.81	7.86	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.10	8.10
Paperboard containers & boxes	7.04	7.13	7.09	7.23	7.28	7.32	7.31	7.41	7.48	7.43	7.47	7.59	7.63
Printing & Publishing	8.22	8.08	8.44	8.41	8.60	8.59	8.67	8.68	8.79	8.74	8.97	9.04	8.94
Newspapers	9.11	8.97	9.31	9.27	9.37	9.33	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.59	9.68	9.63	9.64
Commercial printing	8.95	8.62	9.03	8.98	9.34	9.41	9.42	9.35	9.48	9.36	9.75	9.78	9.48
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.54	9.53	9.65	9.87	9.82	9.96	10.11	10.14	10.21	10.11	10.17	10.24	10.30
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.38	10.26	10.38	10.55	10.51	10.55	10.71	10.53	10.65	10.94	11.11	11.09	11.12
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.05	9.08	9.30	9.48	9.33	9.39	9.70	9.98	10.12	10.27	10.37	10.36	10.38
Drugs	9.44	9.48	9.48	9.87	9.85	10.01	10.04	10.17	10.18	9.73	9.78	9.87	9.96
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	8.26	8.18	8.62	8.78	8.67	8.66	8.75	8.72	8.93	8.85	9.10	9.26	9.46
Paints & allied products	9.57	9.18	9.32	9.98	9.82	10.09	10.05	10.02	9.75	9.96	9.78	9.94	10.08
Industrial organic chemicals	11.13	11.21	11.22	11.32	11.38	11.80	12.05	11.97	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.12	12.01
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.06	12.16	12.17	12.86	12.71	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.98	12.92	12.88	13.18	12.92
Petroleum refining	13.01	13.11	13.11	13.82	13.68	13.95	13.97	13.99	14.11	14.07	14.09	14.39	14.16
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.45	6.51	6.62	6.72	6.73	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.69	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.78
Rubber & rubber products	6.68	6.91	7.07	7.12	7.10	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.91	6.88	6.88	6.92	7.00
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.40	6.42	6.51	6.64	6.64	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.80	6.73
Leather & Leather Products	4.82	4.78	4.96	5.07	5.07	5.12	5.09	5.21	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.06	4.99

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

AREA (County)	1981 Oct	Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
ATLANTIC CITY (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	99.0	99.3	97.6	97.2	96.9	98.2	99.9	102.5	106.3	108.7	108.7	104.1	102.2
Manufacturing	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.8
Durable Goods	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Stone/Clay/Glass	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4
Apparel	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Rubber	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Other	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Nonmanufacturing	90.9	91.5	90.0	90.1	89.7	91.1	92.9	95.4	99.1	101.8	101.7	97.3	95.4
Construction	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4
Transportation/Public Utilities	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Trade	19.1	18.8	18.2	16.9	16.6	16.8	17.8	18.8	20.4	21.8	21.8	20.0	18.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
Services	40.9	41.9	41.3	43.4	43.2	44.0	44.9	45.9	47.8	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.1
Government	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.5	15.6
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	54.4	54.2	53.9	52.0	52.1	51.9	50.8	50.9	50.8	50.5	51.9	51.6	51.4
Manufacturing	17.9	17.6	17.4	16.6	16.7	16.5	15.4	15.5	15.2	15.0	16.5	16.2	15.6
Durable Goods	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7
Stone/Clay/Glass	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7
Other	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	7.3	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.6	6.4	5.9
Food	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.2
Apparel	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Other	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	36.5	36.6	36.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.8
Construction	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
Transportation/Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Trade	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Services	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8
Government	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	11.0
LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK (Monmouth County)													
Total Nonfarm	168.2	168.6	168.7	165.1	164.7	165.6	168.2	171.3	175.4	176.5	175.7	169.6	168.8
Manufacturing	25.3	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.1	24.1	23.8	23.6
Durable Goods	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.9
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Electrical Machinery	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Other	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7
Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Other	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	142.8	143.2	143.5	140.3	140.0	141.0	144.1	146.9	150.9	152.4	151.6	145.8	145.2
Construction	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8
Transportation/Public Utilities	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.8
Trade	41.4	41.8	42.5	40.3	39.8	40.1	42.4	43.4	45.2	45.8	45.8	44.4	43.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8
Services	43.5	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.2	43.7	45.0	46.5	47.7	47.9	45.9	45.0
Government	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.7	37.0	37.0	37.4	36.7	36.3	33.9	34.9
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC (Passaic County)													
Total Nonfarm	192.5	192.5	192.0	185.9	186.3	186.8	186.4	186.3	188.0	185.8	184.0	184.1	184.9
Manufacturing	67.8	67.2	66.5	65.3	66.1	65.7	65.1	64.9	65.2	63.9	64.0	64.7	64.2
Durable Goods	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.3	27.9	28.2	28.1
Primary Metal	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Fabricated Metals	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
Electrical Machinery	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6
Other	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8
Nondurable Goods	38.8	38.4	37.8	37.1	37.5	37.1	36.6	36.3	36.6	35.6	36.1	36.5	36.1
Food	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Printing/Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
Chemicals	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4
Rubber	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Other	16.0	15.7	15.2	14.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.5
Nonmanufacturing	124.7	125.3	125.5	120.6	120.2	121.1	121.3	121.4	122.8	121.9	120.0	119.4	120.7
Construction	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.1
Transportation/Public Utilities	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
Trade	41.6	42.3	43.3	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.8	39.4
Wholesale	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.1
Retail	28.3	29.1	30.2	27.2	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.2	25.8	26.5	27.3
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.9
Services	34.5	34.6	34.4	33.9	33.9	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.4	35.0	34.8	34.8	34.8
Government	25.9	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.0	24.7	25.6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

	1981 Oct	Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
HACKENSACK (Bergen County)													
Total Nonfarm	400.5	402.7	403.5	393.7	390.8	393.4	393.0	392.8	394.3	389.6	387.0	387.2	391.6
Manufacturing	109.4	109.7	108.9	107.4	106.9	106.7	105.6	105.0	105.0	104.0	104.2	104.7	104.1
Durable Goods	50.5	50.7	50.8	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.1	48.8	49.0	48.2	47.9	48.1	47.8
Transportation Equipment	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Instruments	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3
Other	37.4	37.5	37.5	36.9	36.7	36.5	35.8	35.5	35.7	34.9	34.7	35.0	34.8
Nondurable Goods	58.9	58.9	58.1	57.2	56.9	57.0	56.5	56.2	56.0	55.8	56.3	56.6	56.3
Food	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2
Paper	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Chemicals	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.0
Other	30.8	30.7	30.2	29.6	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.6
Nonmanufacturing	291.1	293.0	294.6	286.3	283.9	286.7	287.4	287.8	289.3	285.6	282.8	282.5	287.5
Construction	16.2	15.7	15.2	13.7	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.8	15.1
Transportation/Public Utilities	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.2
Trade	116.3	117.5	119.0	115.4	112.9	113.1	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.2	110.1	110.8	111.3
Wholesale	47.5	47.7	48.0	47.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	45.7	45.2	45.4	45.1	44.9	45.0
Retail	68.8	69.8	71.0	67.6	66.4	66.8	66.1	66.0	66.2	65.8	65.0	65.9	66.3
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.2
Services	78.4	78.6	79.0	77.6	77.4	79.2	80.2	80.9	81.3	81.0	80.8	79.6	81.3
Government	41.7	42.6	42.5	41.4	42.3	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.4	39.5	38.4	39.1	41.4
NEWARK (Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties)													
Total Nonfarm	950.4	951.7	951.2	934.8	931.7	932.5	934.8	937.2	945.2	938.6	939.0	935.6	942.9
Manufacturing	245.1	244.2	241.3	239.5	237.1	235.8	233.3	232.9	233.8	226.6	229.9	229.0	229.5
Durable Goods	127.6	126.8	124.4	125.3	123.2	122.8	121.0	120.5	120.5	113.9	116.7	116.2	115.9
Primary Metals	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5
Fabricated Metals	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.1	23.0	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	26.1	26.1	25.9	25.9	25.4	25.5	25.0	24.8	24.9	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.9
Electrical Machinery	30.3	30.2	29.1	30.0	29.3	29.4	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.0	27.9	28.2	28.2
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	3.4	7.0	6.8	6.8
Instruments	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3
Other	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4
Nondurable Goods	117.4	117.4	116.9	114.2	113.9	113.0	112.3	112.4	113.3	112.7	113.2	112.8	113.6
Food	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.3
Textiles	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
Apparel	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.3
Paper	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4
Printing/Publishing	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.1
Chemicals	55.7	55.6	55.6	54.8	54.3	53.6	53.4	53.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.3	53.7
Petroleum	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Rubber	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.3
Leather	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nonmanufacturing	705.3	707.6	709.9	695.3	694.6	696.7	701.5	704.3	711.4	712.0	709.1	706.6	713.4
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Construction	33.3	32.3	31.8	29.5	27.8	29.4	31.2	32.2	32.6	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.6
Transportation/Public Utilities	75.5	75.2	75.6	74.5	74.1	74.4	74.9	73.2	75.7	75.0	74.6	74.8	75.2
Trade	182.2	183.6	186.5	181.0	179.3	179.1	178.7	180.9	181.3	178.7	177.8	179.6	181.4
Wholesale	60.9	60.7	61.1	61.9	61.6	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.0	61.9	61.8	62.4	61.5
Retail	121.3	122.8	125.5	119.1	117.7	117.4	117.2	119.2	119.3	116.8	116.0	117.2	119.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	65.5	65.7	66.1	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.5	66.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.6	66.7
Services	204.6	204.1	203.4	200.2	201.1	202.1	204.9	205.6	208.3	209.2	209.1	207.6	208.8
Government	143.3	145.8	145.4	143.3	145.7	145.1	145.4	145.6	145.8	147.9	146.4	144.1	147.9
PERTH AMBOY-NEW BRUNSWICK-SAYREVILLE (Middlesex County)													
Total Nonfarm	296.1	294.0	293.4	285.6	286.6	288.1	286.5	286.6	288.2	287.2	287.0	285.1	286.7
Manufacturing	91.9	88.1	87.8	86.4	87.3	87.0	85.5	85.3	85.3	83.6	83.4	83.0	81.7
Durable Goods	42.1	39.0	38.3	38.1	39.6	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.8	36.4	36.1	35.4	35.1
Stone/Clay/Glass	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Primary Metals	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0
Fabricated Metals	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9
Electrical Machinery	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Instruments	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.2
Other	7.8	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
Nondurable Goods	49.7	49.1	49.5	48.3	47.7	47.4	46.6	46.9	47.5	47.2	47.3	47.6	46.6
Apparel	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Paper	7.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7
Chemicals	21.8	21.6	21.7	20.8	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.9	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.6	19.8
Rubber	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.9
Nonmanufacturing	204.2	205.9	205.6	199.2	199.3	201.1	201.0	201.3	202.9	203.6	203.6	202.1	205.0
Construction	11.9	11.7	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3
Transportation/Public Utilities	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.4	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.4	24.6
Trade	68.2	68.8	69.6	66.8	66.5	66.4	66.1	66.8	66.4	65.7	66.2	67.2	68.0
Wholesale	23.5	23.6	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.0	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.7	22.3	22.5
Retail	44.6	45.2	46.2	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.7	43.6	43.3	43.5	44.9	45.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5
Services	43.3	43.4	43.3	43.3	43.6	44.4	44.8	45.0	45.2	46.5	46.6	45.9	45.8
Government	45.3	46.2	46.2	43.6	43.9	44.5	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.4	43.8	41.6	43.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

AREA (County)	1981 Oct	Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
JERSEY CITY (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	227.1	226.7	224.6	220.6	221.3	222.0	221.3	220.7	221.7	219.7	220.6	217.9	218.7
Manufacturing	68.9	68.2	66.4	64.4	64.8	64.3	63.9	64.3	64.3	61.6	62.0	61.6	61.5
Durable Goods	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.5	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.4
Primary Metals	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Fabricated Metals	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Electrical Machinery	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2
Transportation Equipment	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Other	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
Nondurable Goods	46.1	45.6	43.8	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.8	43.5	41.2	42.0	42.0	42.1
Food	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9
Textiles	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Apparel	19.9	19.6	18.5	17.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.5	19.0	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8
Paper	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
Printing/Publishing	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Chemicals	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
Leather	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Other	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	158.2	158.4	158.2	156.2	156.5	157.7	157.4	156.4	157.4	158.1	158.6	156.3	157.2
Construction	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Transportation/Public Utilities	25.2	25.3	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.4	23.1	24.0	23.6	24.1	24.1	24.3
Trade	46.0	46.0	46.0	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.1	45.5	45.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6
Services	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	31.7	32.0	32.7	32.9
Government	40.1	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.3	43.8	43.9	39.6	39.7
TRENTON (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	163.3	162.6	163.2	160.2	159.5	159.9	159.2	158.7	159.2	157.1	155.4	156.9	158.5
Manufacturing	33.9	33.2	32.7	32.0	31.0	31.1	30.5	29.7	29.6	29.3	28.9	29.0	28.5
Durable Goods	20.8	20.1	19.7	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.0	17.2	17.0
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated Metals	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Electrical Machinery	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
Other	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3
Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.5
Food	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Apparel	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Printing/Publishing	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Chemicals	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Rubber	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	129.4	129.4	130.5	128.2	128.5	128.8	128.7	129.0	129.6	127.8	126.5	127.9	130.0
Construction	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Transportation/Public Utilities	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3
Trade	24.3	24.6	25.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.0	23.5	23.2	23.6	24.1
Wholesale	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail	19.0	19.6	20.2	19.0	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.3	18.7	19.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6
Services	42.6	41.8	42.5	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.5	40.5	40.1	40.5	41.9
Government	45.1	45.3	45.2	45.2	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.4	46.1	46.3
CAMDEN (Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)													
Total Nonfarm	347.3	346.8	346.7	340.8	338.9	339.7	340.8	342.0	346.8	344.0	344.1	343.7	345.0
Manufacturing	72.0	70.9	70.0	69.2	68.7	68.1	67.1	67.3	67.1	65.3	66.2	66.0	66.1
Durable Goods	40.8	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.1	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.1
Primary Metal	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Fabricated Metals	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1
Electrical Machinery	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0
Other	16.4	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.0	15.0
Nondurable Goods	31.2	31.0	30.3	29.7	29.4	28.8	28.3	28.2	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Food	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3
Textiles	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paper	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Printing/Publishing	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
Chemicals	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Petroleum	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Other	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.5
Nonmanufacturing	275.3	276.0	276.7	271.6	270.2	271.6	273.7	274.7	279.7	278.7	277.9	277.7	278.9
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	14.1	14.1	13.5	11.9	22.1	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.2
Transportation/Public Utilities	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1
Trade	90.0	90.6	91.6	88.8	87.6	87.3	88.1	88.7	89.6	89.1	89.0	89.7	90.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.5
Services	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.9	73.5	74.0	75.1	76.0	75.6	75.0	74.7
Government	66.1	66.6	66.8	66.5	66.8	67.3	67.4	67.4	68.2	66.7	66.4	66.3	67.3

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Oct 1982	Sep 1982	Oct 1981	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,636	3,596	3,582	40.0	54.0
Total Employment	3,336	3,288	3,352	48.0	-16.0
Total Unemployment	300	308	230	- 8.0	70.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	332	337	255	- 5.0	77.0
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.6	6.4	- 0.3	1.9
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	9.1	9.2	7.1	- 0.1	2.0

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Oct 1982	Sep 1982	Oct 1981	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Regular State UI Program	120,494	115,892	106,130	+ 4,602	+14,364
Federal Employees' Program	824	607	1,123	+ 217	- 299
Veterans' Program	331	326	833	+ 5	- 502
Extended Benefits[1]	210	237	24	- 27	+ 186
Federal Supplemental Compensation	48,779	293	0	+48,486	+48,779
TOTAL	170,638	117,355	108,110	+53,283	+62,528

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981 and "triggered on" again in February 1982 and "triggered off" again in May 1982. This may distort comparisons between months and years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Oct 1982	Sep 1982	Oct 1981	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	120.5	115.9	106.1	+4.6	+14.4
Male	69.3	62.6	56.9	+6.7	+12.4
Female	51.2	53.3	49.3	-2.1	+ 1.9
White, not Hispanic	82.6	78.9	70.2	+3.7	+12.4
Black, not Hispanic	24.7	22.5	24.0	+2.2	+ 0.7
Hispanic	12.5	13.5	11.1	-1.0	+ 1.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.1	+ 0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.2		- 0.1
INA	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.1	- 0.1
MANUFACTURING	50.6	46.8	34.2	+3.8	+16.4
Durable Goods	27.1	24.1	15.3	+3.0	+11.8
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	5.0	4.0	2.6	+1.0	+ 2.4
Machinery except electrical	5.7	5.0	2.2	+0.7	+ 3.5
Electrical machinery	4.4	4.1	3.4	+0.3	+ 1.0
Nondurable Goods	23.5	22.7	18.9	+0.8	+ 4.6
Food & kindred products	2.4	2.0	2.3	+0.4	+ 0.1
Textile mill products	1.5	1.7	1.7	-0.2	- 0.2
Apparel & other textile products	8.0	8.0	5.2		+ 2.8
Printing & publishing	2.4	2.2	1.5	+0.2	+ 0.9
Chemicals & allied products	3.8	3.6	3.0	+0.2	+ 0.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.6	2.6	2.4		+ 0.2
NONMANUFACTURING	67.4	67.1	68.5	+0.3	- 1.1
Contract construction	8.2	7.9	6.6	+0.3	+ 1.6
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	6.5	5.8	-1.1	- 0.4
Wholesale & retail trade	23.4	22.4	22.1	+1.0	+ 1.3
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.6	3.7	4.0	-0.1	- 0.4
Services	22.1	21.0	20.5	+1.1	+ 1.6
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	26.0	24.3	25.4	+1.7	+ 0.6
25 through 34	37.1	36.3	33.8	+0.8	+ 3.3
35 through 44	22.6	21.2	17.7	+1.4	+ 4.9
45 through 54	17.7	18.0	14.2	-0.3	+ 3.5
55 through 64	14.7	13.6	11.9	+1.1	+ 2.8
65 & over	2.4	2.5	3.2	-0.1	- 0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	13.1	10.9	12.0	+2.2	+ 1.1
3 to 4 weeks	17.0	11.7	15.2	+5.3	+ 1.8
5 through 14 weeks	53.7	58.8	50.8	-5.1	+ 2.9
15 weeks & over	36.8	34.5	28.1	+2.3	+ 8.7

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Sep [1] 1982	Aug [2] 1982	Year to Date[3]		
			1982	1981	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,880	1,813	12,056	14,323	-15.8
Private Units	1,880	1,813	11,929	13,900	-14.2
Single family	1,180	1,047	7,543	8,548	-11.8
Two-family	82	56	452	988	-54.3
Three-or-four family	61	20	206	287	-28.2
Five or more family	557	690	3,728	4,077	- 8.6
Public Units	0	0	127	423	-70.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$120,431	$102,195	$774,747	$911,175	-15.0
New Buildings	$ 93,090	$ 80,554	$578,013	$681,313	-15.2
Additions and Alterations	$ 27,341	$ 21,641	$196,734	$229,862	-14.4

[1] Based on reports received from 432 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 440 of 567 municipalities

[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	[illegible].2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1981
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufac-turing	Nonmanu-facturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,058.0	780.8	2,277.2	2.4	111.2	193.4	680.4	158.1	602.8	528.8
1981	3,085.9	771.0	2,314.9	2.4	109.2	192.5	690.1	161.4	635.2	524.2

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectri-cal Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.[illegible]	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.0	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	91.9	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.6	6.0	9.5	31.3	25.5	59.0	72.6	90.3	17.5	37.9	25.1

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.2	0.3	19.0	56.4	31.2	57.5	129.0	11.9	37.0	5.9

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 222 Based on data available through January 7, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The year 1982 approached its end with the national economy probably nearing a cyclical turnaround, but still sliding downwards. Industrial production continued to decline in November, causing more layoffs in manufacturing and driving that sector's capacity utilization rate to its lowest level since the Federal Reserve Board began compiling such statistics 34 years ago. Homebuilding and auto sales registered encouraging gains, but business investment weakened further and the unemployment rate climbed to four-decade highs of 10.7% in November and 10.8% in December.

Business activity began its descent in the summer of 1981 after extremely high interest rates and inflation-eroded consumer purchasing power choked off recovery from the 1980 recession and caused downturns of residential building and auto sales. The recession initially was concentrated mainly in these and related industries--such as steel, rubber and lumber--but then spread more broadly as rising unemployment, declining profits and continued high interest rates led to reduced orders for other kinds of consumer goods as well as a steep decline of business investment in new plant and equipment. As a result, 1982 was a year of increased business failures, lengthened unemployment lines and reduced business and consumer confidence.

On the plus side, 1982 saw a marked reduction of the nation's inflation rate from the double-digit pace that prevailed in 1979, 1980 and 1981, when consumer price increases averaged 11.7% per year. Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of only 1.2% in November and 4.5% for the first eleven months of 1982. Inflation has not been this moderate since the early 1970s and most forecasters expect more of the same in 1983.

Some seeds of recovery began to develop during 1982. Housing starts started to edge up early in the year. Their rebound was shaky at first, but picked up steam in the second half as reduced credit demand and a more accommodative Federal Reserve policy triggered a decline of interest rates. Also, consumer spending has shown some recent signs of spotty improvement, particularly for new cars. While it will take some good news on the unemployment front before consumers will fully loosen their purse strings, the lower inflation and interest rates, rising savings rates, and an aging stock of autos and household durable goods all point to expanded consumer spending during the year ahead.

In a year-end report to the Governor, the New Jersey Economic Policy Council forecasted a moderate national economic recovery starting in the first quarter of 1983. The Council expects the recovery to be led by such interest-rate sensitive sectors as housing, autos and other consumer durable goods. Its forecast calls for gross national product to increase at a 3% annual rate during the first half of the year and at a 4% rate during the second half. Inflation is projected at a rate slightly over 5% and interest rates are expected to decline further. These trends will be accompanied by rising employment, but the Council expects unemployment to remain high throughout the year and still be close to 10% at year's end. (The Council's full report is reprinted in this issue of Economic Indicators starting on page 3).

THE STATE

The nation's economic woes of 1982 were mirrored in New Jersey. There was a steady contraction of manufacturing jobs in the state throughout the year, with losses shared by most major types of industries. Homebuilding indicators turned up early in the year and retail spending expanded, but new business incorporations declined and--following a very good performance in the second half of 1981--commercial and industrial construction contracts began to show signs of weakness consistent with the cyclical decline of business investment that has been evident nationally. The result was rising unemployment insurance claims and a drain on the unemployment insurance trust fund that will probably necessitate borrowing from the federal government in order to keep paying benefits later this winter.

Declining economic activity in the state continued at least through November, when factory layoffs more than offset scattered gains in service industries and caused total nonfarm wage and salary employment to edge down by 2,100 to an estimated 3,053,000 after adjusting for normal seasonal variations. This brought the total job loss since October 1981 to 45,200, a recession-related decline of 1.5% compared with a 3% drop nationally, where the employment contraction began three months earlier.

Layoffs during this recession have been concentrated almost entirely in manufacturing, where 68,500 jobs--nearly one of every eleven--were eliminated between July 1981 and November 1982. Most of those laid off were production workers with skills and wage expectations not easily matched with the kinds of new jobs created over the same period in such service industries as finance, medical care, education and casino gambling.

New Jersey's factory job loss through November was somewhat less severe than nationally (8.8% compared with 10.8%), reflecting the fact that the state is less dependent than many others on those industries that have been hardest hit during this recession, such as autos, steel, rubber and lumber. The Garden State has also outperformed the nation in construction and services, thanks in part to the counter-cyclical expansion of casino gaming and the state's comparatively stronger pace of nonresidential building activity.

The state's unemployment insurance (UI) rolls have expanded at a moderate rate since the start of the current recession, much as they did during the 1980 recession and in marked contrast with the 1973-75 slump, when they nearly doubled. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the weekly average of claimants under the regular state UI program increased from a pre-recession low of 122,900 in August 1981 to 146,300 in April 1982 and then edged back down to 138,200 in November, despite the continued layoffs in manufacturing.

Though this year's claims increase has been big enough to put the UI trust fund in a precarious position for meeting the seasonal cash-flow needs of the winter months ahead, it has been substantially smaller than nationally. When the first eleven months of 1982 are compared with the same period in 1981, regular state UI claims were up 11% in New Jersey and 28% in the nation as a whole.

These claimants and those under separate federally funded programs do not, of course, account for all of the unemployed. Joblessness has increased steadily among workers not eligible for benefits, such as those who have used up their benefit entitlements and those who have newly entered the labor market and, therefore, lack the prior job attachment needed to qualify.

After adjusting for what it believes to be slightly over a half of a percentage point conservative bias in its own unofficial total unemployment estimates for recent months (which includes jobless workers not collecting benefits), the New Jersey Department of Labor believes that somewhere in the neighborhood of 9% of the state's labor force (or roughly 320,000 to 330,000 individuals) were unemployed in November, up from 7.2% (or 257,000) in prerecession July 1981.[1] According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), whose independent household survey-based estimates fluctuate considerably because of sampling error, the state's jobless rate jumped questionably from 9.1% in October to 9.9% in November and then dropped back to a more realistic 9.3% in December. The nation's unemployment rates for the latter two months were considerably higher at 10.7% and 10.8%.

New Jersey's economic outlook for 1983 parallels that forecast by the Governor's Economic Policy Council for the nation as a whole. Increased housing starts and stepped up consumer spending on new cars and other durable goods should generate a recovery starting early in the year. Capital goods industries are likely to remain depressed for some time, however, and the overall rate of business expansion will probably be sluggish. This means high unemployment throughout the year, though a slow decline should start in the spring. The Economic Policy Council sees unemployment in the state holding steady in the first quarter and then edging down by about 0.7 percentage points by the fourth quarter, the same trend that they project for the nation. The Council sees unemployment in New Jersey remaining below the national average throughout the year.[2]

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8083	$ 8039	$ 7583	Sep	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.1	+ 6.8
$ 3180	$ 3267	$ 2930	Oct	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 4.2	+ 2.2
1878	1912	1988	Oct	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	- 9.6	INA
45	55	32	Dec'81	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+26.0	INA
93.2	57.5	60.3	Oct	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	-12.6	INA
$ 326.3	$ 283.2	$ 335.4	Nov	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 3.7	- 0.6
$ 157.4	$ 115.2	$ 75.5	Nov	Residential*	S-18	+ 4.2	- 6.1
$ 143.4	$ 119.6	$ 172.8	Nov	Nonresidential*	S-18	- 0.9	- 1.1
$ 25.6	$ 48.4	$ 87.1	Nov	Nonbuilding*		+14.4	+11.0
3053.8	3055.9	3097.8	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.6	- 1.6
707.9	712.1	764.9	Nov	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 5.6	- 6.4
2345.9	2343.8	2332.9	Nov	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.1	- 0.2
365	332	266	Nov	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+25.5	+29.5
9.9	9.1	7.5	Nov	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
138.2	140.1	128.5	Nov	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+11.1	+28.4
4.7	4.7	4.4	Nov	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.3	40.2	40.4	Nov	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 1.2	- 2.4
$ 8.80	$ 8.78	$ 8.16	Nov	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.3	+ 6.5
$352.96	$358.16	$332.84	Nov	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.0	+ 4.0

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes. *Not seasonally adjusted. INA-Information Not Available.

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[1] The actual New Jersey Department of Labor estimate for November was 8.4%, before adjusting for the bias. All monthly figures based on the state's estimating method will be revised upwards to correct for the bias when the next annual benchmark adjustments are completed in February.

[2] The Council used official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) unemployment rate estimates for October and November 1982, which averaged 9.5%, as a jumping off point for its projections. They put projected joblessness at 8.8% in the fourth quarter of 1983, compared with a forecasted rate of 9.8% for the nation. Since the BLS unemployment statistics used for their jumping off point are subject to a good deal of sampling error and may not reflect the true level in October and November, it is the Council's projected trend (-0.7 percentage points) rather than its projected level that is significant.

This report is a reprint of the statement issued by the Governor's Economic Policy Council at the end of 1982.

Annual Statement of the Economic Policy Council

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Dr. Adam Broner, Director

Dr. Laurence Falk, Economist

Dr. Jong K. You, Economist

Dr. Jerzy Zachariasz, Economist

Mrs. Carol A. Maslowski, Secretary

The analyses and forecasts in this outlook are based on the following sources:

1. Economic Indicators -- *various issues, prepared by the Council of Economic Advisors.*
2. Survey of Current Business -- *various issues (U.S. Department of Commerce)*
3. Consumer Price Index -- *various issues (U.S. Department of Labor)*
4. New Jersey Economic Indicators -- *various issues (N.J. Department of Labor)*
5. Chase Econometrics -- *national and state econometric models and data bases*

The Council and the Office are pleased to respond to any inquiries about this Outlook and related economic issues.
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I. REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMY

The national economic recession, which started in August 1981, has not hit bottom. In all likelihood, the end of this recession will not be dated before November 1982,[1] thus making the duration of the current downturn at least 16 months which will not be shorter than the postwar record of 16 months for the 1974-75 recession.

Table 1 compares the extent and duration of the decline in various economic indicators during the current recession to those of the 1974-75 recession and the average for the four previous recessions. Clearly, the decline in these indicators during this recession has been deeper and more prolonged than the average recession. Since the end of this recession has not been determined yet, we cannot say whether the severity of the current recession will exceed that of the 1974-75 recession. However, with the exception of real GNP and unemployment, the indicators show that this recession is now almost as severe and prolonged as the 1974-75 recession. When the economy finally reaches bottom, the record may show an even deeper decline.

If we consider the fact that the current recession, unlike the 1974-75 downturn and the average recession, began when the economy had not fully recovered from the previous recession of 1980, then it is evident that the severity of this recession is understated in the comparisons shown in Table 1.

How has New Jersey fared in this long period of economic downturn? Table 2 compares various state economic indicators with those of the national economy during the current recession. The striking aspect of this recession is that, unlike past national recessions, when the state's economy went down deeper during the recession and grew slower during the recovery, New Jersey's economy has experienced much shallower decline in employment and a higher growth in income and retail sales compared to the nation. In other words, the economic slowdown in the State has been milder than the national economic decline by any measure of economic activity.

There are three major reasons for the relatively better performance of the state's economy than the national economy during the current recession. First, the recession in the national economy was initially concentrated in a few industrial sectors such as automobile, steel, housing, *etc.*, none of which is heavily represented in New Jersey.

Second, as the recession spread to other sectors, the effect was first felt in the goods-producing sector, then slowly in the service-producing sector. Within the goods-producing sector, durable goods manufacturing is cyclically more volatile than nondurable goods manufacturing. The fact that New Jersey is no longer as heavily dependent on manufacturing as it was in the last two decades, and also that the state has proportionately more nondurable manufacturing than durable, helped the state to weather this recession better.

Third, while the construction sector in the nation has experienced a very severe slump, the Atlantic City casino construction and other nonresidential construction in New Jersey has cushioned the state's economy from the full impact of the national slump.

However, the first two reasons discussed above imply that the longer the national recession lasts, the more widespread will be its effects. Hence, regional differences in the recession's effects will narrow over time. Thus, it is remarkable that in this record-long recession period, New Jersey still shows significantly better performances in all of the major economic indicators shown in Table 2.

In order to highlight the sectoral differences in the recession, the employment changes since July 1981 in New Jersey are compared with their national counterparts in Table 3. Total nonfarm employment in New Jersey declined by 0.88% from July 1981 to October 1982 in contrast to a 2.76% drop in the nation.

In the goods-producing sector, the job loss in the state is also milder than the national decline (7.52% in New Jersey vs. 9.63% in the United States). Moreover, in the service-producing sectors the state recorded net increases in five of the six industry groups in contrast to only two in the nation. In fact, it can be said that the service sector in New Jersey has not experienced the recession at all, while nationally the slowdown in economic activity has occurred in both the goods-producing and service-producing sectors.

II. WHY THE DELAY IN THE RECOVERY?

Most private and government economists had predicted an economic recovery to start in the late spring or early summer of 1982. There were good reasons for such predictions and the performance of the national economy in the second quarter of 1982 seemed to bear out those predictions. GNP rebounded in the second quarter of 1982 to a 6.8% annual rate of growth *in current prices* after a dismal one percent decline in the first quarter. Gross private domestic investment increased by 17.1% in the second quarter after a 38.8% decline a quarter earlier. Exports showed signs of regaining their previous vigor although checked by even stronger increases in imports. Nevertheless, net exports were still positive and reached $34.9 billion in the second quarter of 1982. Interest rates with minor exceptions continued their slow but downward trend. New orders for industrial goods ceased declining in 1982:2 and for the first time in more than a year showed signs of growth.

Despite all these positive signs and optimistic expectations, the recovery did not materialize. In the second half of 1982 the economy could rather be characterized as remaining stagnant or resuming the downslide in some areas. The obvious question is what happened? Why this reversal?

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[1] Because of delay in data gathering and analysis, the "official" dating of business cycles takes place many months after the fact.

TABLE 1

EXTENT AND DURATION OF DECLINE FROM PEAK TO TROUGH*

Item	Average Recession	Duration	1974-75	Duration	1981-82**	Duration
1. Real GNP	-1.52%	2 quarters	-5.71%	5 quarters	-2.6%	2 quarters
2. Industrial Production	-7.99	11 months	-15.12	16 months	-11.89	16 months
3. Manufacturing Output	-9.13	11 months	-12.05	16 months	-11.95	16 months
4. Total Employment	-1.24	5 months	-2.47	9 months	-1.99	18 months
5. Manufacturing Employment	-8.13	13 months	-11.54	19 months	-10.77	16 months
6. Unemployment (% increase)	+82.36	17 months	+106.14	19 months	+53.21	16 months
7. Unemployment Rate	+2.75 pts	14 months	+4.49 pts.	19 months	+3.60 pts	16 months

*Measured by individual series peaks and troughs.
**Up to the lowest levels so far (November 1982).

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS: UNITED STATES VERSUS NEW JERSEY

Item	July 1981		October 1982		% Change	
	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.
Total Employment (thousands)	100,864	3341.6	99,093	3299.0	-1.76	-1.11
Non-Ag Employment (thousands)	91,396	3088.3	88,878	3056.6	-2.76	-0.88
C.P.I. -W (67 = 100)	274.6	264.4	293.6	282.2	+6.92	+6.73

	Second Quarter 1981		Third Quarter 1982		% Change	
	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.
Retail Sales (billion $)						
Current $	1,039.7	35.60	1,069.1	38.51	+2.83	+8.16
Real (1967$)	421.1	14.40	411.2	14.81	-2.35	+2.86
Personal Income (billion $)	2380.6	88.40	2597.8	97.28	+9.12	+10.05
Disposable Income (billion $)	1996.5	74.00	2202.3	82.66	+10.31	+11.70
Real DPI (billion $)	911.0	36.36	939.9	38.05	+3.17	+4.65

-- The area that contributed most to the decline of GNP in the third quarter was the *foreign trade sector*. The swing in net exports (exports minus imports) between the second and third quarters was over $32 billion -- more than a full percentage point of GNP (not counting further indirect effects). The reasons for such an unfavorable development in the foreign trade sector are related to U.S. monetary policy and the resulting high exchange rates of the dollar in relation to other major currencies.

-- *Consumption expenditures on durable goods* declined in real terms by a 5.1% annual rate in the third quarter after a 2.3% increase in the previous quarter. No doubt this was the response to still very high interest rates on consumer loans, despite the tendency to lower short-term rates for business loans. Out of the $50 billion ($2,201.7 - $2,151.5) increase in disposable personal income between the second and third quarters of 1982, less than $40 billion was spent on purchases of goods and services. The proportion saved out of *increased* disposable income was more than 20%, and the average saving rate rose to 6.7%.

-- Even the $40 billion of additional consumption expenditures which raised the annual rate of consumer spending by 8.4% compared with the previous quarter do not reflect fully the market situation. The 8.4% rate of nominal consumption growth was coupled with a 7.6% increase in *prices* (from 3.2% and 4.6% in the first two quarters of 1982). Thus, in price adjusted terms, consumption expenditure growth was reduced from 2.5% to a 1.1% annual rate.

-- *New orders for industrial goods* -- a measure directly influencing decisions in the goods-producing sector -- shifted in the third quarter 1982 to a negative 4.2% annual rate from a positive 2.9% rate a quarter earlier.

-- On top of these unfavorable changes, there was a sharp *increase in labor productivity* -- a positive factor by itself, but in this case reflecting a considerable reduction in employment. The index of industrial production continued to decline in the third quarter albeit at a slower rate (-3.3% vs. -6.6% in the second quarter). The rate of growth of labor productivity in the nonfarm private sectors increased from 1.27% in 1982:2 to 4.61% in 1982:3. Lower output accompanied by an increase in productivity led to a steep decline of employment in the third quarter. The effect of that reduction on personal income has already been accounted for. However, the cumulative effect of four quarters of employment decline significantly contributed to lowering consumer confidence which was expressed in cautious spending, a slowdown in the

TABLE 3

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT: UNITED STATES VERSUS NEW JERSEY
(employment in thousands)

	July 1981		October 1982		% Change	
	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.
Total	91,396	3,083.8	88,878	3,056.6	-2.76	0.88
Goods Producing*	25,718	890.1	23,242	823.2	-9.63	-7.52
Construction	4,175	111.3	3,854	108.7	-7.69	-2.34
Manufacturing	20,379	776.4	18,323	712.1	-10.09	-8.28
Durable	12.266	378.9	10,663	338.6	-13.07	-10.64
Nondurable	8,113	397.5	7,660	373.5	-5.58	-6.04
Service Producing	65,678	2,193.7	65,636	2,233.4	-0.06	+1.81
Transportation, Public Utilities	5,168	192.2	5,009	190.4	-3.08	-0.94
Wholesale Trade	5,375	208.5	5,251	210.3	-2.31	+0.86
Retail Trade	15,245	481.0	15,186	484.3	-0.39	+0.69
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	5,311	161.6	5,358	164.6	+0.88	+1.86
Services	18,615	636.9	19,087	658.4	+2.54	+3.38
Government	15,964	513.5	15,745	525.4	-1.37	+2.32

*Includes mining, not separately shown.

growth of outstanding consumer credit and a sharp reduction in sales of consumer durable goods.

-- It has been reported that many corporations have become extremely concerned about the financial situation in light of reduced sales, lower inflation and high interest rates. Extraordinary measures were taken to reduce the financial vulnerability of corporations. Drastic cost reduction and employee layoffs became unavoidable and a matter of survival under existing market conditions and in the face of more competitive imports caused by high exchange rates. The reduction of interest rates in the United States, which could be a factor weakening the dollar's strength and improving our export position, has not yet had any significant effect since foreign central banks lowered their interest rates commensurately to the interest rate decline in the U.S.

All this took place when the second installment of personal income *tax reduction* -- another 10% on top of the previous 5% reduction -- was expected to provide a strong fiscal stimulus for economic growth. In fact, the actual tax reduction in the third quarter compared with the previous quarter was a disappointing seven billion dollars. This resulted from increased social security and state and local taxes and the Treasury's decision to limit the lower tax withholding to only 60% of the tax reduction.

Thus, in the face of the prolonged reduction of money supply growth, which barely started to be liberalized in the third quarter, fiscal policy in actuality was not very stimulative. The enormous decline in the foreign sector further aggravated the economic situation in the third quarter. The result was a continuation of the recession and a reversal or delay of many factors that could contribute to the start of a recovery.

It is now clear that much stronger monetary and fiscal stimuli are required in order to put the economy back on the track of recovery. On the fiscal side, the difficulty lies in the danger of further increasing an already extremely high budget deficit, thus causing an increase in interest rates. In terms of monetary policy, the hard-won reduction of the inflation rate could be lost if the money supply is allowed to grow much faster than the Fed's target range and thus reignite inflationary expectations and place upward pressure on interest rates.

III. THE INGREDIENTS FOR A RECOVERY

The continuous layoffs and climbing unemployment depressed consumer confidence. This, combined with business cost reductions as well as reduced business investments, lead to the question of whether an economic recovery is yet in sight. Signs of recovery have been detected here and there but there is still much doubt on whether the recovery is imminent. It is, therefore, necessary to review the underlying economic factors that will influence events in the near future. Some of those underlying factors are known and their effect can be predicted with some degree of confidence. Others are more uncertain, especially any new initiatives by the Federal government.

A. Monetary Policy

One of the most important policy adjustments that took place in the last quarter was the realignment of monetary and fiscal policies. The intended stimulative effect of fiscal policy was no longer counteracted by a restrictive monetary policy. It appears that the Federal Reserve Board essentially reversed its tight money posture and allowed money to grow at higher rates than its stated range of 2.5%-5.5%. There are convincing signs that the decline in interest rates, which has accelerated in the fourth quarter, has had beneficial effects in the housing market, in automobile sales, and, perhaps, in purchases of other durable goods.

The prime rate of commercial banks, presently at 11.5%, is still relatively high in relationship to inflation, but its fall from over 20% in the third quarter of 1981 is indeed remarkable. However, other interest rates, especially those for consumer loans, have not been reduced concomitantly and remain at level far too high in real terms to be affordable to many consumers in light of expected inflation and earnings growth. Nevertheless, the tendency for all interest rates to decline has clearly been established and if allowed to continue in 1983, should further stimulate economic activity. Since monetary policy changes are felt in the economy with some delay (6-9 months), it can be expected that the full effect of the liberalized monetary policy and the lower interest rates of the last half of 1982 will exert their full strength early next year.

B. Fiscal Policy

It is not clear what additional fiscal measures the federal government may undertake in the near future and what their economic effects may be. The prospect of huge budget deficits will require corrective measures. The imminent insolvency of the Social Security fund may be partially alleviated by increased taxes. There still are sentiments to cancel the third year income tax reduction. There are other uncertainties which may throw the economic recovery in doubt. Nevertheless, fiscal measures already in place should increasingly exert their positive influence on economic activity.

-- As previously mentioned, the cumulative effect of the 1982 income tax reduction will be felt more fully in the coming months when taxpayers realize the full benefit of lower tax liabilities.

-- The Administration's strong defense of the third year tax reduction is likely to succeed and will result in injecting another stimulus into the economy starting in the second half of 1983.

-- The enactment of a 5¢ federal gasoline tax and the dedication of the proceeds to transportation infrastructure public works, although in the short-run will not result in many newly created jobs (it will reduce income and consumer demand on other items, especially gasoline), may dampen the price and quantity of imported oil. The result should be beneficial to the United States' economy.

-- Congress may not enact all the expenditure reductions initially requested by the Administration. This should result in a higher budget deficit and, if accommodated by monetary policy, a net economic stimulus.

-- The Administration's defense program will increasingly be shifted from authorization to appropriation and actual spending, thus improving the output and employment situation. There may, however, be some Congressional action to scale down defense expenditures.

C. The Business Sector's Contribution to Recovery

-- The current extremely low rate of capacity utilization (less than 69%) and uncertainty about the economic recovery lead us to expect little in the way of a significant upturn in business investment. A vigorous investment program aimed at improving productivity and the competitiveness of U.S. firms, assisted by the investment incentives enacted in 1981, may somewhat alter this outlook. However, chances for such an outcome are not likely. Even the usual rebuilding of inventories following a prolonged recession cannot be counted on much in the near future.

-- Despite the precarious financial situation of many companies, overall the business balance sheets improved considerably in the latter part of 1982. After a 0.9% increase of corporate cash flow in 1981:4 and a 28.5% decline in 1982:1, this measure of corporate health improved to +14.0% in 1982:2; to +14.2% in 1982:3 and an expected +14.8% in the last quarter of 1982.

-- Corporate profits (with inventory adjustment) declined over the recession from a level of $210.3 billion in 1981:3 to a low of $162.2 billion in 1982:2. Subsequently, they improved to $170.0 and $184.3 billion in the last two quarters of 1982.

-- The improved financial situation of corporations will ease the pressure for extraordinary cost-saving measures, thus providing some relief in the labor market. At the same time, the costs of corporate borrowing will be reduced due to lower interest rates. Demand for investment loans may ease due to further postponement of investment projects. This will allow the increased credit demand from the public sector to be accommodated; thereby reduce the pressure on interest rates.

-- The current modest reduction in exchange rates should help somewhat in shoring-up the lagging foreign trade sector.

All these contributions are not strong, however, to become a leading force in the economic recovery in the near future.

D. A Consumer Led Recovery?

The only strong force for an economic recovery rests with the consumer. Several factors may help improve consumer confidence and increased spending, which will lead to output and employment growth:

-- *The reduced household debt-income ratio.*

The ratio of outstanding consumer credit to disposable personal income declined steadily during the recession, from 15.97% in 1981:2 to 15.26% in 1982:3. In all probability, this ratio will start to increase again next year.

-- *The vastly improved value of household financial assets.*

The current interest rate declines caused a rally in the stock and bond markets. As a result, Chase Econometrics estimates that the value of household financial assets increased lately by some $250 billion. The improved wealth factor should lift consumer confidence and induce higher spending.

-- *Continued slowdown of price increases.*

Slow inflation strengthens consumer purchasing power. The annual rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index slowed from 13.5% in 1980 to 6.2% in 1982. During this year, there were several months when the CPI was growing at rates below 5%. There are indications that consumers react to lower inflation and increased purchasing power only with some delay. This reaction, however, should become a positive factor for consumer spending in the months ahead.

-- *The decline in consumer loan interest rates.*

The significant reductions of interest rates during the second half of 1982 were concentrated to a large extent in the short-term credit market and in the business sector. As these declines spread to consumer loans, there should be a strong response in the automobile, housing, and consumer durable sectors.

-- *The pent-up consumer demand.*

There is a large backlog of consumer demand. Demographics and household formation are powerful forces increasing the demand for housing and other big-ticket items. Delays of purchases by many households due to income uncertainty and high interest rates may not continue much longer.

It seems that the cumulative effect of all these elements should be sufficient to gradually increase consumer spending. This increase will become the leading force for an economic recovery. Only after a sufficiently long period (perhaps 9-12 months) and after a full rebuilding of depleted inventories, will business turn to an expanded fixed investment program, thus reinforcing the recovery.

IV. MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN

In an earlier report the Council and Office of Economic Policy called attention to the impact of the quadrupling in the 1979 OPEC oil prices.[2] It attributed much of the price inflation and restrictive monetary policies adopted in major industrial countries to this phenomenon. Tight monetary policy in turn caused a synchronized and mutually reinforced world economic recession. The world economy is still in the grips of this recession and groping for measures that will lead it toward recovery. But the process of adjusting national economic policies is by itself full of dangers stemming either from internal difficulties or the inability to agree to a joint course of action. There is growing concern that instead of such concerted efforts, national economies will embark on self-defeating protectionists' and isolationists' attitudes. If these tendencies take hold on a large scale, efforts to reinvigorate those economies may fail. Protectionists' tendencies will inevitably lead to retaliatory countermeasures and ultimately disrupt the established international division of labor and the resulting flow of international trade. The overall economic outcome can, in the long run, only be a decline in the standard of living of many countries. In the short-term, such policies will cause numerous structural changes in the existing industrial composition that will make any gain of employment and output in protected industries illusionary. Instead of assisting the recovery, it may actually further delay it.

Developing oil importing countries have had extreme difficulties in meeting their swollen import bills since the 1973 OPEC price increase, despite the token assistance they received from various sources. The worldwide recession crippled their export sectors which in many cases consist of a single commodity. The result has been a further curtailment of their imports from industrialized countries. Consequently, the worldwide recession has been further reinforced.

Moreover, as the results of these developments and, in some cases, of imprudent national policies, spilled over into balance of payments crises; the world banking system was confronted with the danger of insolvency of major borrowing countries. Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Poland, Romania and many other countries are on the brink of defaulting on loans from international banks to the order of $600 billion dollars. If no measures are taken soon to assist these countries, major European and American banks may be confronted with loan defaults of such magnitude that they will need government and indeed international assistance. No doubt this will cause enormous disruptions in the world financial system and extreme caution in granting credits to finance international transactions that can only negatively influence the efforts to an economic recovery.

The international monetary system is also strained by the fluctuations of the unrestricted exchange rates system adopted in the 1970s. Earlier in this report we noted how serious the swing in U.S. net exports was between the second and third quarters of 1982. It was argued that, to a large extent, this was a result of the dollar's high exchange rate with other major currencies. Moreover, the change in U.S. monetary policy bringing interest rates down has not yet significantly lowered the dollar's exchange rate since other countries responded with commensurate interest rate reductions. Only lately has the U.S. dollar's value started to decline in international markets and improve somewhat the competitiveness of U.S. exports and raise prices of imported commodities.

The dangers threatening economic recovery are not exclusively international in nature. As already mentioned, United States economic policies are not firmly determined. Monetary policy, although practically changed, is officially proclaimed to be pursuing the same course as adopted since October 1979. How it will respond to the first signs of accelerated inflation is not clear.

Interest rates, although reduced significantly from their peak levels, are still high in inflation-adjusted terms.

There is no consensus yet how to reduce the enormous budget deficits looming ahead. Without significant reduction, credit market concerns of crowding out will place pressure on interest rates.

Consumer confidence can be rebuilt only if the economy shows strong signs of recovery in the very near future. For this to happen, many of the listed uncertainties will have to be tackled boldly and effectively by both national and international policymakers. Until there is clarity on many of the issues, the only prudent forecast is for a modest recovery.

V. NATIONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Despite the possible dangers discussed above, the overall assessment of the economic condition indicates strongly that there will be a recovery in 1983. At the beginning of 1982 most forecasts were predicting an imminent recovery. However, the Economic Policy Council was more pessimistic about the prospect of the 1982 economy, although not quite prepared to predict a slowdown of the magnitude we have been experiencing.

For 1983, the Council believes the dangers, although they cannot be dismissed, are not serious as to thwart the recovery in the absence of unexpected external shocks. In other words, there is a strong case for a moderate recovery led by such interest-rate sensitive sectors as housing, automobiles and other consumer durable goods.

As for timing, a genuine recovery is likely to start in the first quarter of 1983. As noted before, the drop in interest rates affects the economy with a six to nine month lag. Thus, the initial impact of the favorable developments in interest rates could be discernable early in 1983.

Table 4 presents a summary of the outlook for the national economy in 1983. In preparing this outlook, the Council attempted to be on the conservative side and, therefore, it is possible that the outcome may be somewhat brighter than the Council's outlook. The highlights of the outlook are summarized below.

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[2] *Economic Report of the Governor*, 1982, p. 7-9.

- The total output of goods and services in inflation adjusted terms (real GNP) will increase in 1983 by 1.9%. In the first half of the year the growth rate of real GNP will be about 5% and in the second half, about 4%. In 1982, real GNP declined by 1.88%.
- Real personal income will increase by 2.25% in 1983 as compared with a 0.58% growth between 1981 and 1982.
- Real Disposable Personal Income will grow somewhat faster (2.95% in 1983) than Total Personal Income due to the additional Federal income tax reductions.
- Employment will increase in 1983 by one percent or less. The national unemployment rate will remain very high throughout the year. It will hover around the 10% rate even in the last quarter of 1983.
- Interest rates will continue to decline albeit less dramatically than in the last half of 1982. The short-term 3-month Treasury bills' rate will fall to the range of 7%-7.5% in the fourth quarter of 1983. The commercial prime rate will decline to 10%-10.5% by the end of next year.
- Corporate profits, after a decline of nearly 13% in 1982, will rebound and increase by over 16% in 1983.

TABLE 4

OUTLOOK FOR THE UNITED STATES

	Quarterly Changes at Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates (%)					Annual Changes In Percents*		
	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1983:4/1983:4	1982/1981	1983/1982
1. Nominal GNP (billions of current dollars)	2.67	8.16	9.13	10.69	10.71	9.66	4.01	7.27
2. GNP Deflator (index 1972 = 100)	4.98	5.01	5.39	6.07	6.66	5.78	5.99	5.25
3. Real GNP (billions of 1972 dollars)	-2.20	3.00	3.55	4.35	3.80	3.67	-1.88	1.90
4. Nominal Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	5.23	7.67	8.84	9.56	8.95	8.75	6.47	7.62
5. Consumer Price Index (index 1967 = 100)	3.56	4.92	5.06	5.42	5.82	5.30	6.19	5.12
6. Real Personal Income (billions of 1972 dollars)	0.45	2.65	3.43	3.77	3.25	3.27	0.58	2.25
7. Disposable Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	5.22	8.58	8.69	11.92	7.78	9.23	7.19	8.35
8. Real Disposable Income (billions of 1972 dollars)	0.50	3.52	3.29	6.00	2.14	3.73	1.26	2.95
9. Civilian Employment (thousands)	-1.97	2.40	3.22	3.76	3.68	3.27	-1.58	1.02
	Quarterly Levels of Indicators					Annual Levels of Indicators		
	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1981	1982	1983
10. Unemployment Rate	10.54	10.46	10.27	10.02	9.82	7.63	9.67	10.14
11. Interest Rate -- 3-month T. Bill	7.71	7.92	8.33	7.93	7.46	14.08	10.67	7.91
12. Interest Rate -- New Home Mortgages	13.99	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.26	14.74	15.12	13.37
13. Commercial Prime Rate	11.99	10.92	11.15	11.03	10.53	18.87	14.87	10.91
14. Housing Starts (million units)	1.17	1.24	1.38	1.42	1.47	1.10	10.04	1.38
15. Corporate Profit	186.9	180.3	182.2	197.9	212.0	190.6	166.3	198.1

*Changes of annual averages.

VI. NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

In 1974-75, New Jersey experienced a deeper and longer-lasting recession than the nation. However, in the second quarter of 1981 when the rest of the nation was in the early phase of recession, New Jersey's nonfarm payroll employment remained essentially constant. A genuine downturn in New Jersey's employment began in March 1982, seven months later than the national employment decline. The Economic Policy Council expects a recovery in the State's employment beginning in the first quarter of 1983. This will make the State's recession both shorter and shallower than the national downturn. Furthermore, New Jersey's major economic indicators will continue to exhibit a somewhat better rate of growth than their national counterparts.

Table 5 presents the New Jersey economic outlook for major indicators. The highlights of the State's outlook for 1983 are as follows:

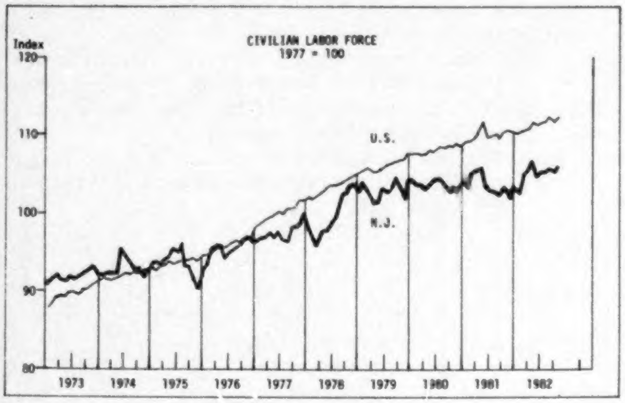
- New Jersey Personal Income in current dollars will increase by 7.88% next year -- only slightly faster than in 1983 (7.56%). In inflation-adjusted terms, the increase will be 2.35% in 1983 compared with 1.44% in 1982.
- The rates of growth of disposable income are somewhat higher than total personal income. The difference is related to the Federal income tax reduction. Disposable income in constant dollars will grow at 3.63% in 1983 vs. 2.42% in 1982.
- Total retail sales and new car registrations will pick up in the next year with a growth rate of 8.3% and 8.8%, respectively.
- Total resident employment in New Jersey will increase by 1.32% in 1983, while in 1982 employment declined by a one-half of a percentage point.
- The unemployment rate for the entire year will remain at the 9% level -- only slightly lower (8.8%) by the fourth quarter of 1983. For the entire year, the number of unemployed in New Jersey will stay at about 336 thousand.
- Inflation will remain in the 5%-5.5% range for 1983; approximately the same inflation rate as in 1982.

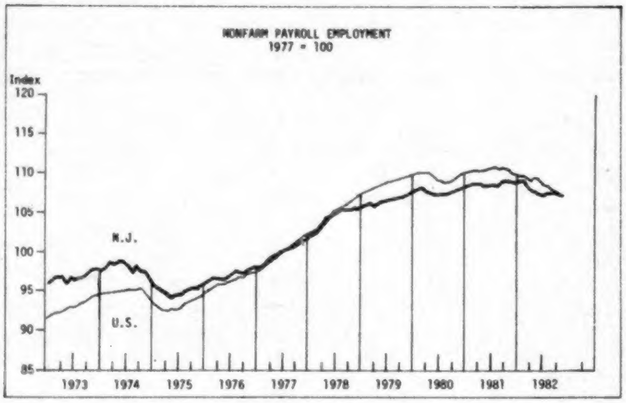
TABLE 5

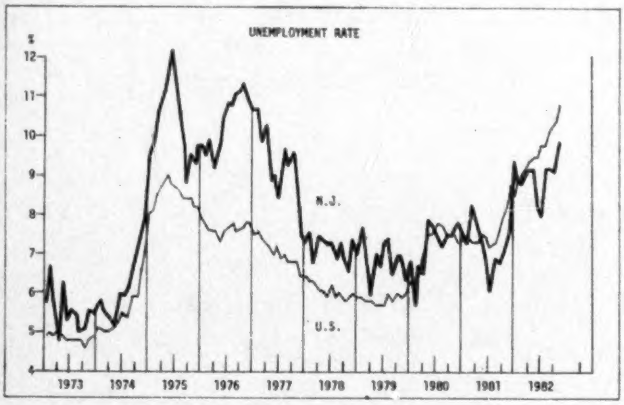
OUTLOOK FOR NEW JERSEY

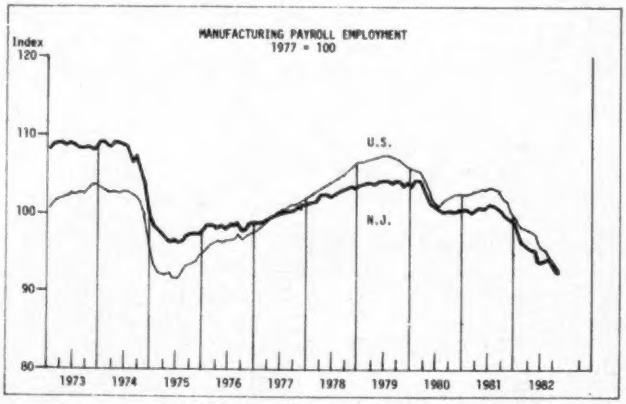
	Quarterly Changes at Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates (%)					Annual Changes in Percents		
	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1983:4 / 1982:4	1982 / 1981	1983 / 1982
1. Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	6.62	8.19	8.33	10.06	9.23	8.95	7.56	7.88
2. Real Personal Income (billions of 1972 dollars)	2.14	3.18	2.28	3.16	2.01	2.66	1.44	2.35
3. Disposable Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	6.65	10.91	8.21	13.12	8.43	10.15	8.60	9.22
4. Real Disposable Personal Income (billions of 1972 dollars)	2.18	5.77	2.17	6.03	1.26	3.79	2.42	3.63
5. Civilian Labor Force (000's)	0.40	1.64	0.97	2.41	2.33	1.83	1.87	0.91
6. Resident Employment (000's)	-2.65	1.64	2.31	3.31	3.23	2.62	-0.51	1.32
	Quarterly Levels of Indicators					Annual Levels of Indicators		
	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1981	1982	1983
7. Unemployment Rate (%)	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	7.3	9.1	9.1
8. Unemployment (000's)	345.9	347.3	340.1	331.8	326.3	262.1	328.4	336.4
9. Retail Sales (billions of current dollars)	42.16	35.59	39.25	39.21	46.05	35.37	36.96	40.03
10. New Car Registrations (000's)	307.1	318.5	330.5	343.2	351.4	327.1	308.6	335.9

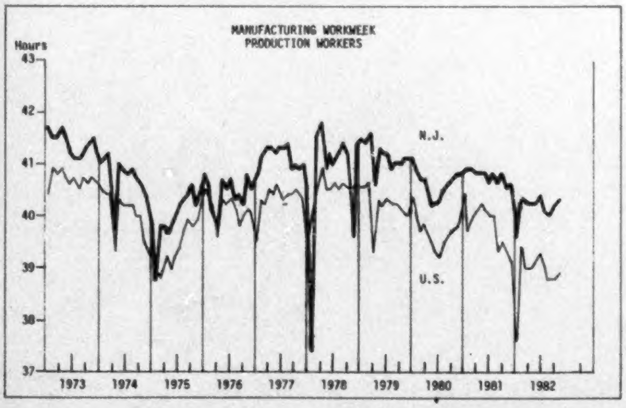
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

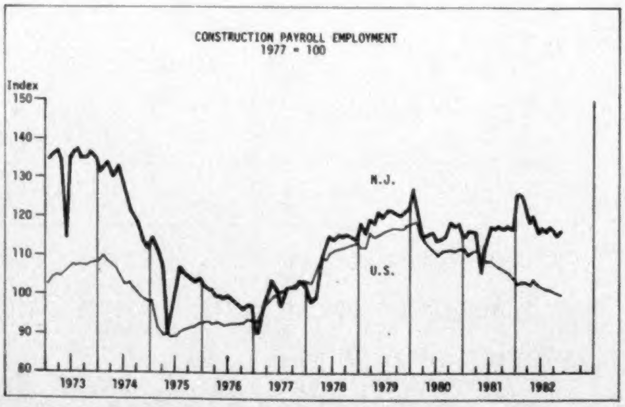




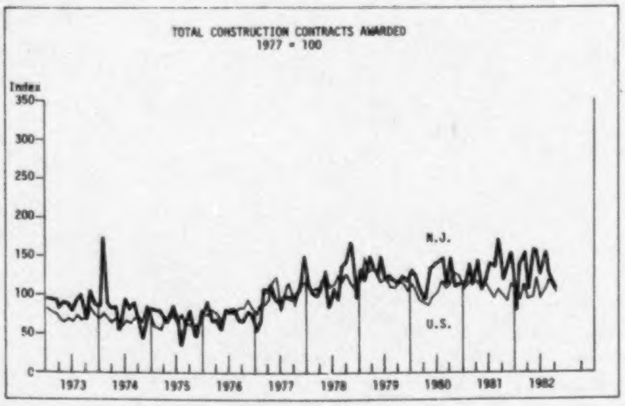


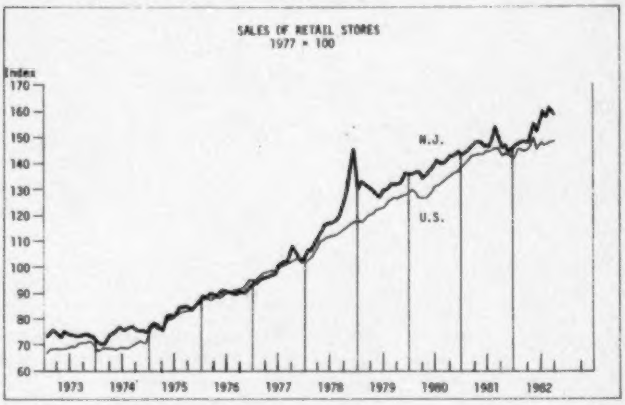


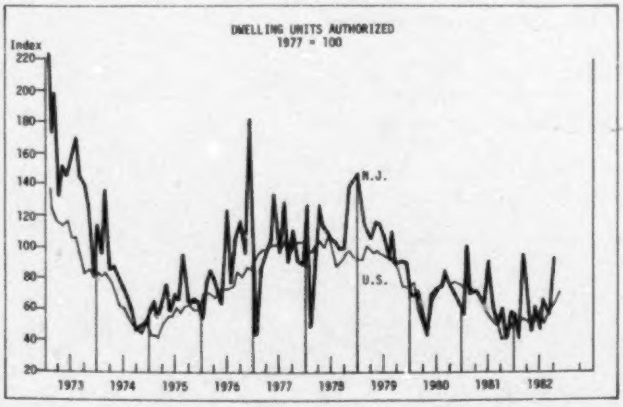


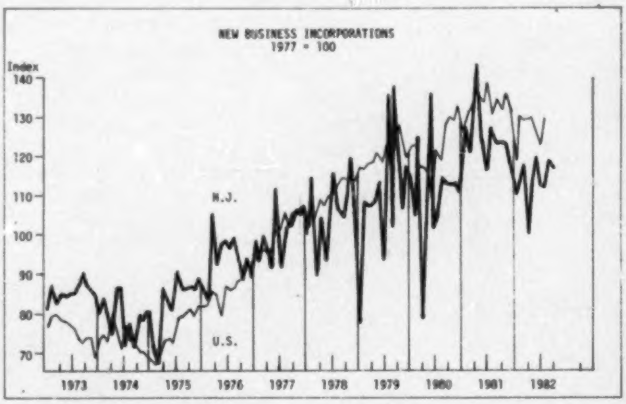


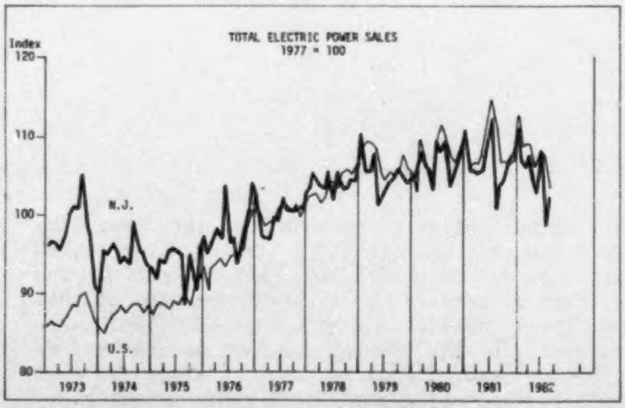
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

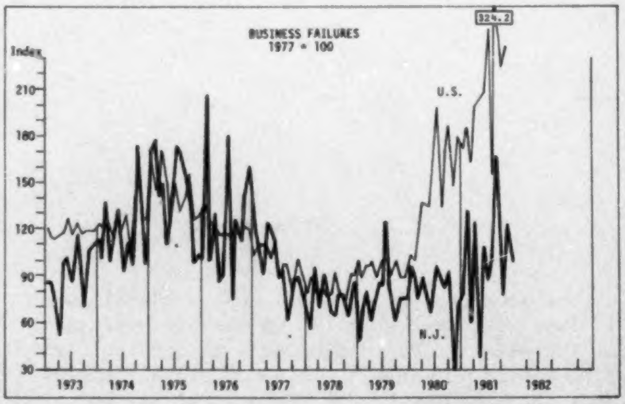












Employment Outlook in

New Jersey's Major Labor Areas

The following brief economic analyses of New Jersey's major labor areas were prepared near the end of 1982 to summarize the economic developments in the respective areas during 1982. In addition, the reports present any forecasted local area industrial developments for 1983 and beyond which could cause the local area economies to react in a countercyclical fashion.

For the most part, except as noted below, the local labor area economies short-term outlooks will be predicated on the national and state trends discussed in the preceding articles.

If you require more specific information on any of the summaries below, please telephone the local area analyst listed at the end of each article.

ATLANTIC CITY LABOR AREA
(Atlantic County)

The slowdown in hotel casino development limited the average gain in nonfarm employment in the Atlantic City Labor Area during the first nine months of 1982. Although payroll employment increased by 2,800 to a level of 102,500 during the first nine months of this year, the increase was significantly less than the 11,700 jobs added to the economy when comparing the difference between the first nine months of 1981 to those of 1980. Job levels in 1981 were bolstered by the opening of two casinos late in 1980 and two casinos in 1981, making for four openings affecting the 1981 9-month annual average. In November 1981, the resort's ninth casino, the Tropicana, opened for business while the city's tenth casino, Harrah's Boardwalk, is currently under construction and scheduled for completion in the spring of 1984.

The services sector of nonmanufacturing, which includes the hotel casino industry, accounted for virtually all the employment gain in 1982, recording a 4,900-job increase over the same 9-month period in 1981 primarily due to casino opening in November 1981. Service employment averaged 46,000 the first nine months of 1982, a 30,000 job gain over the same period in 1977, the last year before casino gambling. With casino employment averaging 30,000 in 1982, it is evident that in services only a modest increase in noncasino employment has occurred. Service employment should remain stable at current levels during 1983 with allowances for seasonal adjustments.

Construction employment was up by 200 the first three quarters of 1982 as work as Harrah's Boardwalk and noncasino construction projects pushed job levels upward to 5,700. This represented a 90% increase in construction jobs over the same 9-month period in precasino 1977. Construction employment should continue to grow throughout 1983. In addition to the ongoing Harrah's Boardwalk casino, Hilton Hotels and Resorts International are likely to begin casino construction projects in 1983. Further, the Ocean One pier mall is scheduled for completion by mid-1983. The structure, which resembles a triple-decked oceanliner, will house retail shops, restaurants, exhibits and recreational areas, and provide approximately 750 new jobs.

Residential construction continues at the Historic Smithville and Pinnacle developments. These large projects include single homes, condominiums and townhouses and, depending on demand, will take 5 to 10 years to complete. In Atlantic City, two high-rise luxury condominium projects are underway: Tannen Towers should be ready for occupancy in 1983, while Ocean Club began construction in September and should be ready by spring of 1984.

Trade employment declined by 700 during the first nine months of 1982 when compared to the same period in 1981. The dropoff in consumer spending reduced trade employment to an average level of 19,000. This represented only a 400-job increase over the same 9-month period in 1977, the year before the advent of casino gambling. Gains have been limited due to the loss of many restaurants and stores near and around the boardwalk in Atlantic City that were demolished to make way for hotel casinos. Also, a number of other trade establishments have been unable to compete with similar facilities in the new casinos and have gone out of business. Trade employment should increase slightly during 1983 with the opening of the Ocean One pier mall and the anticipated rise in consumer spending.

Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,200 jobs, or 14.5%, for the first nine months of 1982. At an average level of 7,100 jobs in 1982, manufacturing employment reached its lowest level in recent times.

The labor force continued to expand during the first nine months of 1982, advancing by 6,400 over the similar 1981 9-month level to average 120,600. While the number of employed Atlantic County residents grew from 1981 to 1982, a 34% increase in the number of jobless workers pushed the rate of unemployment upward from 7% to 10.1% of the total labor force. The slowdown in casino expansion coupled with the national recession helped to cause this upturn.

Increased employment in construction, services, and trade should ensure continued growth in overall nonfarm employment in 1983. Because there are no new casinos scheduled to open, the rate of growth should be less than in recent years and will depend upon the strength of the anticipated state and national economic recovery.

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CAMDEN LABOR AREA
(Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties)

Due to the national recession, the Camden Labor Area experienced a marginal decline in nonfarm employment during the 9-month period, January-September 1982, compared with the similar period in 1981: nonfarm wage and salary employment dipped by 600 on average to a level of 342,100. Employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for this slump, falling by 3,800 with losses of 1,500 in the durable goods segment and 2,300 in nondurables.

Comparing the first nine months average of 1982 to that of 1981, employment in the nonmanufacturing sector increased by 3,200 to a level of 275,000. The services industry accounted for most of this employment gain, advancing by 2,000. Health services and the rapidly growing word and data processing business services were leaders in this advance. The growth of health services in both private and public health care agencies, principally from the medicare and medicaid programs, strongly stimulated this segment of the services industry.

Payroll gains of 1,300 in contract construction brought the industry's total employment level up to average 14,200 for the first nine months of 1982. Boosting payrolls were the building of the Burlington Center (a large suburban shopping mall), and other retail projects on Routes #70 in Cherry Hill and #73 in Mt. Laurel Township. Employment in the trade industry rose by 500, accommodating the needs of the additional retailers. Offsetting these increases were declines of 300 each in the finance/insurance/real estate and transportation/utilities industries.

The unemployment rate in the labor area averaged 8.4% during the first nine months of 1982, up by 1.5 percentage points from the same period a year ago. This rise was due to a 6,500-increase in total joblessness, and a decline of 9,700 in total employment. The volume of unemployment during the first three quarters of this year averaged 37,800. The increase in the unemployment rate could be attributed to the lackluster performance of the economy not only in the 3-county Camden area, but also the entire 8-county Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of which it is a part. The 8.4% 9-month average jobless rate for the New Jersey portion of the entire SMSA compared with a 9-month average unemployment rate of 9.9% at the height of the severe mid-1970s recession in 1976.

It is likely the jobless rate, after peaking during the last quarter of 1982, will level off in the first quarter of 1983, and then fall modestly as employment in the Camden Labor Area improves in response to an upturn in the national economy.

In 1983, the long-term shift from a manufacturing-based to a services-based economy should keep the nonmanufacturing sector growing, particularly in the health, education, and business services' categories. Also, the sharp drop from record highs in mortgage and interest rates should cause renewed construction activity in the residential building market.

Consumer spending is expected to lead this modest, long-awaited economic recovery, with possible further impetus from the next federal income tax cut of July 1983. Moreover, depleted inventories, lower interest rates, reduced inflation, and the revised depreciation rules for industry which took effect in July 1982, should cause the manufacturing sector to exhibit a recovery first in consumer durable goods and later in business equipment. In addition, the Camden Labor Area's electronic equipment industry, as well as other defense-related industries in manufacturing, may benefit in 1983 from boosts in military spending.

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HACKENSACK LABOR AREA
(Bergen County)

During the first nine months of 1982, Bergen County's labor force rose by 4,200 over the same 9-month period in 1981 to average an estimated 483,300. This increase largely reflected the entrance of new workers into the labor force, many for the first time as school graduates. Finding work difficult to get, many of them remained unemployed, helping to boost total joblessness by 6,000 to 32,000. Although unemployed workers made up 6.6% of the local labor force, an increase of 1.2 percentage points over 1981, the rate for 1982 was considerably less than the 9.0% posted statewide during the same period, on the basis of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.

The number of persons working in local nonfarm wage and salary establishments dropped by 4,500 to 395,700. This job loss was centered in the manufacturing sector and was largely attributable to scattered layoffs among nondurable goods producers. There was a decline of about 3,700 factory jobs, while in the nonfactory sector, 800 jobs were lost. The hardest hit industry in nonmanufacturing was trade; however, payroll declines numbering 3,500 in wholesale and retail establishments were almost entirely offset by 3,400 hires in the services industry.

Although the county's economy was adversely affected by the nation's recession, a large number of developments were reported that have had, or will have, a positive affect on the area's economy:

...New office buildings opening in 1982 included: Two Executive Drive, Fort Lee (350,000 sq. ft.); Park 80 West Plaza II, Saddle Brook (275,000 sq. ft.); 1280 Wall Street West in Lyndhurst (126,000 sq. ft.); Irridelco Plaza, Englewood Cliffs (66,000 sq. ft.); and Empire Office Center, South Hackensack (66,000 sq. ft.). Still under construction is Paramus Plaza IV in Paramus (70,000 sq. ft.). In addition, Evans Partnership will build an 8-story office tower on a 13-acre site in Rutherford, and the old YM-YWHA building in Hackensack is to be converted into a 4-story office condominium.

...Popular Services, Inc., a large mail-order firm, transferred several hundred administrative and clerical workers from the city of Passaic in Passaic County to the 84,000-sq. ft. former Two Guys store in Garfield; Pulsar Time, Inc., a subsidiary of Seiko, moved to new headquarters in Mahwah, while another subsidiary of Seiko, SPD Precision, Inc., relocated from New York to the Allendale building that Pulsar occupied before moving to its new location; and Sony Corporation of America moved into new administrative and marketing headquarters in Park Ridge with about 600 persons, most of whom transferred from New York City.

...Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in June 1982 for the new $38-million, 350-room Loews Glenpointe Hotel in Teaneck. Scheduled to open in 1983, the hotel is part of a $150-million project on a 50-acre site which will include 40 retail shops, two office buildings with 540,000 sq. ft. of space, and 292 luxury townhouses.

...The New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) arranged a $4.4-million loan so that HOAN Products, Ltd., could build a 115,000-sq. ft. building in Mahwah. It will be ready for occupancy in April 1983. The firm will occupy 80,000 sq. ft. and rent the remainder. During 1981, the EDA, through its financing program, spurred investments in Bergen County totaling almost $152 million. More than 60 projects were approved, making Bergen the leading county in the state in terms of projects and investments. These financings are expected to generate about 1,800 permanent jobs over the next couple of years in addition to 1,700 temporary construction jobs.

...Hayden Publishing Company will be leasing 65,000 sq. ft. of an office building in Hasbrouck Heights, which will become Hayden's world headquarters. Construction work is scheduled for completion sometime in 1983. Projects scheduled for completion by 1985 include a $25-30-million expansion of the Lever Bros. research facilities in Edgewater and the $36.5-million Court Plaza office complex in Hackensack.

Pascack Valley Hospital is planning a $39-million expansion that could be completed by 1985; Hackensack Medical Center has a $31-million program; Bergen Pines County Hospital recently received state approval for a project costing $48.8 million.

The many positive developments occurring in Bergen County indicate that the local economy will grow much stronger in the months and even years ahead. Employment, especially in the services-producing area, should increase sharply while joblessness remains at a relatively low level. The benefits of an improving business climate in Bergen County also will continue to spill over into nearby areas. Business investment (e.g. restaurants, stores, offices, hotels, etc.) is especially evident in and around the Meadowlands District where local employers are providing jobs to both residents and nonresidents alike.

Even with just a mild national recovery from the current recession, Bergen County will at least maintain its current favorable standing in relation to the state in 1983.

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JERSEY CITY LABOR AREA
(Hudson County)

During the first nine months of 1982, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Hudson County averaged 220,600. This was 12,900 less than during the same period in 1981 and 24,600 below that period in 1973, the year prior to entering the last severe recession from which the local economy has never fully recovered. Over the period of 1973 to 1982, the entire job loss occurred in the manufacturing segment of the local economy; factory employment fell from a 9-month average of 94,500 in 1973 to 63,500 by 1982, while nonmanufacturing payrolls inched slightly higher, rising from 150,700 in 1973 to average 157,300 in 1982.

During the first nine months of 1982, employment losses in manufacturing were again offset to some extent by gains in nonmanufacturing. Factory payrolls dropped from a high of 64,800 in February to a low of 61,600 in July. Conversely, nonfactory employment rose from a January low of 156,200 to a third quarter high of 158,600 in August.

Durable goods industries accounted for most of the job losses in manufacturing, particularly at some of the older companies with sometimes outmoded plant facilities and equipment, and high operating costs. Nondurable goods industries also were adversely affected by the recession, but only moderately as compared with durables.

Nonmanufacturing weathered the current recession to the degree that job losses were minimal as compared with those in manufacturing. However, consumer resistance to high prices, uncertainty of individual job security, and a generally pessimistic attitude about the direction of the national economy, all affected spending patterns. This limited employment growth in the trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation industries. Also, federal and state budget restrictions affected employment at all levels of government. In construction, activity was restricted by high mortgage interest rates and lack of investment capital from developers. Lack of operating capital and the high cost of keeping inventories also limited growth in services.

During the first nine months of 1982, unemployment in Hudson County rose to average 33,900, or 6,500 more than the January-September 1981 volume. Over the same period, the jobless rate rose 2.4 percentage points to average 13.7% of the labor force.

Economic growth during 1983 in the Jersey City Labor Area is expected to be slow with the rate of unemployment edging slightly lower. Job growth will be noticeable in the nonmanufacturing sector as a whole. Fluctuations in some manufacturing industries will occur, however, total factory employment will remain fairly constant, hovering at about 60,000.

In 1983, continued expansion is foreseen for the Hackensack Meadowlands District portion that includes Secaucus, Jersey City, and North Bergen. In addition, development of the Hudson County waterfront area, overlooking the New York City skyline, could be started during the year if economic conditions improve. The New Jersey Senate enacted and forwarded to the Assembly legislation authorizing the New York/New Jersey Port Authority (PA) to spend $500 million in the development of 130 acres of waterfront property in Hoboken. This project is expected to create 10,000 construction and 4,500 permanent jobs. The PA proposes to develop 670 luxury apartments, 60,000 sq. ft. of retail and specialty stores, a 400-room hotel, a restaurant, a 370-boat marina, and rehabilitation of seven acres of open space.

The Port Authority has also purchased 220 acres of Jersey City and Bayonne waterfront property for possible development of a $150-million coal export terminal. The undeveloped land, which is two-thirds under water, was purchased for $4.8 million and is located in the Port Jersey area.

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LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK LABOR AREA
(Monmouth County)

Monmouth County's labor force continued its upward climb in 1982, and for the first nine months of the year averaged 249,600, or an estimated 8,200 more than during the same period in 1981. However, the unemployment rate, which remained near the 7.0% level since 1978, advanced to 8.5% for the first three quarters of 1982, reflecting the impact of the current national recession and a rather lackluster summer resort season.

Using 9-month averages for 1981 and 1982, total nonfarm wage and salary employment moved higher to a level of 170,000, up by 2,200 over 1981. Although the labor area felt some pressure from the current national recession, nonfarm job levels were 33,900 higher than in 1975 when the state was in its worst post-World War II slump.

Again using 9-month averages, factory payrolls dropped by 1,000 from 1981 to 1982, while employment in the nonmanufacturing sector rose by 3,200. The expansion of business services pushed overall service employment upward by 1,700, while additional retail establishments contributed to the 1,400-job rise in trade. Payrolls in transportation/communications/public utilities also increased from 1981 to 1982, advancing by 300. Construction employment remained at almost the same level as in 1981, only as a result of the strength in commercial and industrial construction activity. Residential building, in contrast, was dampened by record high mortgage interest rates.

Strongly supported by the service industry, nonfarm employment will grow moderately during 1983. Gains in trade will also contribute to the overall rise. Commercial and industrial building activity will keep construction employment at current levels, and future declines in mortgage interest rates could push employment in the building industry higher by mid-1983.

Monmouth County's economy in 1983 will depend upon the strength of the anticipated economic recovery of the state and nation due to the area's dependence on jobs in surrounding, more industrialized, labor areas and the success of the summer resort season. Since the county's average rate of unemployment during the first nine months of 1982 at 8.5% was slightly lower than the state's 9.0% rate, it can be expected that the area's recovery might proceed at a brisker pace. This upturn, however, is still anticipated to be less-than-robust, leaving the jobless rate above pre-recession levels by the end of 1983.

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NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE LABOR AREA
(Middlesex County)

During the first nine months of 1982, annual average nonfarm employment totaled 286,400, representing a drop of 4,200 from the record high experienced during the same nine months in 1981. Virtually all of the loss occurred because of widespread layoffs in the manufacturing sector where average employment decreased by 5,700 or 6.3% to a level of 85,400. While feeling the effects of the recent recession, factory job levels for the first nine months of 1982 were still an average 3,400 higher than for the same period in 1976 when local factory payrolls reached their low point during the severe 1974-1975 national recession.

Using the 9-month averages for 1981 and 1982, employment in the nonmanufacturing sector advanced by 1,500 to a level of 201,000. Gains of 2,000 in services, 1,700 in construction, and 400 in retail trade were slightly offset by losses of 1,400 in state and local government, 900 in wholesale trade and 500 in transportation/communications/public utilities. The loss in state and local government was almost entirely due to federal budget cutbacks in Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) job programs.

Some of the gain in services was due to hiring at the newly completed $30.0-million, 300-room Hyatt Regency Hotel and Conference Center and the $72.0-million expansion of Middlesex Hospital in New Brunswick. The 300-room Scanticon Hotel and Conference Center in the Princeton Forrestal Center also added jobs to the Middlesex County economy.

In construction, employment gains which brought job levels to a record high can be attributed to the recently completed projects in New Brunswick city, plus the ongoing construction of the Route #18 bypass, which will eliminate the congestion on the city's streets. Adding to these gains are the number of townhouse and condominium units being built throughout the county.

Projects in and around the Princeton Forrestal Center off of U.S. Route #1, combined with the newly started 150-room Ramada Inn and conference center, have also pushed construction employment higher over the year. Further east, an $18.0-million 160,000-sq. ft. Middlesex County Correction Center is now underway.

Spurred by the national recession, the average volume of unemployment for the first nine months of 1982 was 24,300, up by 3,200 from the

1981 level. The 9-month average for the 1982 unemployment rate was 8.2%, up significantly by 1.8 percentage points when compared with 1981, but down by 1.9 percentage points when compared with the recession year of 1975 when local joblessness was at its post-World War II high.

Middlesex County was not significantly affected by the short-lived 1980 economic slowdown; but as the more severe 1982 recession took hold, some of the area's industries began to falter, resulting in higher counts of unemployed. The year, 1983, will be one of only modest recovery, with a slowly descending rate of unemployment.

While improvements are expected, the magnitude will depend in some measure upon the progress made at the state and national levels. There are, however, some factors which could aid in a more rapid local recovery. The local manufacturing base has been concentrated on more long-term stable industries. The local economy will also be supported by continued industrial and commercial construction such as the recently started Ramada Inn on U.S. Route #1 and 14-story $50.0-million office building in the Metro Park Corporate Center in Edison. Once completed, these and other similar projects will provide additional jobs in the service industry. Employment in trade is expected to grow as the demand of Middlesex County consumers expands.

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NEWARK LABOR AREA
(Essex, Morris, Somerset, Union Counties)

During the first nine months of 1982, the nation's recession adversely affected the economy of the Newark Labor Area, and the unemployment rate rose to average 8.6% of the labor force, or 1.3 percentage points more than the rate for the same period in 1981.

Heavy job losses in manufacturing, caused by a faltering economy, dragged employment down during the 9-month period, and total nonfarm wage and salary payrolls sagged from an average of 940,300 in 1981 to 936,400 in 1982. However, a robust nonmanufacturing group of industries did reduce some of the overall shrinkage in payrolls. Nonfactory employment posted a January-September 1982 average of 703,200, including a record high of 712,000 in July, compared with 9-month average of 695,300 in 1981. Trade and government were the only nonmanufacturing industries to reduce payrolls below 1981 levels, while services and finance/insurance/real estate posted record highs during the year. Even construction, which has been sluggish, registered a modest job gain as work progressed on major nonresidential projects, such as Gateway III and Headquarters Plaza.

The decline in trade jobs can be attributed, in part, to major chain stores closing outlets in the area, while in government, the job loss was mostly due to the layoff of city, county and state workers when the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) experienced massive budget cuts. Jobholding in the manufacturing sector fell to a record (comparable data back through 1960) low of 226,600 in July 1982 and 9-month employment averages dropped from 245,100 in 1981 to 233,100 in 1982. Payrolls in almost every durable goods industry were below 1981 levels with primary metals and electrical machinery falling to record lows during the year. Most nondurable goods industries also posted job losses, including food, textiles, and paper, all of which sank to employment lows.

Some manufacturing news was good. In the drug industry, Schering-Plough, Inc., broke ground for new corporate headquarters and Warner Lambert, Inc., started construction on a new research center. A corporate headquarters is also being built for Boonton Electronics, a manufacturer of electrical measuring devices. In addition, payrolls in the food industry, which reached a record low during 1982, should rebound during 1983. Nabisco, Inc., which began transferring 400 employees from New York City to Morris County in late 1982, should have the transfer completed by early 1983.

The overall job picture in the Newark Labor Area is expected to improve in 1983, though factory employment could continue to slip. The closing of the Singer Co. plant in Elizabeth and the Walter Kidde Co. factory in Belleville, cutbacks at the Allied Chemical Co., and reduced production at the Exxon refinery in Linden, will all affect factory jobholding during the coming year. Although Exxon is transferring about 400 people from New York City to Morris County, its overall employment in the labor area will shrink when it moves its Union County research center, employing 1,000 workers, to a new research complex being built in Hunterdon County.

Nonmanufacturing industries, which supply seven out of ten jobs in the labor area, will remain a key factory in the Newark Labor Area's economy. Employment in construction, services, and finance/insurance/real estate should continue to expand. The outlook for trade jobs, however, is clouded and depends on a significant turnabout in consumer spending.

Employment also should edge upward in 1983 on the strength of activity at several major construction projects already underway. Gateway III in Newark, the Newark Industrial Park, Headquarters Plaza in Morristown, the Foreign Trade Zone in Mt. Olive, and several large office parks in Morris and Somerset counties will generate not only construction jobs, but jobs in other industries when the buildings are occupied. Toys "R" Us, one of the new tenants in the Newark Industrial Park, should have its warehouse and distribution center ready by mid-1983. Also, American Bell will continue to transfer personnel into the new Headquarters Plaza complex in Morristown and into the other buildings it is having erected in Morris and Somerset counties.

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PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC LABOR AREA

(Passaic County)

During the first nine months of 1982, Passaic County's resident labor force averaged 210,000, or 900 more than the volume for the same period in 1981. Poor economic conditions, however, resulted in total employment among Passaic County residents decreasing by 3,600 to an estimated 186,200, and unemployment rising by 4,500 to reach a 9-month average of 23,800, or 11.3% of the local labor force. This rate once again exceeded that of the state, which stood at 9.0% for the same 9-month period, based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.

Sluggishness in the economy forced local employers to trim nonfarm wage and salary payrolls by 4,300. This brought the job count in Passaic County during the January-September period to an average of only 186,000. Layoffs were widespread with about as many in the manufacturing sector as in nonmanufacturing. At the individual industry level, wholesale and retail trade reported the largest job loss: an estimated 1,200 workers were laid off.

Although business activity was depressed during 1982, a number of economic developments were reported that will have a positive affect on the area's economy in the future:

...The development of approximately 170 acres of urban renewal properties in Wayne Township could eventually create as many as 7,000 permanent jobs, some of them in the next year or so. Because Wayne is centrally located in the county, job openings arising from the urban renewal project would be accessible to workers living in both up-and down-county areas.

...Wayne Office Complex is under construction in Wayne Township. The first of three buildings will be ready for occupancy before the end of 1983 with 24,000 sq. ft. of space. Later on as much as 264,000 sq. ft. may be available for rent. In Clifton, the Notch View Condominium Park with 75,000 sq. ft. of office space will soon be ready for occupancy. In addition, Gene Boyle's Restaurant in Clifton will be razed to make way for a 5-story office building. It also will contain 75,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

...If the necessary approval is obtained, the administrators of the Barnert Memorial Hospital Center in Paterson will begin a $33-million expansion program in 1983. Plans call for a 6-floor hospital building, more parking space, and a larger emergency room. The expansion could create the need for 150 more workers. In addition, the Bergen-Passaic Health Systems Agency approved Greater Paterson General Hospital's $22-million expansion plan. If state officials agree, construction could begin in 1983 and be completed by 1985.

...The federal government finally gave its approval for the completion of Route 287, beginning in 1985 or 1986. It will pass through Bloomingdale or Wanaque and should stimulate economic development in the up-county area. In Bloomingdale Boro, Federal Hill, a 175-acre tract with utilities is adjacent to the approved route and available for development. Nearby, the Borough of Ringwood is already in the process of rezoning 250 acres of land to develop an industrial park for light industry. West Milford Township will shortly undertake a similar development strategy.

The previously mentioned developments, and many others, point to much higher employment levels over the longer term, especially in the service-producing sector. Recovery-based hiring in the near future will help bolster local payrolls; also, a plethora of projects (stores, offices, hotels, etc.) in adjacent Bergen County and some in Hudson County will result in jobs for many area residents.

Despite employment gains, unemployment will remain a very serious problem owing to the permanent loss of thousands of manufacturing jobs over the past couple of years. Local joblessness is expected to continue to exceed the statewide rate and remain concentrated in the cities of Paterson and Passaic. Public transportation is one of the major reasons for this. Workers living in these cities often cannot get to the job sites elsewhere. Plans are now in progress to alleviate that problem by restructuring intrastate bus routes, the first time this has been done in nearly two decades.

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TRENTON LABOR AREA

(Mercer County)

Due to the national recession and sluggish local economic conditions, the Trenton Labor Area experienced a moderate employment decline in the 9-month period, January-September 1982, compared with the similar period in 1981. Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased by 4,300 on a 9-month averaged basis to a level of 158,400. Not surprisingly most of the loss was in the manufacturing sector where averaged employment declined by 3,900 to a level of 30,100.

The largest year-to-year factory drop was a 1,200-job loss in the fabricated metals industry due mainly to layoffs at the General Motors plant in Ewing Township. A major decline in rubber and plastic products (-800) resulted from the depressed demand for floor coverings, rug backings and other industrial rubber products. Nonelectrical machinery (-500) suffered as budgets for capital equipment were reduced while apparel (-500) fell because of a drop in the cyclical demand for clothing. Electrical machinery fell by 400 and the combined losses in the chemical and stone/clay/glass industries totaled 500.

The picture in nonmanufacturing was more encouraging. During the first nine months of

1982, average nonmanufacturing employment experienced a marginal loss of only 400 compared with the same period a year ago, dipping to 128,300. Marked employment gains in this sector were 400 in contract construction due to brisk industrial and commercial building activity in the Princeton area where an estimated 68 projects valued at more than $84.5 million were begun from August 1981 to August 1982. Work early in 1982 on the now completed 800,000-sq. ft. State Justice Complex in Trenton also contributed to the upturn. A gain of 400 in the finance/insurance/real estate industry resulted from expansion in the banking and finance sectors in suburbia. Offsetting these payroll increases was a 600-job loss in the trade sector due to the closing of several area discount stores and depressed consumer demand. There was also a temporary drop of 200 in the long-term growing services industry.

The unemployment rate in the Trenton Labor Area averaged 8.1% during the first nine months of 1982, up by 2.2 percentage points from the same period a year ago. This rise reflected a 3,500-increase in total joblessness, and a decline of 3,300 in total employment. The volume of unemployment during the first three quarters of this year averaged 12,900. The 1982 9-month average 8.1% rate of unemployment compared with an average unemployment rate of 8.7% during the severe 1975 recession. It is likely the jobless rate, after peaking during the last quarter of 1982, will level off in the first quarter of 1983, and then slowly recede in response to effects from a modestly improving national economy.

In 1983, the long-term shift from a manufacturing-based to a services-based economy should keep the nonmanufacturing sector growing, particularly in the health, education, and business services categories. Projects such as the Princeton Regency Hotel, in the partially completed Carnegie Center Office Park, will provide many new jobs when completed. The sharp drop from record highs in mortgage and interest rates should cause renewed activity in the residential construction market, as well as spur further industrial and commercial building in the Princeton area along Route #1. Another source of construction jobs will come from the $65.0-million Collins' Palmer Square redevelopment project in Princeton which will include a 567-space parking garage, a 137-room expansion of the Nassau Inn, plus an office building and additional new stores.

Consumer spending is expected to lead this modest, long-awaited economic recovery, possibly with further impetus from the next federal income tax cut in July 1983. Moreover depleted inventories, lower interest rates, reduced inflation, and the revised depreciation rules for business which took effect in July 1982, should cause the manufacturing sector to exhibit a recovery first in consumer durable goods and later in business equipment.

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VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON LABOR AREA
(Cumberland County)

Nonfarm employment averaged 51,400 the first nine months of 1982. This represents a 2,200 decline over the same period in 1981.

Manufacturing employment, averaging 16,000 during the first nine months of 1982, suffered the greatest loss, down 1,700, or 9.6%, from the same period in 1981. In the durable goods sector, the glass industry experienced reduced demand due to the national recession, foreign competition, and the switch to aluminum and plastic containers. A significant loss to the area's glass industry was the elimination of 150 jobs at Kerr Glass in April. In nondurables, plant closings were responsible for most of the job loss. The shutdown of Murbeck Fabrics late in 1981 eliminated 150 jobs in apparel, while the closing of Seabrook Farms in April 1982 meant a 200-job loss in food.

Nonmanufacturing employment declined by 500 the first nine months of 1982 to an average 35,400. The largest decline was registered by government which averaged an employment level of 10,700 the first three quarters of 1982, a 400-job loss from the same period in 1981. These losses can be traced to federal budget cuts, particularly those which affected Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs. The remaining losses occurred in the trade and construction industries.

The unemployment rate in the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area averaged 16.6% the first nine months of 1982. This was the highest rate of all labor areas in the state and a four percentage point increase over 1981. A comparison of the 1981 and 1982 9-month periods reveals that while the labor force expanded by 700 in 1982, employment dropped by 1,800. An estimated 2,500 more people were unemployed this year, a 33% increase over the 1981 volume.

Nonfarm employment levels may drift even lower during 1983. Additional recent layoffs in the glass industry, particularly at Wheaton Glass, have already offset the gain of 250 jobs realized by the new $10-million Durand Glass plant in Millville. Rumors of still greater layoffs persist. The recently announced closing of Hunt Wesson in Bridgeton will affect 150 full-time and 500 seasonal workers, further reducing employment in food. The apparel industry, currently sustained by $19-million worth of government contracts, must find new contracts by mid-1983 or face layoffs.

The recovery from the current recession at the state and national level will probably be well underway before significant gains in employment are realized in Cumberland County. It would take large increases in consumer spending, for instance, to significantly impact the local area's glass and apparel industries.

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Economic Briefs

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT (TJTC) PROGRAM

Commissioner Roger A. Bodman of the New Jersey Department of Labor announced on December 8 that the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) has been extended two more years to December 31, 1984 with only minor modifications. TJTC is a federal program administered by the New Jersey Department of Labor designed to direct tax credit to private employers who created job opportunities for targeted individuals who have had particular difficulty obtaining employment. Included are individuals with disabilities. The incentives built into the TJTC program include tax credits to employers of 50% of the first $6,000 in wages paid to a qualified employee during the first year of work and 25% of the first $6,000 paid in the second year.

The new legislation adds even greater incentives, in the form of credits of 85% of wages up to $3,000, for employing qualified youths ages 16-17 in summer jobs. In addition, the $30 million ceiling on administrative funds to be used in processing TJTC provisions was lifted in favor of a more flexible "such funds are necessary" clause. Proposals for extending eligibility to cooperative education students and workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits were rejected.

More information on the TJTC program is available from local New Jersey Job Service Offices or by calling the toll-free statewide TJTC information number, 800-792-8881.

1980 COUNTY SUMMARY

The new 1980 County Summary sheet is now available. This one-page double-sided product presents various demographic, social and economic data for New Jersey and the 21 counties. This convenient publication provides information on population (total, sex, age); total cover employment by major industry; covered manufacturing employment by sector; income and poverty; dwelling units authorized; housing characteristics, vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages); motor vehicle registrations; fiscal conditions; bank deposits; and education.

All of the data are as of 1980, except for the education statistics, which are for the 1979-1980 school year. Sources of the information provided include the 1980 census, New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Planning and Research, and other New Jersey state agencies.

A copy of the 1980 County Summary may be obtained by writing to the New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

1982 ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Conducted by the U.S. Commerce Department's Census Bureau, the economic censuses were started in 1810 with a census of manufactures. Firms are canvassed every five years and asked to report on the number of their employees, payrolls and value of sales or shipments for each place of business. Additional questions relate to the particular business or industry in which each establishment is engaged. The bureau asks that the forms be returned by February 15, 1983.

The economic censuses cover manufacturing, mining, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries and construction industries. Included also are special surveys of transportation and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

Areas covered by the censuses include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the "outlying areas" of the Virgin Islands, Guam and the Marianas.

Information obtained from the 3 million firms participating directly in the censuses will be augmented by data concerning some 5 million smaller businesses obtained from administrative records of other government agencies.

Results of the censuses will be published by industry classification for the nation as a whole, for each state and for counties, cities and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas or SMSAs.

Additionally, retail trade figures will be produced for major retail centers--essentially, central business districts and shopping centers--located within most of the SMSAs. Reports from the censuses also will show figures on sales- and employment-size, legal form of organization and by single- and multi-establishment firms.

Information reported to the Census Bureau is confidential by law and can be used for statistical purposes only. The bureau publishes no data which can be associated with any firm or establishment.

Preview of the 1982 Economic Census, a 10-page booklet provides a brief overview of the censuses and their data products. The *Preview* describes the history and background of these censuses and their uses, scope, and content. It shows-

- . The economic areas and the standard industrial classification range covered in these censuses.
- . The major data items dealing with employment, payroll, capital expenditures, and other general topics.
- . The differences between these censuses and those conducted in 1977.
- . The preliminary publication schedule.

A copy of the *Preview* may be obtained by writing to Customer Services Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20233.

FUTA PENALTIES LIMITED

Commissioner Roger A. Bodman of the New Jersey Department of Labor announced on December 22, that the U.S. Department of Labor has approved New Jersey's application to limit the amount of federal unemployment tax (FUTA) penalties to 0.6% of taxable wages for 1982 (due January 1983). In the absence of this cap on loan repayment, New Jersey's employers' FUTA liability would have increased to 0.9% for 1982.

Employers in states with repayable loan balances to their unemployment insurance trust funds are subject to increased FUTA taxes. The revenues generated from this penalty tax are used to offset the state's indebtedness for advances made to the UI trust fund.

Because of the level of unemployment experienced during the 1974-75 recession and other factors, New Jersey was forced to borrow $735 million from the federal government between 1975 and 1978 in order to continue the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants. New Jersey's indebtedness now stands at $520.9 million, fifth in the nation in terms of debt to the federal government.

Federal law requires that employers in states that fail to make full repayment of their UI loans within two years experience an increase in their federal unemployment tax. This tax is used to fund the administration of the various state unemployment programs, finance the federal share of extended benefits and provide loans to states with bankrupt trust funds. The FUTA tax is in addition to state unemployment taxes that in New Jersey range between 1.2 and 6.2 percent and are used to pay jobless benefits. The net federal tax, normally 0.7 percent of the first $6,000 of wages paid to each covered employee, is increased each year by an additional 0.3 percent until the loan is fully repaid.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 placed a "cap" on this escalating repayment mechanism at either 0.6 percent or, if higher, the rate in effect for the preceding taxable year, provided certain conditions are met. To be eligible for the cap in 1981 and 1982, a state had to demonstrate that it has not decreased either the solvency of its trust fund or its unemployment tax effort. More stringent criteria are imposed for 1983 through 1987 that are generally designed to encourage states to implement legislation that will reduce the likelihood of future borrowing.

During the 1970s, temporary federal legislation was enacted which delayed the start of this tax credit loss in New Jersey until 1980. Repayments in 1978 and 1979 of $40.0 million and $43.0 million, respectively, were made from the state's trust fund to delay the federal tax increase. For 1980, the initial penalty tax of 0.3 percent was imposed and rose to 0.6 percent for 1981. Since the rate for 1981 equalled the "cap" rate, no application was submitted for that year. When fully collected, the 1982 repayment is expected to total between $92 and $95 million.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research and US Bureau of Labor Statistics
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on

SERIES NOTES

the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1981 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

SERIES NOTES

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES NOTES

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES reflects the transactions of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company only and does not include the transactions of other private companies operating in New Jersey.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

SERIES NOTES

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 28) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,551	3,523	3,603	3,584	3,598	3,602	3,579	3,626
Feb	3,592	3,534	3,583	3,594	3,572	3,597	3,542	3,622
Mar	3,560	3,543	3,582	3,593	3,634	3,577	3,624	3,602
Apr	3,502	3,536	3,561	3,585	3,637	3,581	3,655	3,595
May	3,504	3,549	3,581	3,584	3,645	3,549	3,689	3,583
Jun	3,561	3,556	3,608	3,579	3,577	3,562	3,619	3,574
Jul	3,551	3,566	3,607	3,575	3,553	3,567	3,628	3,566
Aug	3,567	3,568	3,581	3,573	3,545	3,567	3,636	3,572
Sep	3,617	3,574	3,557	3,574	3,530	3,576	3,648	3,589
Oct	3,563	3,582	3,570	3,577	3,568	3,583	3,631	3,599r
Nov	3,522	3,568	3,558	3,581	3,554	3,590	3,670	3,604
Dec	3,594	3,576	3,584	3,582	3,519	3,591		

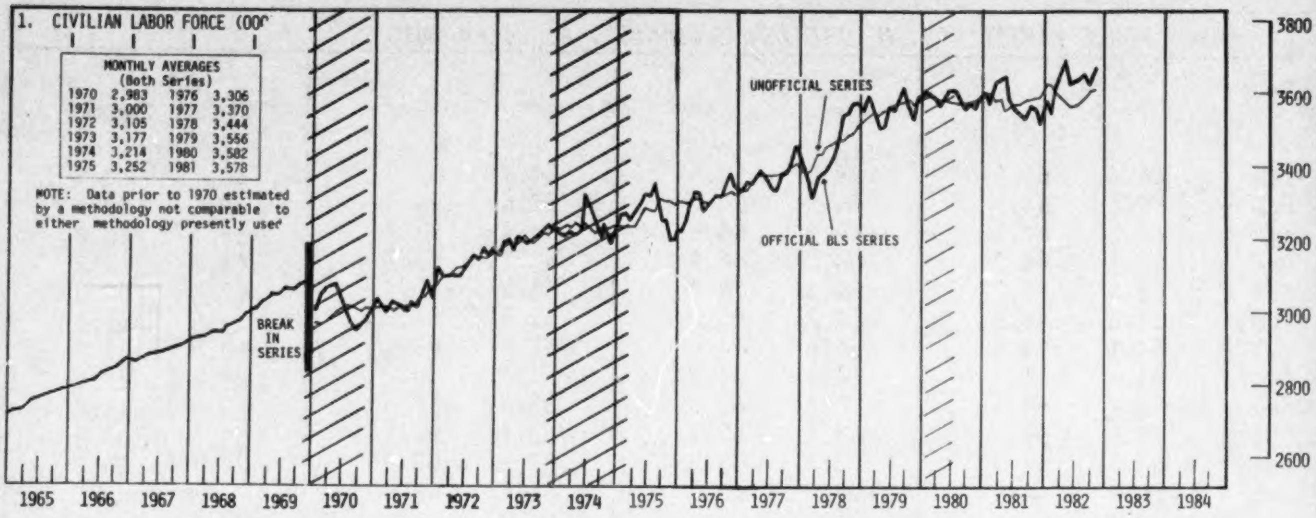
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,301	3,275	3,357	3,339	3,326	3,332	3,244	3,330
Feb	3,314	3,285	3,380	3,348	3,312	3,330	3,226	3,335
Mar	3,312	3,293	3,342	3,340	3,334	3,312	3,305	3,314
Apr	3,292	3,288	3,329	3,330	3,351	3,317	3,320	3,305
May	3,257	3,308	3,299	3,318	3,370	3,293	3,348	3,298
Jun	3,321	3,318	3,327	3,312	3,325	3,307	3,323	3,293
Jul	3,293	3,323	3,337	3,307	3,336	3,310	3,339	3,285
Aug	3,304	3,325	3,324	3,307	3,300	3,308	3,301	3,294
Sep	3,382	3,327	3,289	3,312	3,289	3,317	3,311	3,299
Oct	3,314	3,325	3,302	3,318	3,313	3,325	3,299	3,300r
Nov	3,275	3,326	3,284	3,315	3,288	3,327	3,305	3,300
Dec	3,365	3,331	3,301	3,322	3,249	3,323		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	250	249	246	245	272	270	335	296
Feb	278	249	203	246	260	267	316	287
Mar	248	250	240	252	300	265	319	288
Apr	210	248	232	255	286	263	335	290
May	247	241	282	266	275	257	341	286
Jun	240	239	281	267	252	255	296	282
Jul	258	243	270	268	217	257	289	281
Aug	263	243	257	265	245	260	335	278
Sep	235	246	268	262	241	260	337	291
Oct	249	257	268	259	255	259	332	299
Nov	247	242	274	266	266	263	365	304
Dec	229	245	283	261	270	269		

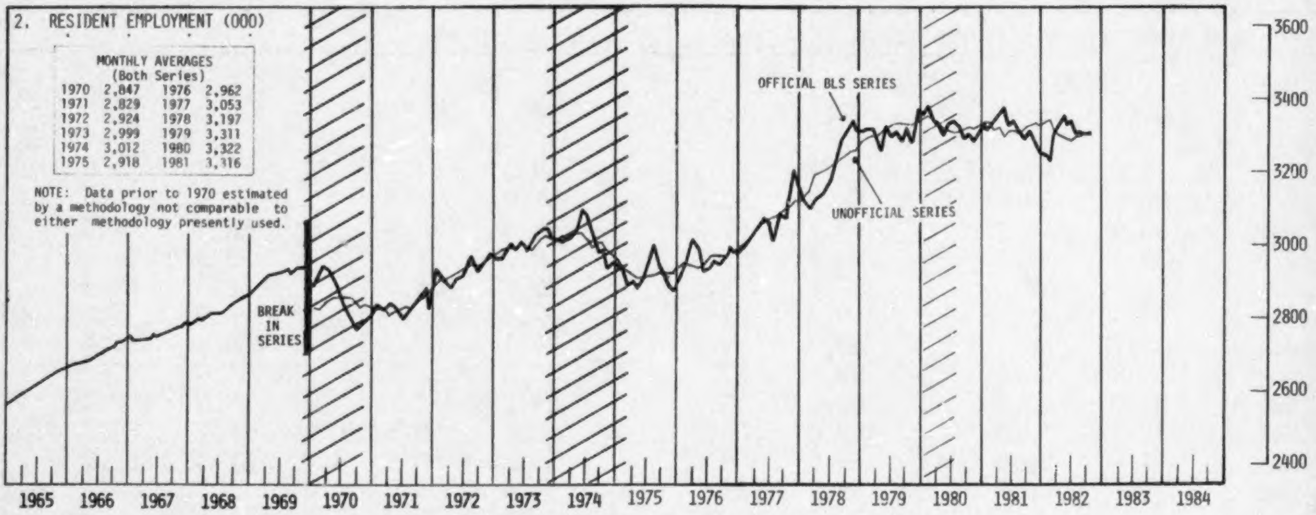
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,578

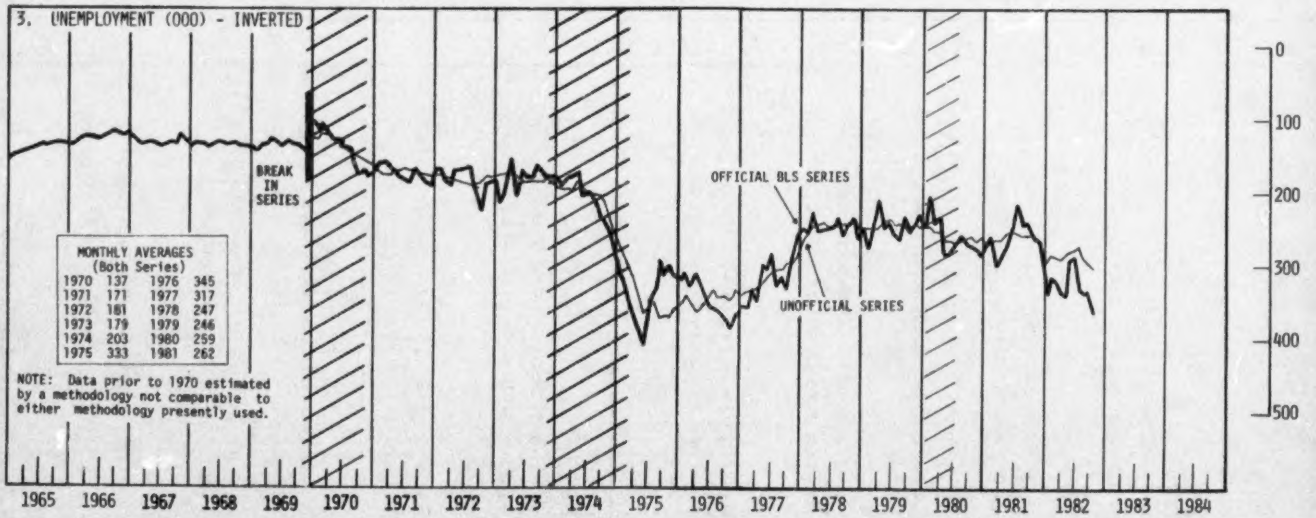
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently use



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,322
1975	2,918	1981	3,316

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.4	63.9	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.2	63.1	63.9
Feb	65.1	64.1	64.5	64.7	63.6	64.0	62.4	63.8
Mar	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.7	63.7	63.7	63.4
Apr	63.4	64.0	64.0	64.4	64.7	63.7	64.2	63.2
May	63.4	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.7	63.0	64.8	62.9
Jun	64.3	64.3	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.2	63.5	62.7
Jul	64.1	64.4	64.6	64.0	63.0	63.2	63.6	62.5
Aug	64.4	64.4	64.1	64.0	62.8	63.2	63.7	62.6
Sep	65.2	64.5	63.6	63.9	62.5	63.3	63.9	62.8
Oct	64.2	64.6	65.6	63.9	63.1	63.4	63.5	63.0
Nov	63.5	64.3	63.5	63.9	62.8	63.4	64.1	63.0
Dec	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.9	62.1	63.4		

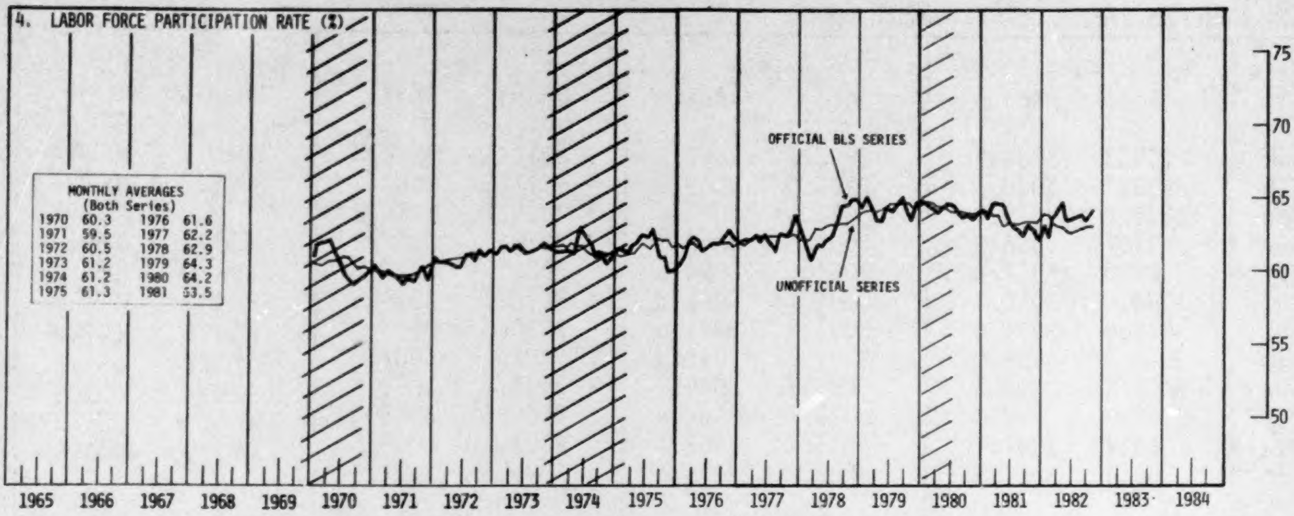
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	59.9	59.4	60.4	60.1	59.3	59.4	57.2	58.7
Feb	60.1	59.6	60.8	60.2	59.0	59.3	56.8	58.7
Mar	60.0	59.7	60.1	60.1	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.3
Apr	59.6	59.5	59.8	59.9	59.6	59.0	58.3	58.1
May	58.9	59.8	59.2	59.6	59.9	58.5	58.8	57.9
Jun	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.4	59.0	58.7	58.3	57.8
Jul	59.5	60.0	59.8	59.2	59.1	58.7	58.5	57.6
Aug	59.6	60.0	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.6	57.8	57.7
Sep	61.0	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.7	58.0	57.7
Oct	59.7	59.9	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.8	57.7	57.7
Nov	59.0	59.9	58.6	59.2	58.1	58.8	57.8	57.7
Dec	60.6	60.0	58.9	59.2	57.4	58.6		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

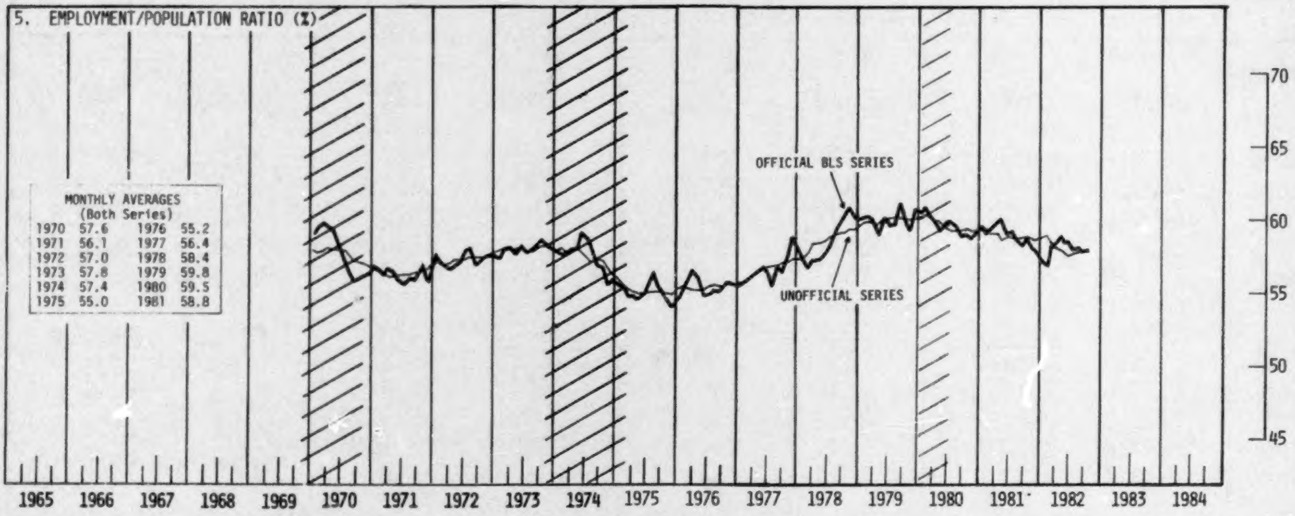
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.5	9.4	8.2
Feb	7.7	7.0	5.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	8.9	7.9
Mar	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	8.8	8.0
Apr	6.0	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.9	7.4	9.2	8.1
May	7.0	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.2	9.2	8.0
Jun	6.7	6.7	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.9
Jul	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.5	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.9
Aug	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	7.8
Sep	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.3	9.2	8.1
Oct	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	9.1	8.3
Nov	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3	9.9	8.4
Dec	6.4	6.8	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.5		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II


4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

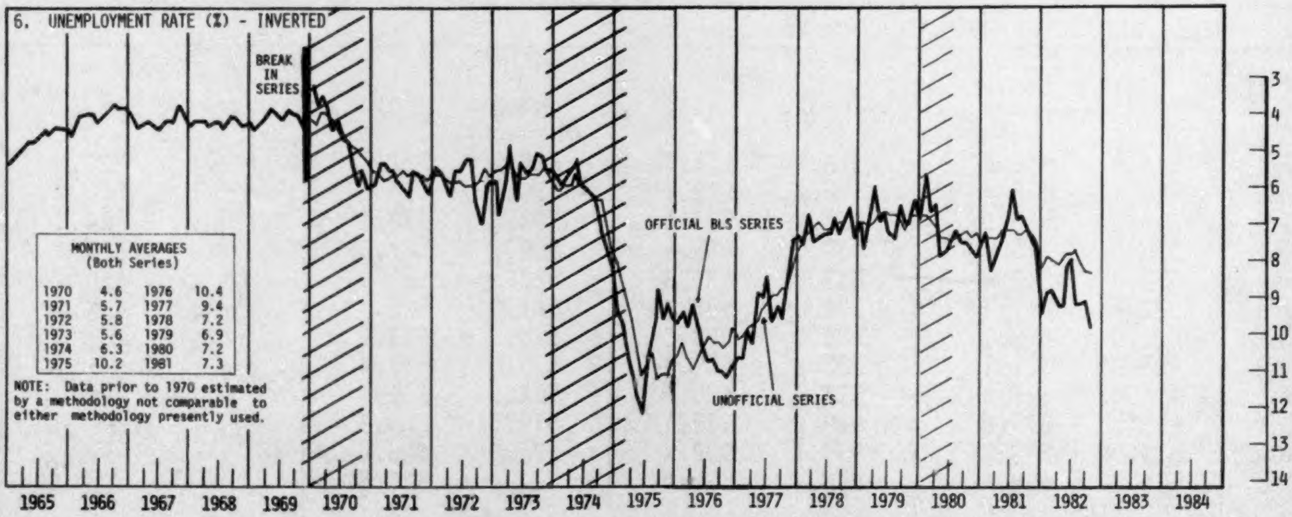
MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	53.5


5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8


6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2939.2	3004.9	2992.8	3062.3	3011.5	3078.8	3028.4	3098.4
Feb	2938.7	3009.1	2996.6	3069.3	3011.5	3082.2	3025.7	3098.4
Mar	2975.2	3019.6	3024.5	3069.6	3036.7	3080.6	3037.6	3083.3
Apr	2991.7	3006.8	3043.8	3058.8	3072.4	3087.9	3051.5	3067.0
May	3029.0	3021.3	3061.5	3054.5	3085.3	3078.2	3069.9	3063.2
Jun	3084.5	3025.2	3105.1	3046.3	3136.6	3078.5	3112.4	3054.4
Jul	3076.8	3031.0	3091.2	3044.6	3130.8	3083.8	3097.8	3049.4
Aug	3079.9	3036.0	3091.5	3046.3	3127.1	3082.0	3100.1	3054.8
Sep	3047.4	3034.1	3059.7	3048.7	3106.5	3095.4	3070.1	3059.9
Oct	3051.7	3038.6	3073.7	3062.4	3109.5	3099.0	3065.3r	3055.9r
Nov	3054.1	3041.3	3075.2	3063.4	3107.7	3097.8	3062.9p	3053.8p
Dec	3058.1	3051.5	3080.2	3074.6	3095.8	3091.9		

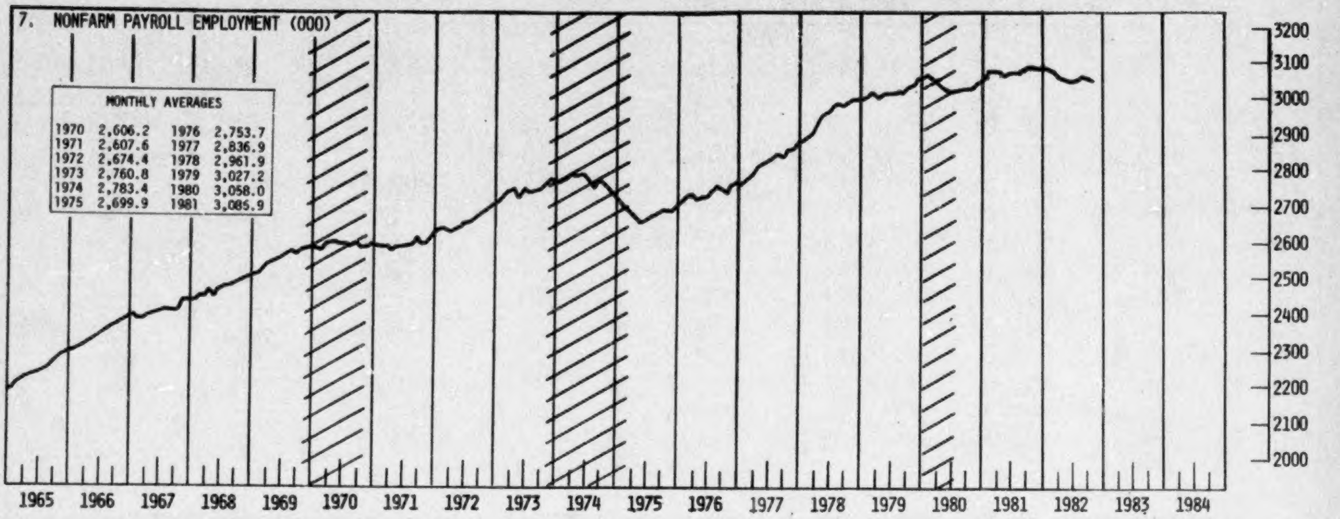
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2425.2	2488.3	2474.7	2540.7	2483.3	2547.1	2509.0	2575.5
Feb	2420.3	2490.7	2474.2	2546.6	2481.1	2551.6	2500.2	2572.7
Mar	2456.2	2503.1	2497.1	2544.6	2504.1	2550.5	2510.9	2559.1
Apr	2472.7	2490.6	2511.8	2529.3	2542.7	2560.6	2525.2	2543.2
May	2509.4	2503.4	2527.7	2522.7	2558.0	2552.9	2542.2	2537.5
Jun	2562.0	2508.1	2571.1	2517.9	2609.1	2556.4	2581.8	2529.2
Jul	2548.8	2512.9	2552.2	2516.0	2607.6	2570.3	2571.6	2532.9
Aug	2556.6	2514.9	2559.3	2516.9	2611.5	2568.6	2578.6	2535.7
Sep	2550.6	2518.2	2548.6	2517.9	2604.2	2574.0	2564.2	2534.6
Oct	2538.2	2521.1	2544.5	2529.0	2590.3	2575.7	2564.1r	2532.5r
Nov	2534.4	2523.1	2541.1	2530.7	2580.8	2571.9	2538.4p	2530.4p
Dec	2538.4	2533.0	2547.5	2542.7	2568.6	2565.1		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	514.0	516.6	518.1	521.6	528.2	531.7	519.4	522.9
Feb	518.4	518.4	522.4	522.7	530.4	530.6	525.5	525.7
Mar	519.0	516.5	527.4	525.0	532.6	530.1	526.7	524.2
Apr	519.0	516.2	532.0	529.5	529.7	527.3	526.3	523.8
May	519.6	517.9	533.8	531.8	527.3	525.3	527.7	525.7
Jun	522.5	517.1	534.0	528.4	527.5	522.1	530.6	525.2
Jul	528.0	518.1	539.0	528.6	523.2	513.5	526.2	516.5
Aug	523.3	521.1	532.2	529.4	515.6	513.4	521.4	519.1
Sep	496.8	515.9	511.1	530.8	502.3	521.4	505.9	525.3
Oct	513.5	517.5	529.2	533.4	519.2	523.3	519.2r	523.4r
Nov	519.7	518.2	534.1	532.7	526.9	525.9	524.5p	523.4p
Dec	519.7	518.5	532.7	531.9	527.2	526.8		

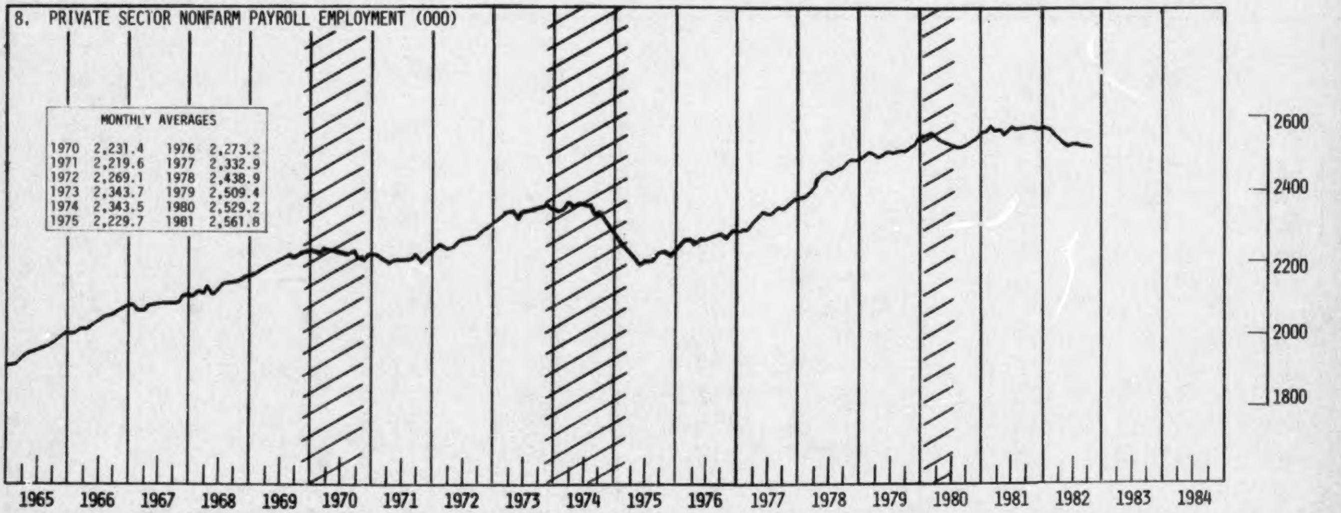
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

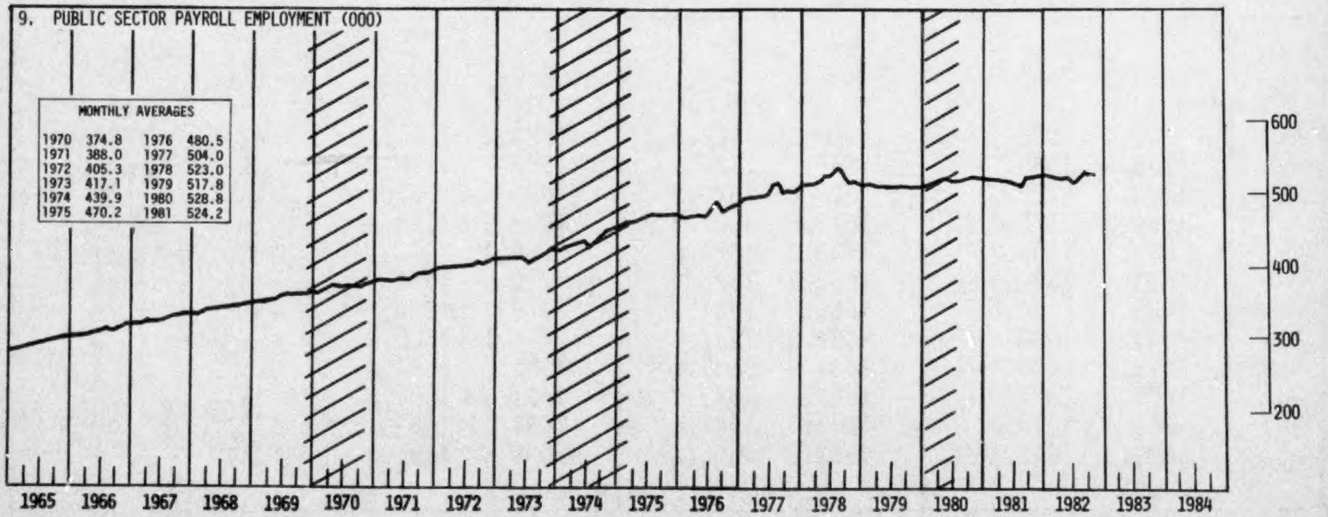
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,058.0
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,085.9



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.2
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,561.8



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	528.8
1975	470.2	1981	524.2

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	1979		1980		1981		1982	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	784.4	796.8	782.8	795.2	760.7	772.4	746.0	758.1
Feb	787.6	797.4	791.5	801.2	763.6	772.5	744.0	752.7
Mar	797.5	799.4	797.9	799.8	768.0	769.4	738.7	740.3
Apr	795.2	797.5	789.5	791.3	770.1	771.8	731.2	733.0
May	801.5	800.1	783.0	782.0	774.6	773.4	730.6	730.1
Jun	814.2	802.1	789.0	777.0	784.6	773.4	732.5	722.0
Jul	794.1	800.6	768.0	773.9	770.2	776.4	715.2	720.5
Aug	799.7	799.0	770.1	768.7	775.5	774.9	723.3	723.3
Sep	810.9	800.9	778.0	768.9	781.6	773.1	724.4	716.5
Oct	808.0	800.0	777.5	770.7	777.2	770.4	718.4r	712.1
Nov	800.4	795.7	774.0	769.6	769.0	764.9	711.3p	707.9p
Dec	796.1	799.7	768.5	771.8	757.0	760.7		

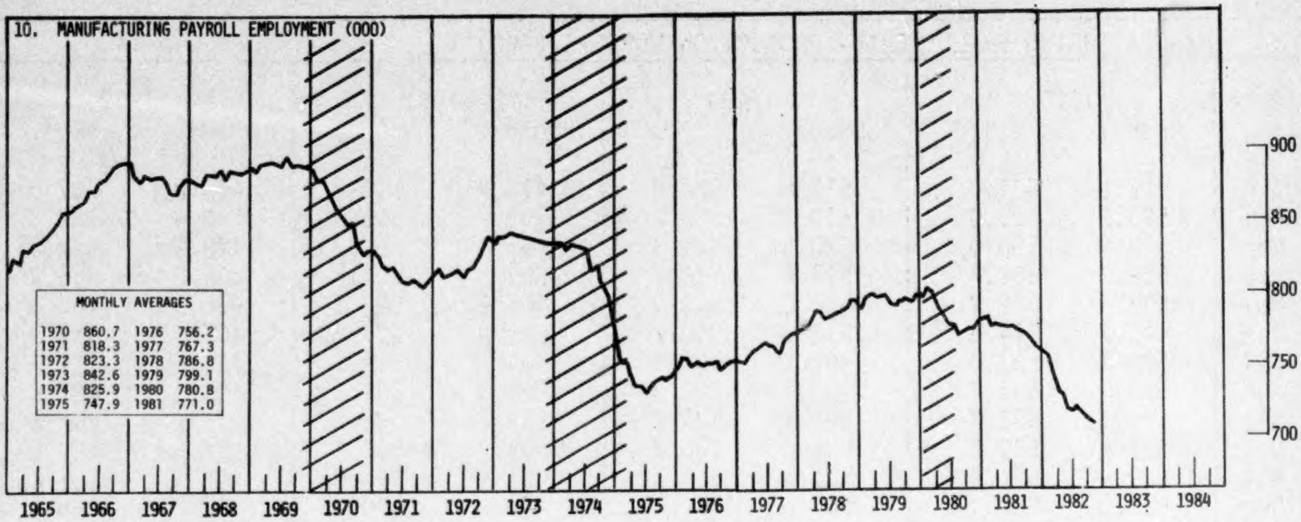
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	1979		1980		1981		1982	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96.4	112.0	103.4	120.3	93.2	108.3	102.3	118.9
Feb	91.9	109.6	98.3	117.1	92.5	110.0	100.1	119.1
Mar	99.9	112.9	100.2	113.1	97.5	109.9	105.0	118.4
Apr	110.2	112.0	106.2	108.0	107.8	109.7	110.5	112.5
May	116.0	114.9	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.1	114.2	113.5
Jun	120.5	113.4	115.9	109.5	111.7	105.9	115.5	109.5
Jul	123.7	115.1	115.9	108.0	119.5	111.3	118.8	110.7
Aug	124.1	114.9	116.7	108.2	119.4	110.8	119.1	110.6
Sep	122.1	114.2	116.3	109.0	118.5	111.2	117.6	110.4
Oct	122.2	113.7	120.8	112.2	119.2	110.6	117.1	108.7
Nov	121.1	114.7	117.6	111.1	118.1	111.5	116.5p	110.0p
Dec	116.6	115.5	113.6	112.1	112.6	110.9		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	1979		1980		1981		1982	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1541.8	1576.7	1586.3	1622.8	1627.2	1664.1	1658.5	1696.2
Feb	1538.2	1580.9	1582.2	1626.0	1622.7	1666.8	1653.9	1698.6
Mar	1556.1	1588.0	1596.6	1629.3	1636.3	1668.9	1664.9	1698.1
Apr	1564.6	1578.3	1613.5	1627.4	1662.6	1676.8	1681.1	1695.2
May	1589.1	1585.7	1632.2	1629.0	1680.4	1677.1	1695.0	1691.5
Jun	1624.5	1589.9	1663.7	1628.9	1710.5	1674.9	1731.4	1695.4
Jul	1628.4	1594.6	1665.8	1631.7	1715.4	1680.2	1735.2	1699.4
Aug	1630.1	1598.4	1669.9	1637.5	1714.1	1680.5	1733.7	1699.4
Sep	1615.0	1600.6	1651.9	1637.6	1701.5	1687.3	1719.8	1705.4
Oct	1605.5	1604.9	1643.8	1643.7	1691.4	1692.2	1708.2r	1709.3r
Nov	1610.4	1610.2	1647.1	1647.6	1691.3	1693.1	1708.2p	1710.1p
Dec	1623.3	1615.4	1663.0	1656.4	1696.5	1691.1		

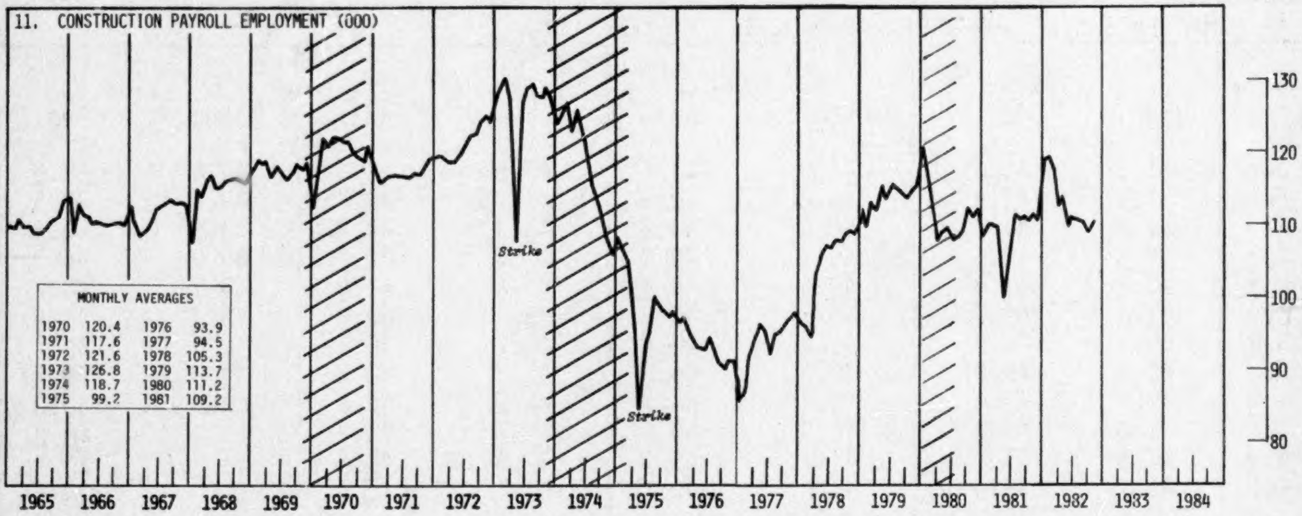
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

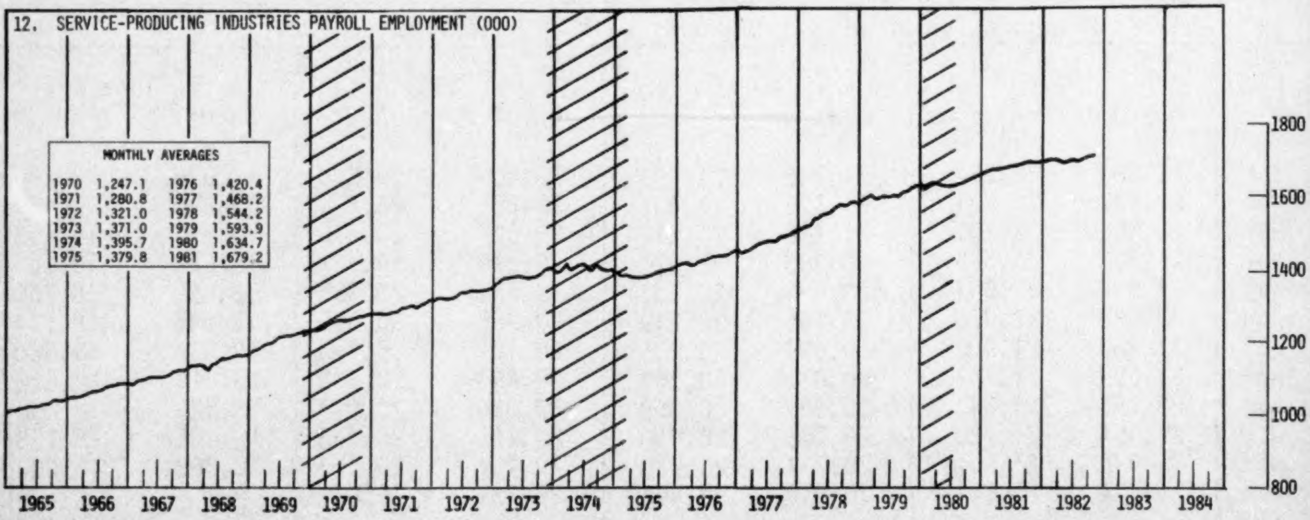
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	780.8
1975	747.9	1981	771.0



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	109.2



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,634.7
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,679.2

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	522.6	531.0	515.8	524.0	496.7	504.3	479.2	487.0
Feb	523.9	529.0	519.1	524.0	498.9	503.3	478.4	482.8
Mar	528.9	530.0	520.5	521.3	501.9	502.7	473.0	474.2
Apr	529.3	531.4	517.4	518.7	503.2	504.5	465.8	466.2
May	533.3	532.7	510.8	510.7	505.2	505.1	466.3	465.5
Jun	542.2	534.6	513.3	506.2	514.9	507.8	467.6	460.9
Jul	524.1	533.0	493.2	502.1	501.8	510.9	452.6	461.1
Aug	529.7	531.7	497.1	500.3	506.0	509.2	460.2	461.9
Sep	541.1	532.7	507.7	500.2	514.2	506.6	463.1	456.4
Oct	537.9	529.9	507.5	500.2	509.7	502.4	457.8r	451.5r
Nov	529.4	524.6	504.4	500.5	501.4	497.6	451.3p	447.4p
Dec	526.0	527.1	501.6	502.2	489.8	490.3		

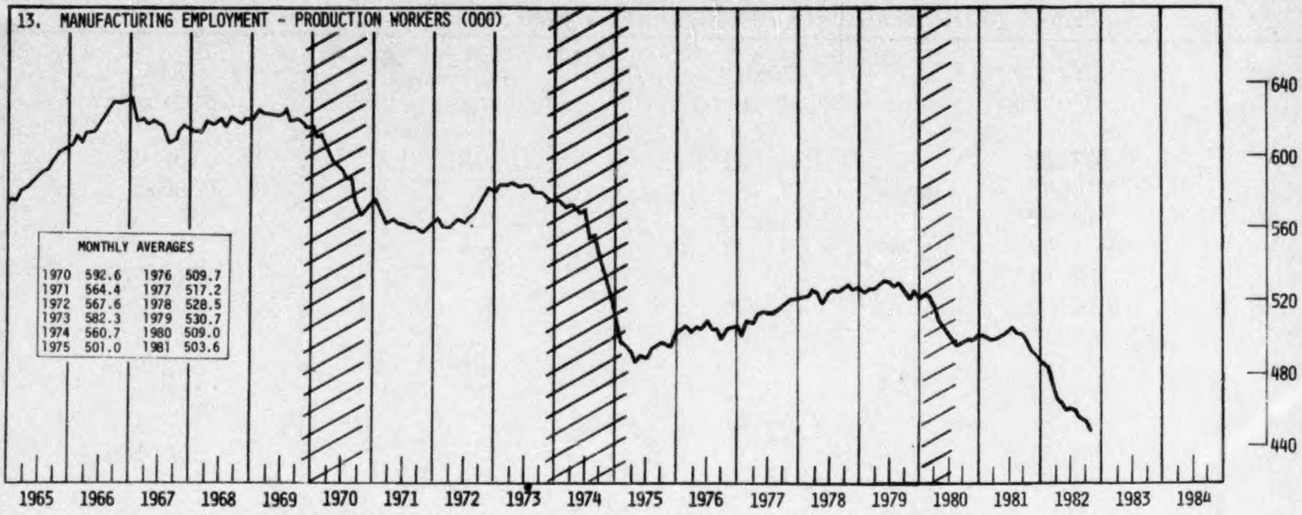
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6
Feb	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3
Mar	41.7	41.7	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.4
Apr	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.3
May	41.2	41.3	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3
Jun	41.3	41.2	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3
Jul	40.8	41.2	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4
Aug	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1
Sep	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0
Oct	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2
Nov	41.5	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.7p	40.3p
Dec	41.7	41.0	41.5	40.8	41.1	40.4		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

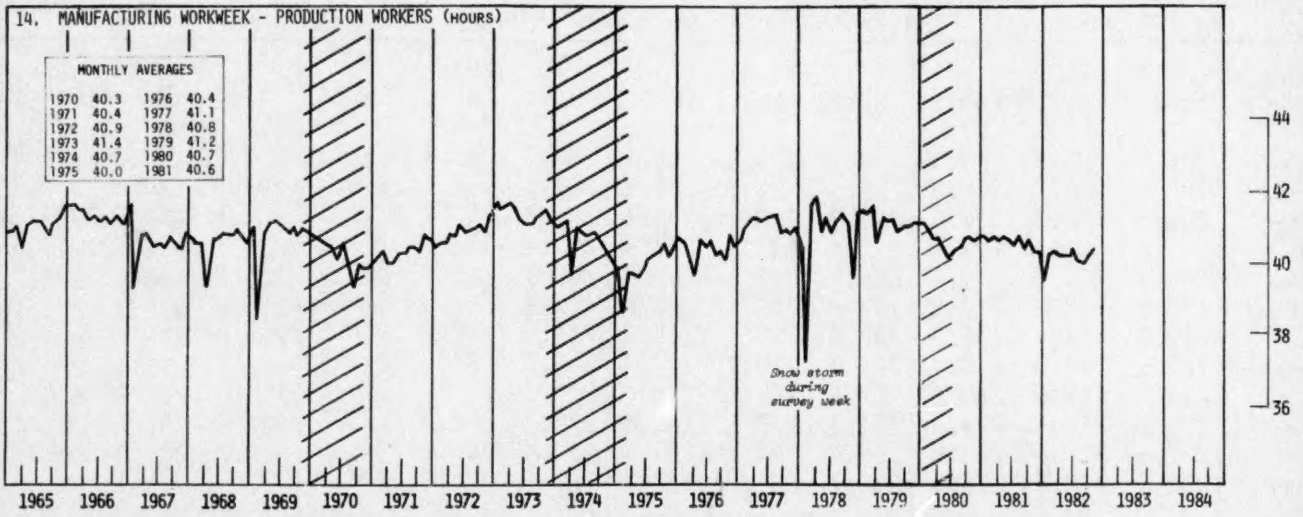
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,583	22,037	21,148	21,536	20,265	20,575	18,976	19,285
Feb	21,637	21,901	21,179	21,432	20,305	20,484	19,280	19,457
Mar	22,055	22,101	21,236	21,217	20,528	20,510	19,157	19,158
Apr	21,331	21,575	20,903	21,111	20,329	20,533	18,632	18,788
May	21,972	22,001	20,585	20,632	20,511	20,608	18,699	18,760
Jun	22,393	22,026	20,635	20,349	20,956	20,667	18,844	18,574
Jul	21,383	21,960	19,679	20,285	20,122	20,743	18,059	18,628
Aug	21,559	21,747	20,033	20,262	20,493	20,775	18,316	18,522
Sep	22,185	21,841	20,663	20,358	20,825	20,517	18,524	18,256
Oct	22,054	21,726	20,706	20,408	20,745	20,448	18,404r	18,150r
Nov	21,970	21,561	20,731	20,370	20,457	20,103	18,368p	18,030p
Dec	21,934	21,611	20,816	20,490	20,131	19,808		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

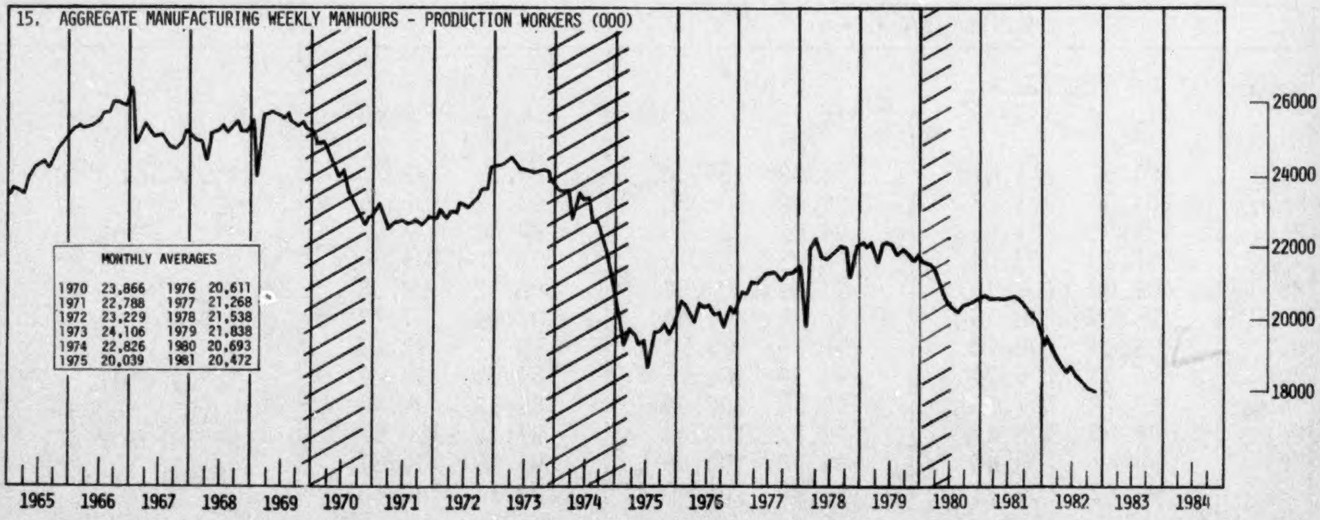
MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.0
1975	501.0	1981	503.6



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6

Snow storm during survey week



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,693
1975	20,039	1981	20,472

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted
Jan	269.28	286.59	318.89	332.64
Feb	270.93	287.64	318.21	338.52
Mar	273.97	290.90	321.32	341.42
Apr	263.97	291.28	320.21	340.40
May	273.16	290.97	323.30	343.26
Jun	275.88	293.06	325.68	345.77
Jul	272.95	290.87	323.00	341.94
Aug	271.88	294.59	324.94	343.08
Sep	279.21	303.22	330.44	348.40
Oct	279.21	306.41	332.25	352.96r
Nov	288.01	312.77	332.84	358.16p
Dec	293.99	318.72	340.36	

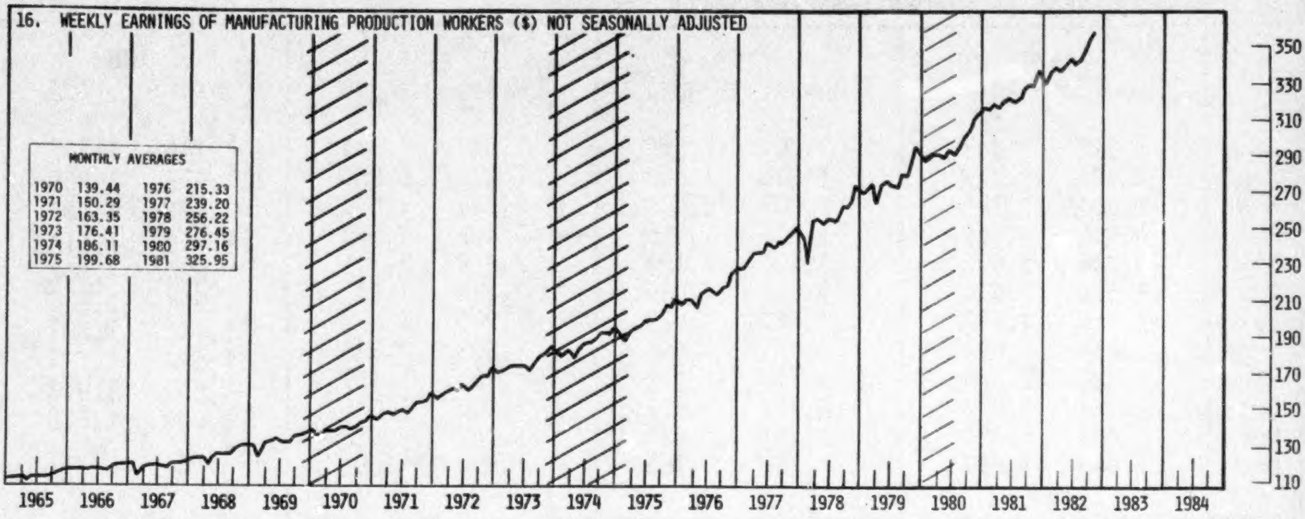
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1979			1980			1981			1982		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1
Feb	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1
Mar	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3
Apr	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5
May	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7
Jun	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1
Jul	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9
Aug	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7
Sep	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1
Oct	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2
Nov	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0
Dec	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	101.61	111.87	96.00	105.80	93.85	103.71	91.34	100.50
Feb	101.06	111.27	95.09	104.80	92.55	102.26	92.63	101.97
Mar	101.39	111.66	94.66	104.35	92.86	102.63	93.78	103.26
Apr	97.23	107.04	93.88	103.49	92.02	101.70	93.41	102.84
May	99.07	109.10	93.08	102.61	92.32	102.06	93.52	102.98
Jun	98.75	108.76	92.38	101.84	92.04	101.77	92.37	101.74
Jul	96.89	106.70	91.17	100.50	90.17	99.68	92.26	101.10
Aug	96.03	105.74	91.39	100.76	89.81	99.29	92.39	101.25
Sep	97.18	107.06	93.38	102.99	89.92	99.47	93.08	102.04
Oct	96.65	106.47	93.77	103.44	91.42	100.52	93.62r	102.67r
Nov	98.41	108.46	94.78	104.59	91.70	100.82	94.81p	104.00p
Dec	99.62	109.83	95.46	105.40	93.51	102.88		

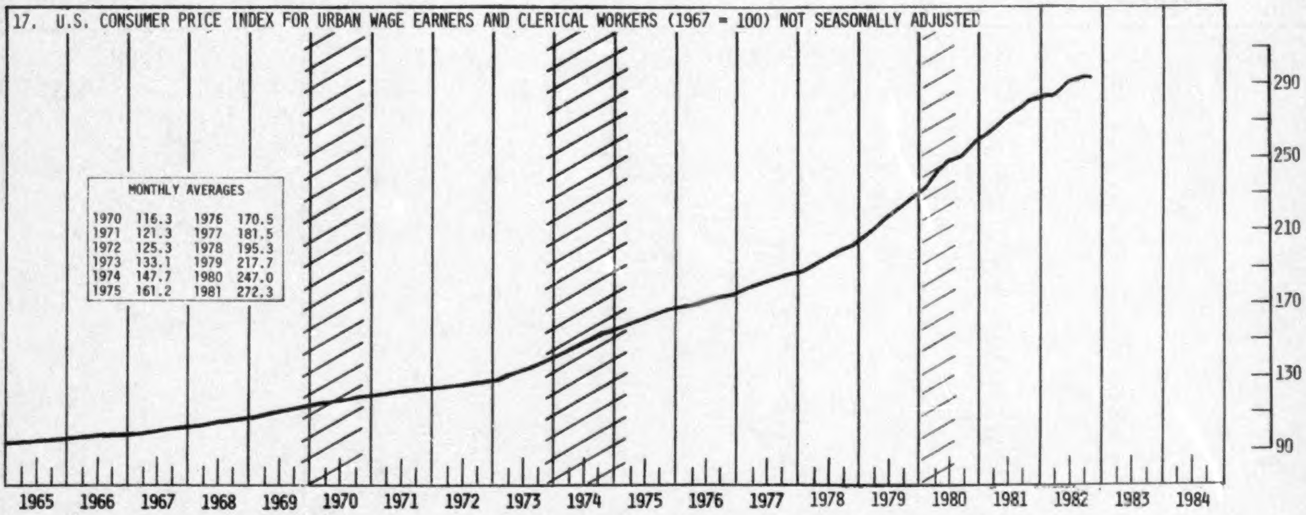
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

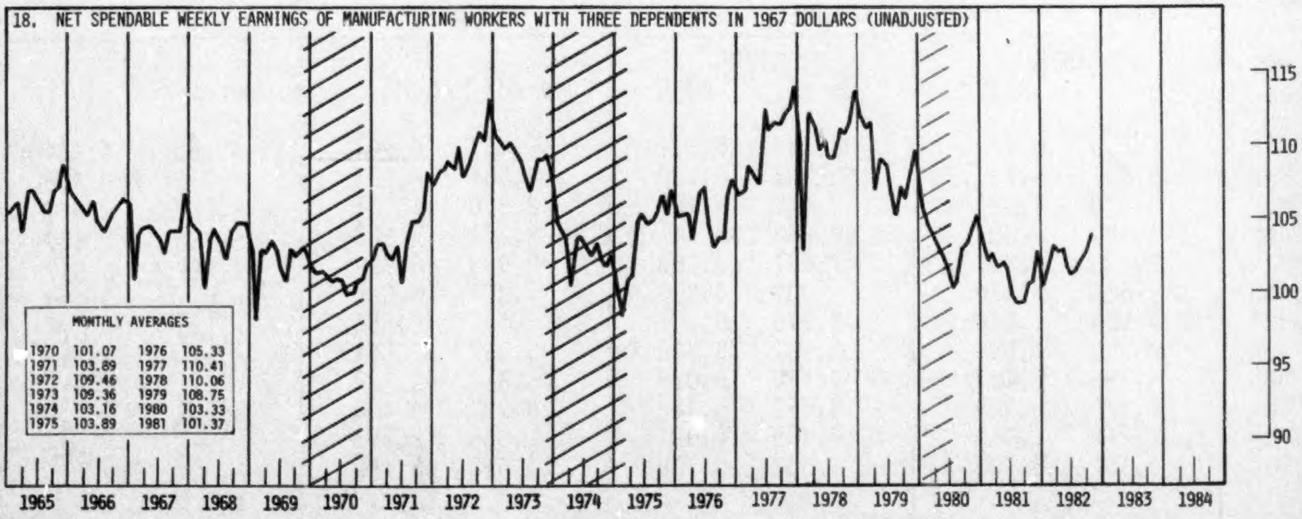
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	325.95



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.37

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,341	1,247	2,007	1,855	1,942	1,903	1,746	1,787
Feb	1,575	1,744	1,605	1,693	1,870	2,050	1,695	1,858
Mar	2,003	1,731	2,209	2,008	2,236	1,946	2,273	1,901
Apr	1,850	1,758	1,405	1,256	2,405	2,132	1,792	1,610
May	2,006	1,815	2,355	2,194	2,410	2,311	1,884	1,807
Jun	1,520	1,510	1,620	1,635	2,026	1,993	1,984	1,926
Jul	2,165	2,187	1,723	1,671	1,903	1,872	1,752	1,801
Aug	1,634	1,644	1,674	1,848	1,838	2,035	1,693	1,798
Sep	1,922	2,223	1,710	1,819	1,904	1,987	1,841	1,912
Oct	1,884	1,812	1,910	1,817	2,000	1,988	1,808	1,878
Nov	1,609	1,724	1,561	1,821	1,749	1,983		
Dec	1,663	1,897	1,705	1,788	1,830	1,892		

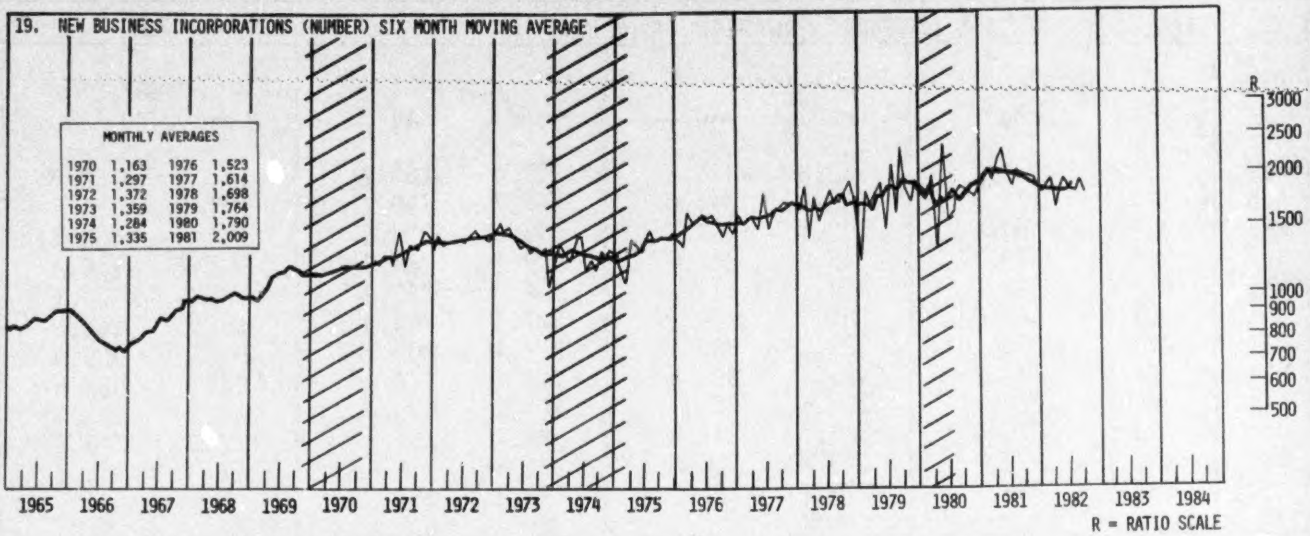
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21	22	43	43	33	35		
Feb	22	31	29	40	42	59		
Mar	42	36	37	34	31	27		
Apr	29	28	42	40	58	56		
May	41	33	42	34	21	17		
Jun	40	39	30	30	51	49		
Jul	32	38	40	43	35	39		
Aug	69	56	46	40	54	46		
Sep	31	38	30	37	64	75		
Oct	31	28	49	42	39	35		
Nov	32	34	11	12	50	55		
Dec	31	34	31	32	43	45		

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5,496	6,423	5,847	6,521	5,437	5,901	4,160	4,624
Feb	5,031	6,135	3,987	5,180	4,804	6,023	1,219	2,438
Mar	6,878	4,829	7,642	5,727	2,808	1,031	1,166	- 611
Apr	4,900	2,233	9,266	6,619	8,271	5,609	5,789	3,127
May	9,105	6,201	7,661	4,863	8,953	6,234	6,286	3,567
Jun	6,638	5,428	5,807	4,699	7,874	6,881	1,572	579
Jul	4,853	5,048	5,976	6,351	5,433	5,880	1,169	1,616
Aug	2,890	4,666	3,967	5,820	5,337	7,251	5,128	7,042
Sep	4,793	5,427	5,162	6,029	3,880	4,820	1,276	2,216
Oct	5,979	8,389	4,557	6,468	6,787	8,404	3,178	4,647
Nov	6,242	7,013	4,165	4,922	2,066	2,798	134	866
Dec	5,152	6,008	5,003	5,768	14,690	15,426		

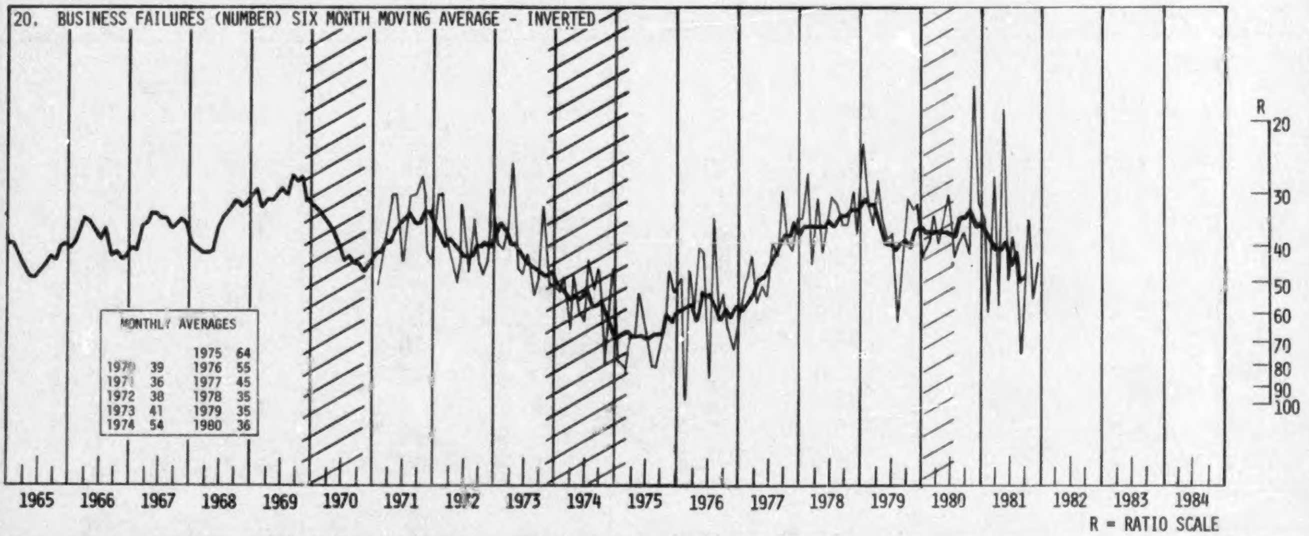
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

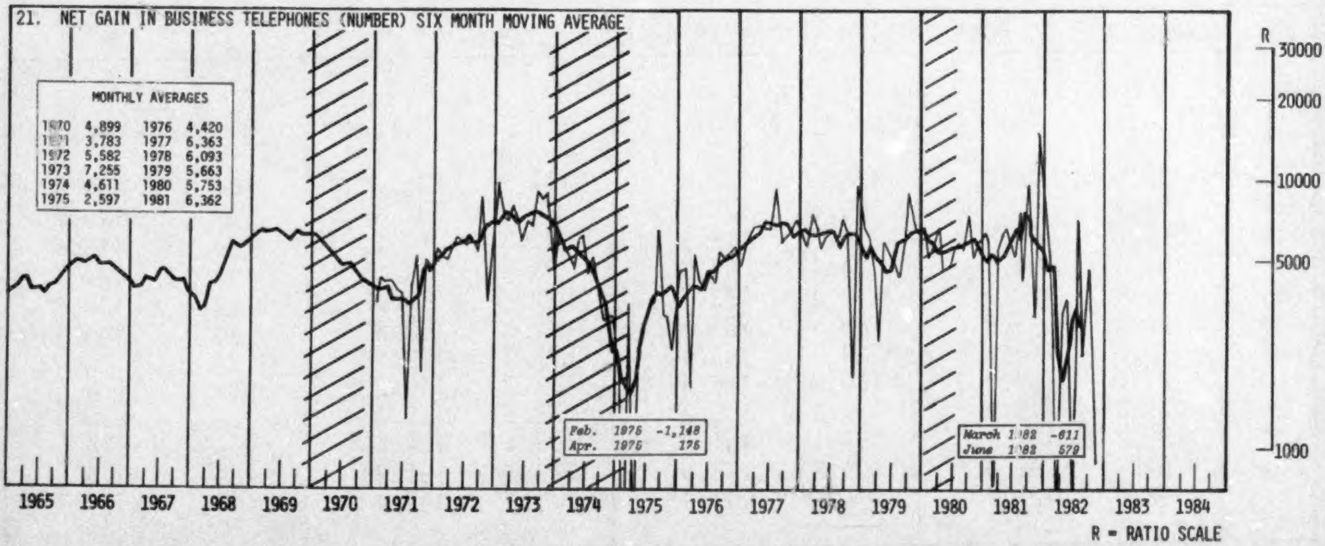
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753
1975	2,597	1981	6,362

Feb.	1975	-1,148
Apr.	1975	176

March	1982	-611
June	1982	579

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000.000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	258.8	310.2	263.5	311.4	227.6	264.7	162.2	188.7
Feb	174.1	279.8	183.4	294.4	185.7	199.2	203.3	321.5
Mar	323.6	354.5	232.9	260.2	207.5	235.3	317.3	359.8
Apr	350.8	319.7	245.5	224.0	307.1	284.2	268.5	248.4
May	335.6	289.1	357.1	313.7	264.2	237.7	412.3	371.1
Jun	405.6	347.0	381.7	326.8	311.7	264.0	429.8	364.0
Jul	273.3	278.0	331.7	333.1	312.4	309.2	293.0	289.9
Aug	361.4	294.2	425.4	343.5	344.6	274.0	450.9	358.5
Sep	295.1	280.4	290.6	269.4	424.0	390.3	318.7	293.4
Oct	304.6	270.4	389.7	343.6	327.7	287.8	283.2	248.8
Nov	288.1	293.8	245.2	256.1	335.5r	356.4r	326.3	346.7
Dec	231.6	278.1	216.1	262.5	289.2	357.3		

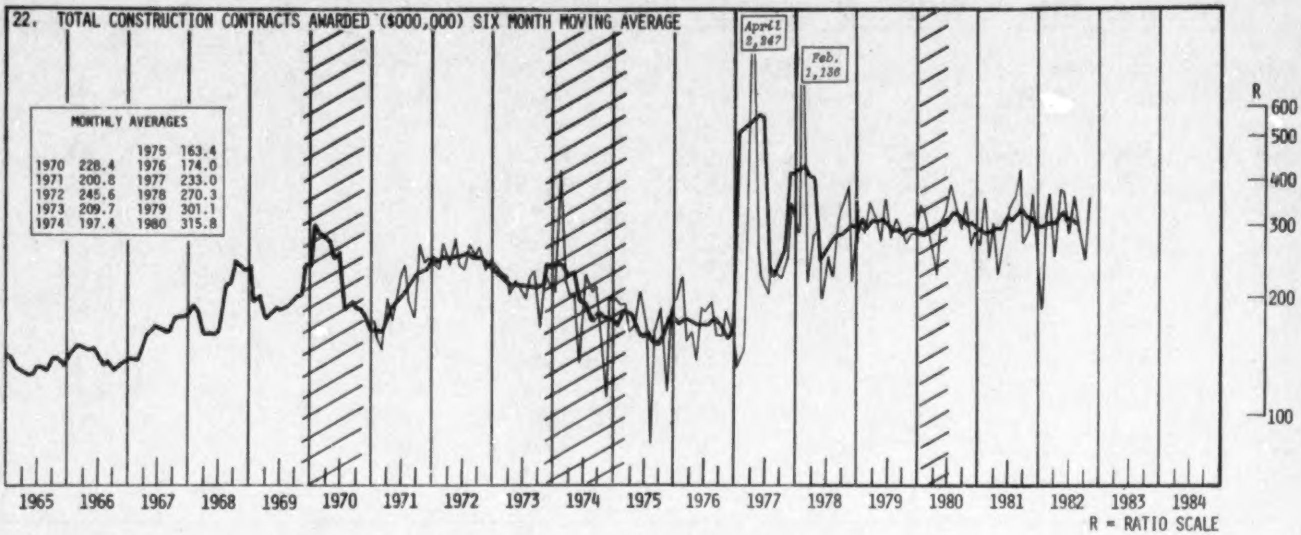
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000.000)

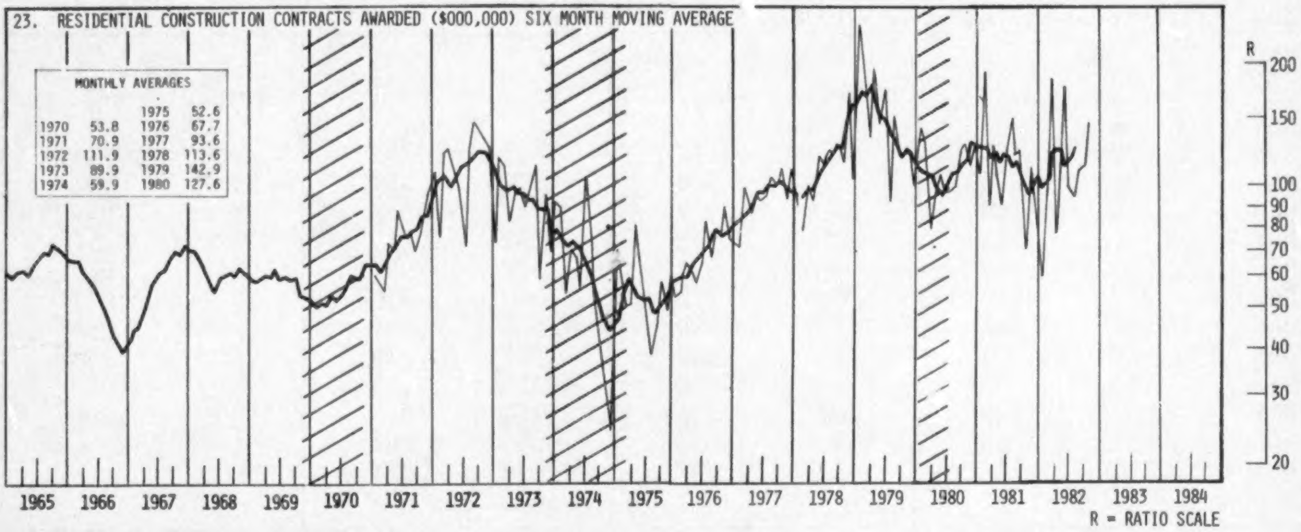
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.0	240.7	92.7	140.2	78.4	116.4	40.0	59.4
Feb	85.1	166.0	64.8	122.7	89.7	165.8	51.4	95.0
Mar	127.7	148.7	70.1	86.4	76.4	96.9	141.9	179.9
Apr	211.1	192.6	98.5	88.2	134.5	119.1	86.9	76.9
May	158.8	145.1	116.4	106.5	118.8	109.3	120.7	111.1
Jun	202.2	176.2	114.8	100.3	102.3	89.2	198.2	172.9
Jul	108.7	95.1	96.4	86.5	131.0	119.0	108.4	98.5
Aug	178.5	131.7	173.0	123.4	137.3	96.4	134.6	94.6
Sep	125.6	121.1	122.4	118.3	128.5	124.0	112.7	108.8
Oct	119.4	114.3	125.2	120.7	124.4	120.5	115.2	111.6
Nov	131.3	119.2	117.7	107.3	75.5r	68.8r	157.4	143.2
Dec	92.3	96.2	113.2	119.6	99.9	107.0		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	72.5	78.0	126.6	132.5	111.8	115.4	101.6	104.9
Feb	51.9	88.4	73.1	124.3	70.4	117.4	102.0	170.2
Mar	165.7	169.8	106.7	113.3	93.5	102.2	124.1	135.6
Apr	104.4	94.5	94.4	89.0	95.2	92.9	137.0	133.7
May	132.8	110.9	157.9	133.1	109.9	94.0	127.2	108.8
Jun	105.2	96.6	188.5	171.4	154.4	137.8	170.3	152.0
Jul	120.1	118.9	169.0	163.0	137.8	129.4	113.4	106.5
Aug	127.8	107.3	170.5	145.4	169.9	144.2	234.1	198.6
Sep	129.8	115.0	127.3	110.9	173.2	150.8	150.2	130.7
Oct	153.0	137.9	151.1	131.2	181.6	154.6	119.6	101.9
Nov	91.8	99.0	106.3	115.6	172.8r	191.9r	143.4	159.2
Dec	92.5	121.2	76.5	102.8	140.8	193.9		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS





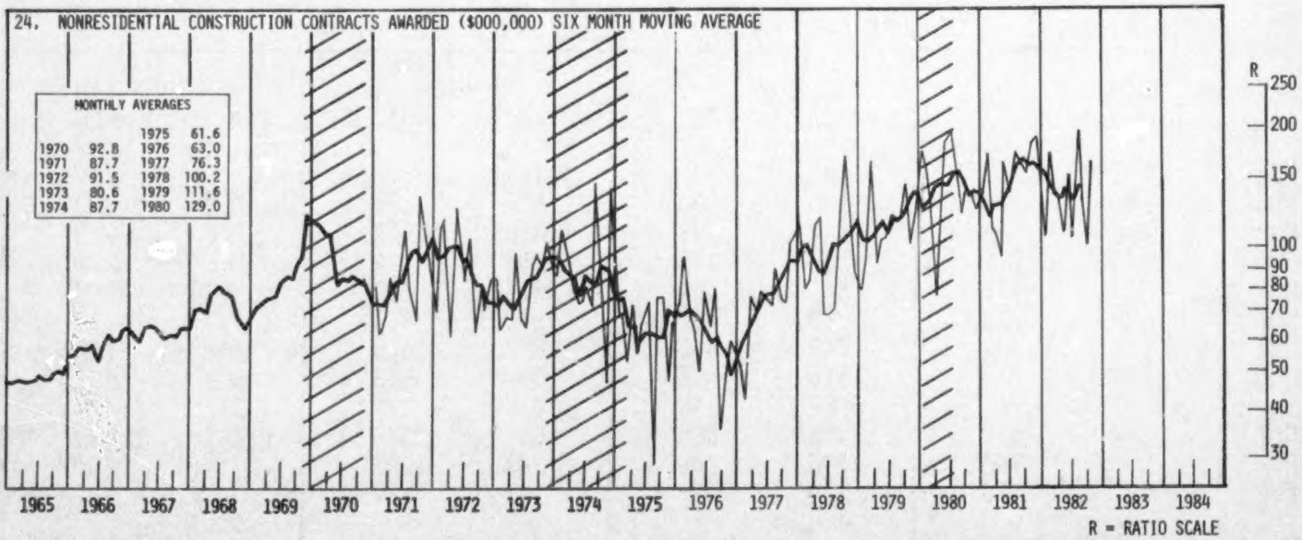


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,840	3,544	893	1,688	676	1,367	634	1,342
Feb	1,620	3,038	881	1,676	1,292	2,447	521	988
Mar	2,360	2,744	1,477	1,751	1,454	1,715	1,694	1,939
Apr	2,395	2,559	1,235	1,348	1,668	1,740	1,208	1,373
May	3,154	2,818	1,078	1,041	1,585	1,587	1,145	1,111
Jun	3,319	2,779	2,120	1,664	1,967	1,560	1,924	1,492
Jul	2,760	2,616	1,994	1,741	2,474	2,213	1,237	1,136
Aug	2,629	2,221	1,970	1,825	1,645	1,465	1,813	1,637
Sep	3,228	2,658	2,484	2,007	1,562	1,229	1,880	1,387
Oct	2,730	2,048	2,495	1,840	1,891	1,455	2,829	2,250
Nov	2,351	2,198	1,811	1,735	1,066	1,003		
Dec	2,169	2,165	1,630	1,551	1,551	1,429		

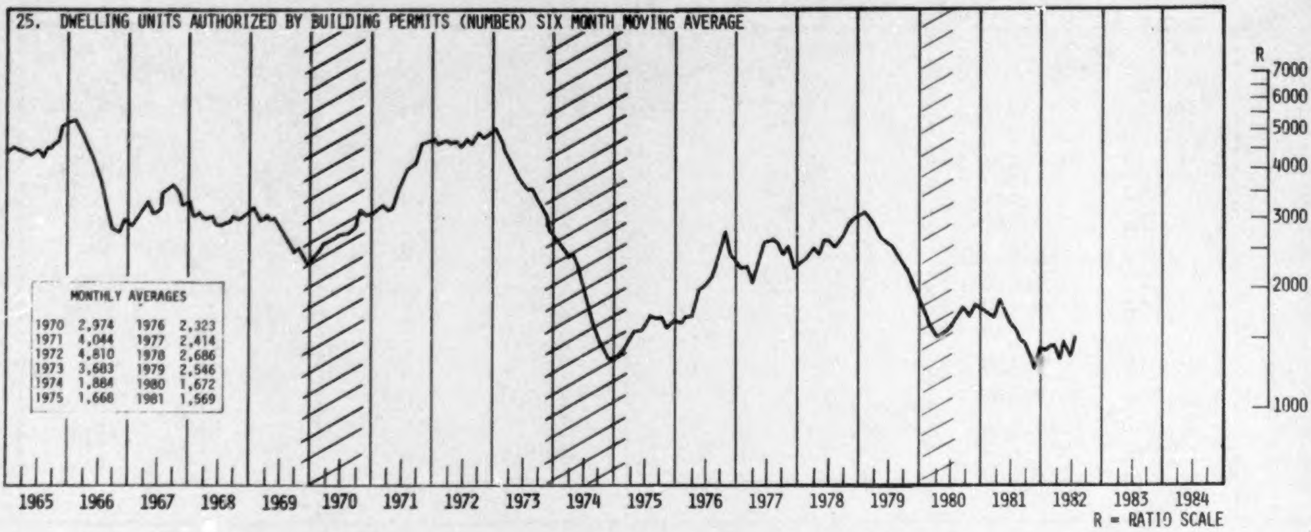
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,019	1,752	754	1,243	467	785	383	714
Feb	1,301	2,228	694	1,039	574	998	311	541
Mar	1,576	1,709	810	954	940	1,098	834	980
Apr	1,746	1,741	731	738	1,281	1,229	968	953
May	2,673	2,139	762	631	1,029	944	943	821
Jun	1,715	1,616	1,032	978	1,018	916	1,077	1,027
Jul	1,706	1,567	1,159	998	1,150	1,041	915	801
Aug	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,132	1,071	870	1,047	840
Sep	1,769	1,498	1,599	1,250	1,018	831	1,180	905
Oct	1,491	1,229	1,557	1,256	1,161	910	1,265	1,088
Nov	1,349	1,263	1,330	1,330	690	681		
Dec	1,107	1,278	1,382	1,547	638	684		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	740	3,201	47	205	119	518	215	945
Feb	154	739	80	394	644	3,169	169	809
Mar	416	536	447	555	416	517	772	925
Apr	446	599	356	498	160	224	155	226
May	302	445	247	364	324	477	169	259
Jun	1,426	795	759	406	843	451	733	392
Jul	873	702	649	462	898	640	268	179
Aug	224	213	545	595	337	368	690	830
Sep	1,022	797	666	536	336	270	557	429
Oct	894	619	485	360	507	376	1,363	1,039
Nov	896	745	296	246	248	207		
Dec	683	513	129	93	792	571		

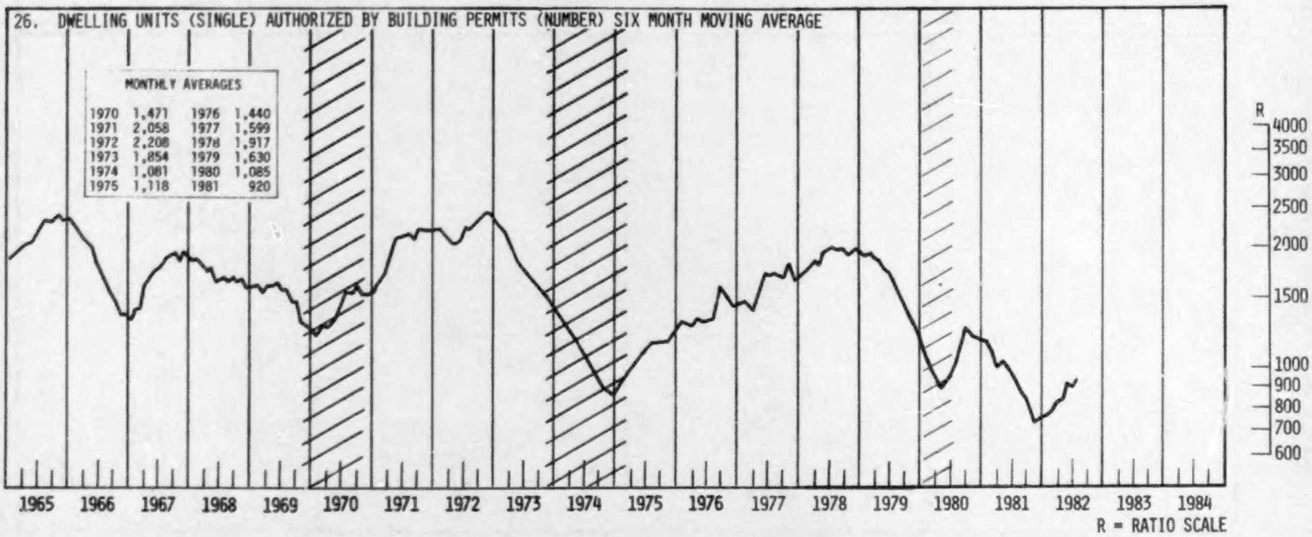
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

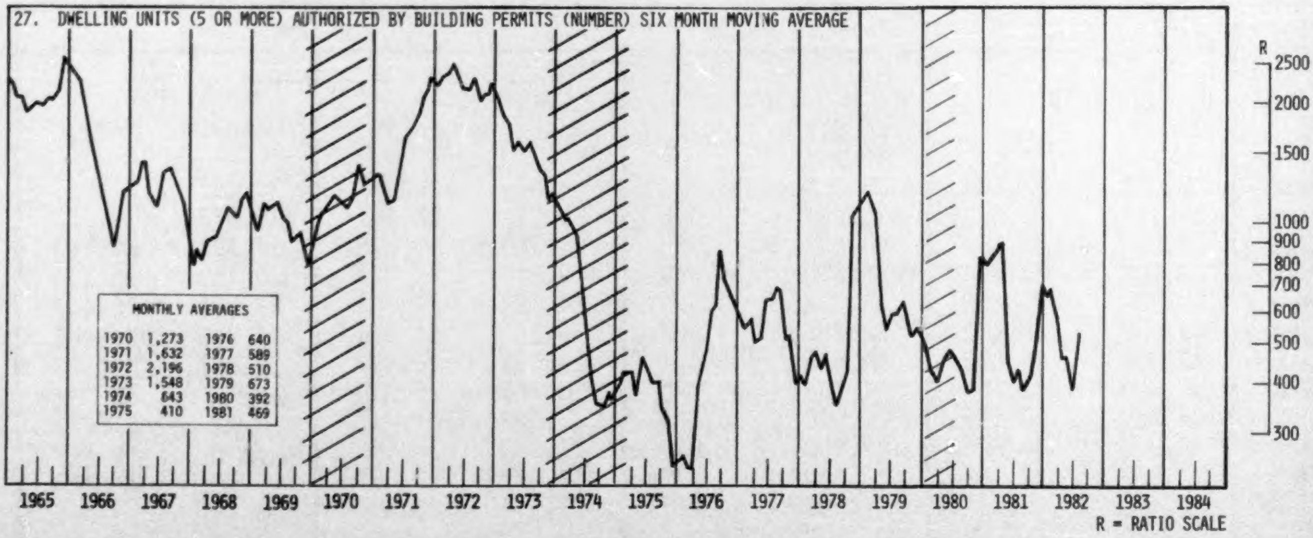
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,432	2,618	2,540	2,723	2,740	2,877	2,731	2,929
Feb	2,350	2,658	2,561	2,741	2,590	2,908	2,639	2,963
Mar	2,676	2,645	2,684	2,745	2,859	2,932	2,964	2,985
Apr	2,523	2,622	2,649	2,709	2,915	2,980	2,956	2,975
May	2,623	2,600	2,805	2,739	2,971	2,969	3,089	3,128
Jun	2,578	2,547	2,688	2,772	2,917	2,952	3,007	3,052
Jul	2,460	2,607	2,715	2,837	2,841	2,933	3,102	3,188
Aug	2,572	2,605	2,728	2,812	2,874	3,004	2,992	3,138
Sep	2,425	2,648	2,624	2,817	2,868	3,090	3,036r	3,267r
Oct	2,600	2,646	2,861	2,872	2,932	2,930	3,115p	3,180p
Nov	2,836	2,656	2,972	2,867	3,054	2,953		
Dec	3,528	2,736	3,807	2,898	3,806	2,890		

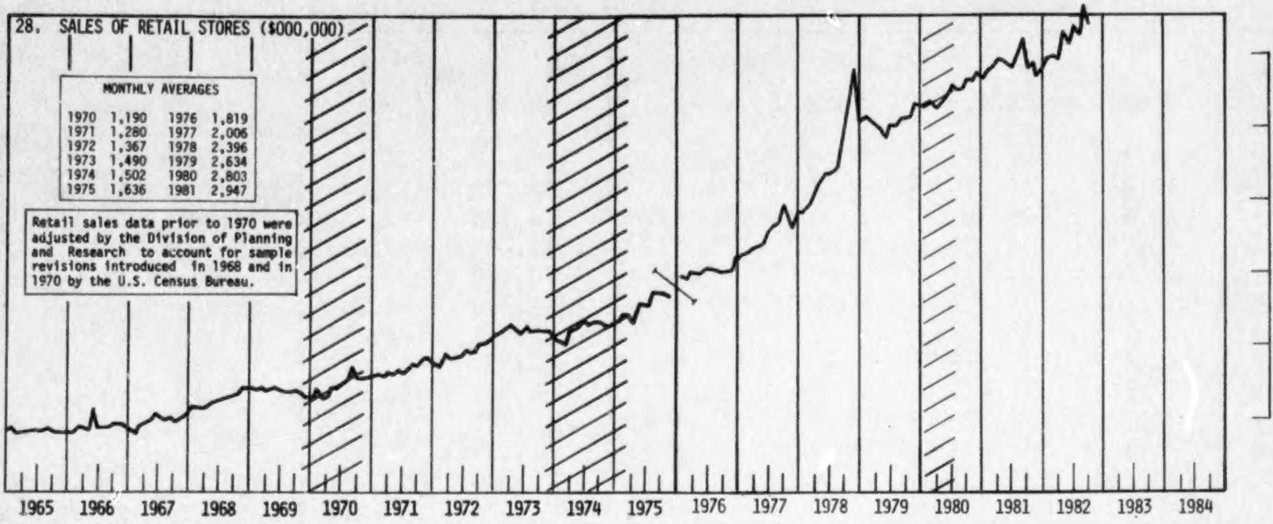
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted
Jan	1,355	1,247	1,196	1,150
Feb	1,356	1,236	1,191	1,161
Mar	1,340	1,218	1,195	1,177
Apr	1,310	1,193	1,209	1,175
May	1,283	1,200	1,203	1,229
Jun	1,242	1,203	1,187	1,178
Jul	1,258	1,225	1,172	1,228
Aug	1,250	1,205	1,191	1,208
Sep	1,258	1,201	1,211	1,255r
Oct	1,252	1,220	1,150	1,212p
Nov	1,246	1,211	1,163	
Dec	1,273	1,216	1,136	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,441	34,803	35,562	36,277	29,079	28,967	24,492	27,753
Feb	29,477	33,660	33,215	37,065	23,732	27,467	25,072	29,023
Mar	37,640	33,857	40,687	37,930	31,180	29,078	31,491	27,357
Apr	30,702	33,064	33,610	35,440	29,314	29,879	25,183	25,206
May	31,584	30,452	35,451	33,694	24,929	27,112	25,082	25,463
Jun	43,507	36,410	32,865	29,067	30,523	24,394	30,940	26,886
Jul	38,083	34,893	34,625	30,471	29,656	26,493	28,181	24,186
Aug	38,683	33,761	34,196	32,740	28,465	25,515	24,557	22,298
Sep	27,721	34,179	28,970	30,524	31,599	36,277	21,209	23,699
Oct	35,989	35,060	32,360	32,073	27,683	26,063	23,095	24,735
Nov	27,539	32,162	23,380	30,703	17,477	22,011	19,575	22,275
Dec	26,118	27,032	31,229	30,787	23,414	23,881		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

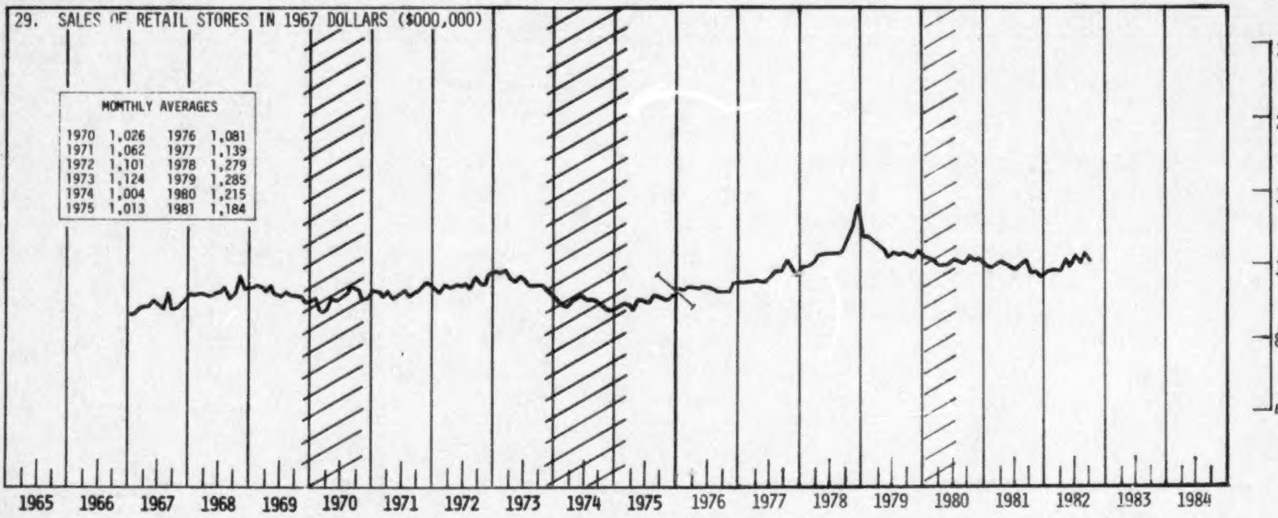


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,396
1973	1,490	1979	2,634
1974	1,502	1980	2,803
1975	1,636	1981	2,947

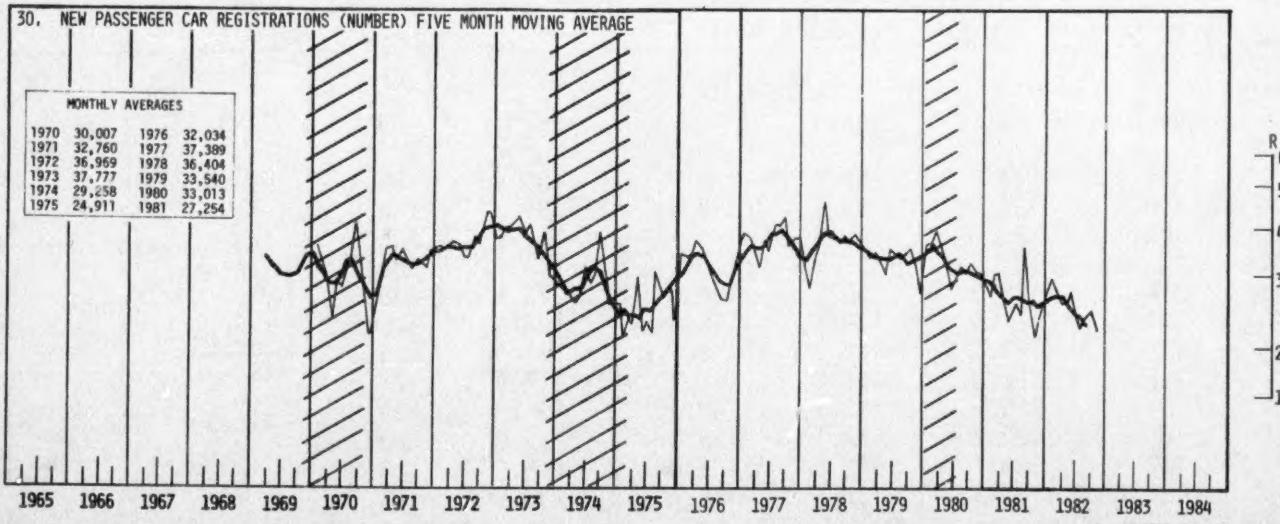
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,279
1973	1,124	1979	1,285
1974	1,004	1980	1,215
1975	1,013	1981	1,184



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,462	21,499	21,337	22,812	15,617	16,969	10,178	11,210
Feb	14,469	18,119	22,782	27,281	14,092	17,642	10,515	13,166
Mar	20,646	18,598	22,229	20,541	19,788	17,688	16,187	14,013
Apr	18,087	18,906	20,727	20,073	17,465	17,089	12,399	12,205
May	23,967	21,631	21,982	19,915	18,850	17,008	16,617	15,353
Jun	17,107	18,127	16,342	17,985	14,713	15,763	13,581	14,134
Jul	15,109	15,113	19,960	19,440	14,862	14,653	10,714	10,900
Aug	20,453	17,018	20,558	18,440	13,502	12,617	12,774	11,565
Sep	17,961	16,451	26,980	24,235	15,391	13,550	15,604	13,995
Oct	24,981	22,386	18,989	16,959	15,295	14,036		
Nov	16,138	17,924	16,286	18,910	11,284	13,113		
Dec	16,092	19,400	16,069	18,004	12,908	14,221		

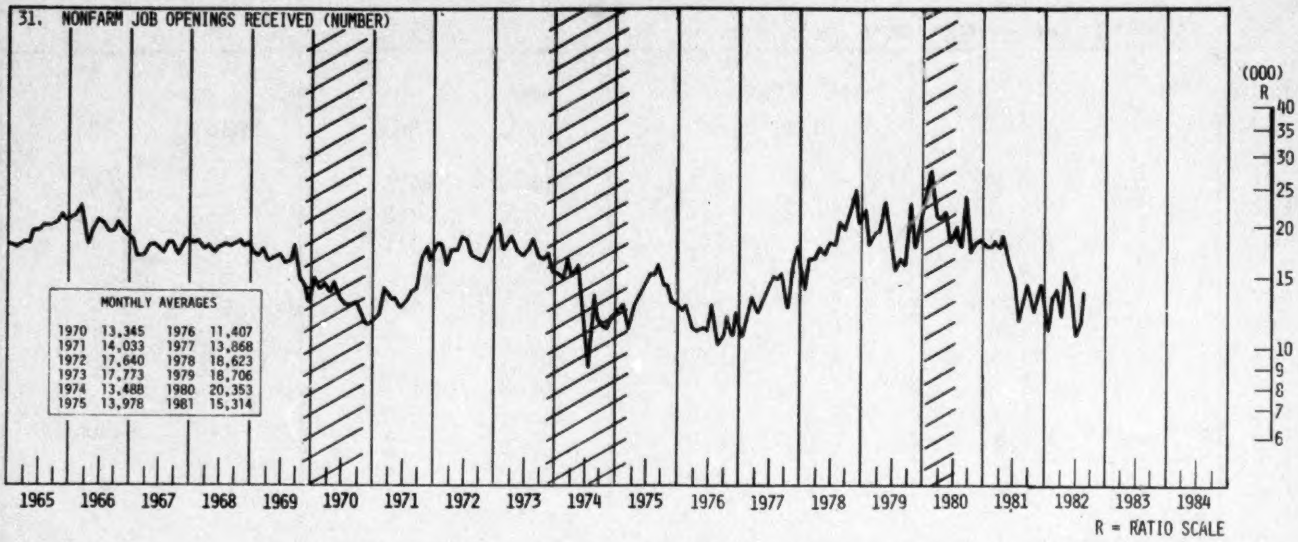
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,806	13,328	12,963	14,065	11,281	12,251	8,167	9,119
Feb	10,157	11,861	13,116	14,285	11,086	12,583	8,520	9,672
Mar	13,292	11,408	14,150	12,804	15,017	13,304	12,572	10,707
Apr	11,152	11,884	13,310	12,922	10,594	14,678	9,253	8,982
May	13,962	13,234	13,936	13,200	12,271	10,304	12,275	12,142
Jun	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,746	10,735	11,538	9,755	10,195
Jul	9,781	10,362	12,143	12,644	9,824	10,445	7,381	8,002
Aug	11,995	10,506	13,331	12,657	10,046	10,025	7,551	7,361
Sep	10,215	9,141	21,725	18,752	11,647	9,769	14,113	12,003
Oct	15,393	14,562	13,799	12,723	11,917	11,100		
Nov	12,404	13,000	10,048	11,146	8,969	10,081		
Dec	10,492	11,893	11,448	12,218	10,728	11,288		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

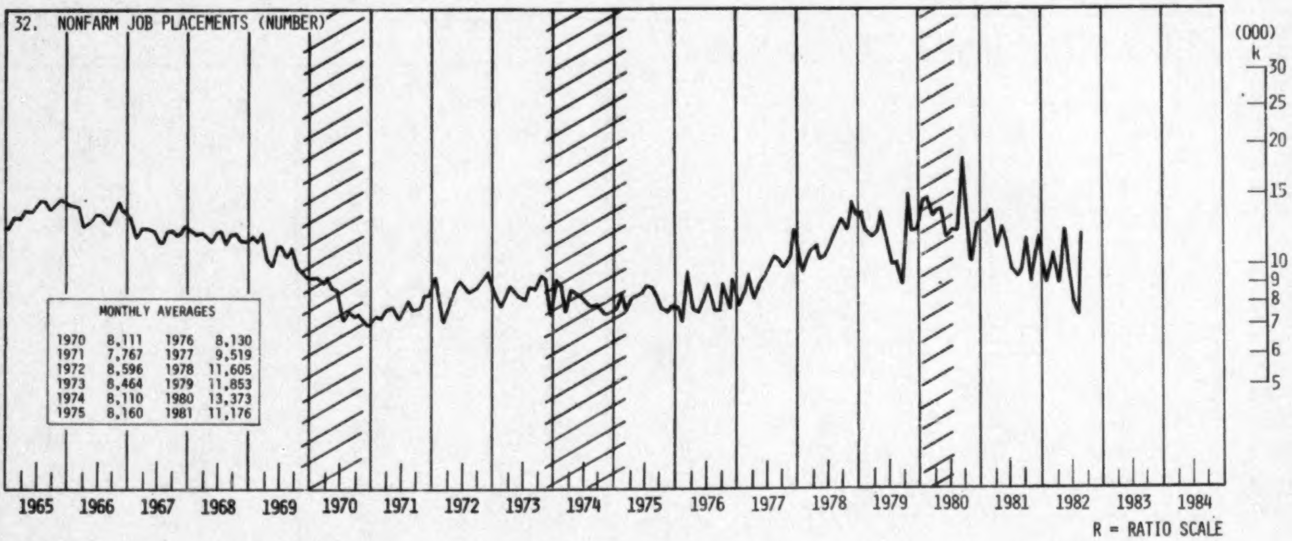
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	151.0	124.0	155.8	128.3	158.4	130.5	166.9	137.6
Feb	158.3	127.6	155.1	126.0	154.2	125.8	170.9	139.4
Mar	148.7	126.7	145.3	124.1	147.2	125.8	159.3	136.1
Apr	128.3	125.2	137.7	135.2	127.7	125.6	148.8	146.3
May	114.1	122.3	130.5	140.4	115.1	123.9	132.5	142.6
Jun	106.5	121.0	128.6	146.5	108.4	123.5	125.8	143.3
Jul	119.1	123.1	142.3	145.7	121.0	123.3	134.6	137.2
Aug	119.2	126.0	136.0	142.4	117.9	122.9	128.5	133.9
Sep	105.7	125.5	118.7	140.2	105.8	124.8	115.5	136.3
Oct	106.2	126.2	117.1	139.4	103.6	123.3	117.6	140.1
Nov	117.3	128.7	120.2	132.0	116.8	128.5	125.6	138.2
Dec	131.7	127.4	132.5	128.6	141.9	138.1		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

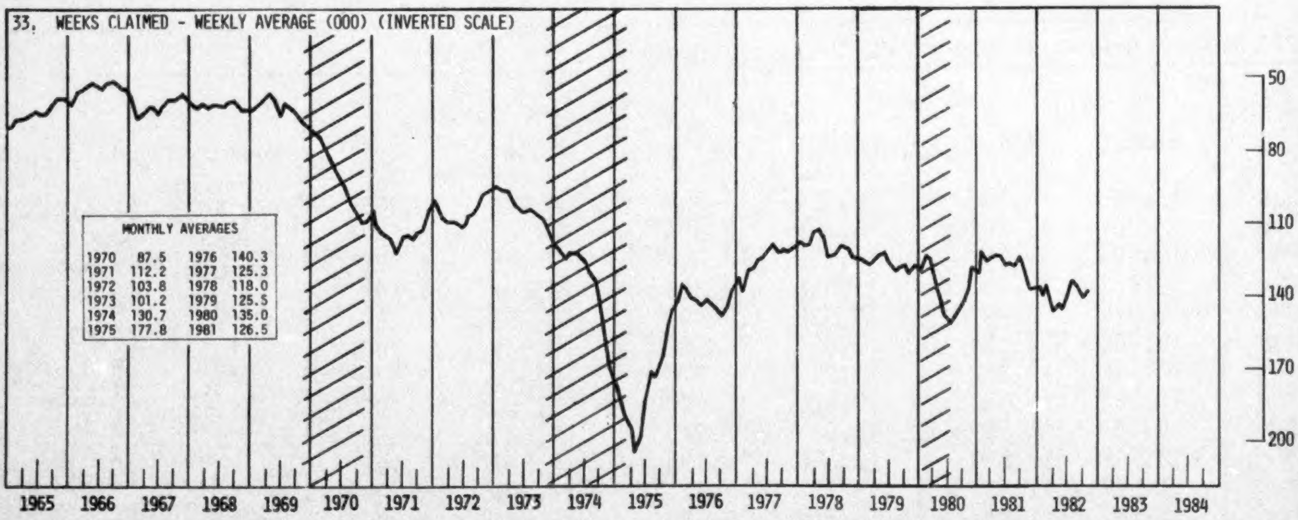
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7
Feb	6.2	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7
Mar	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.6
Apr	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9
May	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
Jun	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.1	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8
Jul	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6
Aug	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Sep	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6
Oct	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7
Nov	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
Dec	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7		

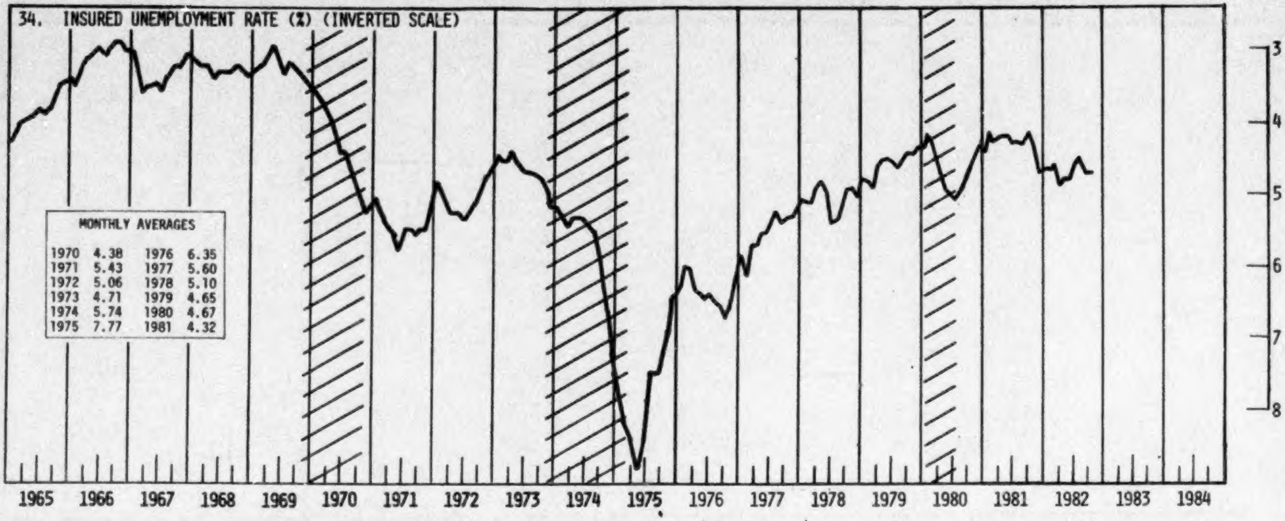
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,913	14,953	19,898	14,814	20,272	15,062	21,466	15,959
Feb	16,275	16,117	16,193	15,670	14,297	14,363	16,689	16,769
Mar	14,365	16,084	15,164	16,389	13,126	14,058	14,425	15,765
Apr	16,475	17,529	16,278	18,445	12,587	14,077	13,754	15,121
May	12,274	15,510	16,539	20,621	11,821	14,662	12,586	14,963
Jun	16,670	16,005	20,648	18,330	15,512	13,747	16,037	15,104
Jul	17,989	15,805	17,923	16,588	15,719	14,498	17,694	16,269
Aug	12,747	15,984	13,781	17,257	11,650	13,996	13,409	15,927
Sep	12,920	16,414	12,514	15,188	12,200	15,804	13,033	16,755
Oct	14,833	16,392	13,258	15,304	13,485	15,577	14,790	17,095
Nov	16,095	16,791	13,829	14,596	16,740	16,694	15,668	15,736
Dec	22,542	16,185	20,125	14,666	22,934	17,404		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,393	12,346	12,754	11,799	14,458	13,408	14,463	13,413
Feb	12,204	11,783	13,181	12,681	14,121	13,587	14,651	14,097
Mar	14,597	11,972	14,712	12,077	17,165	14,099	20,813	17,096
Apr	13,452	11,730	15,526	13,335	16,897	14,400	19,611	16,713
May	12,979	12,242	13,336	12,593	14,009	13,253	18,180	17,200
Jun	10,750	11,594	11,836	12,946	12,543	13,795	18,917	20,806
Jul	12,146	12,323	12,997	13,216	13,349	13,570	16,354	16,625
Aug	11,206	11,830	10,826	11,648	11,760	12,796	15,152	16,487
Sep	9,173	11,069	11,571	13,879	11,624	13,867	14,600	17,418
Oct	12,248	13,856	13,056	14,608	11,831	13,167	13,929	15,503
Nov	11,367	12,981	11,732	13,471	11,387	13,124	15,160	17,473
Dec	11,981	11,887	15,816	15,565	15,087	14,786		

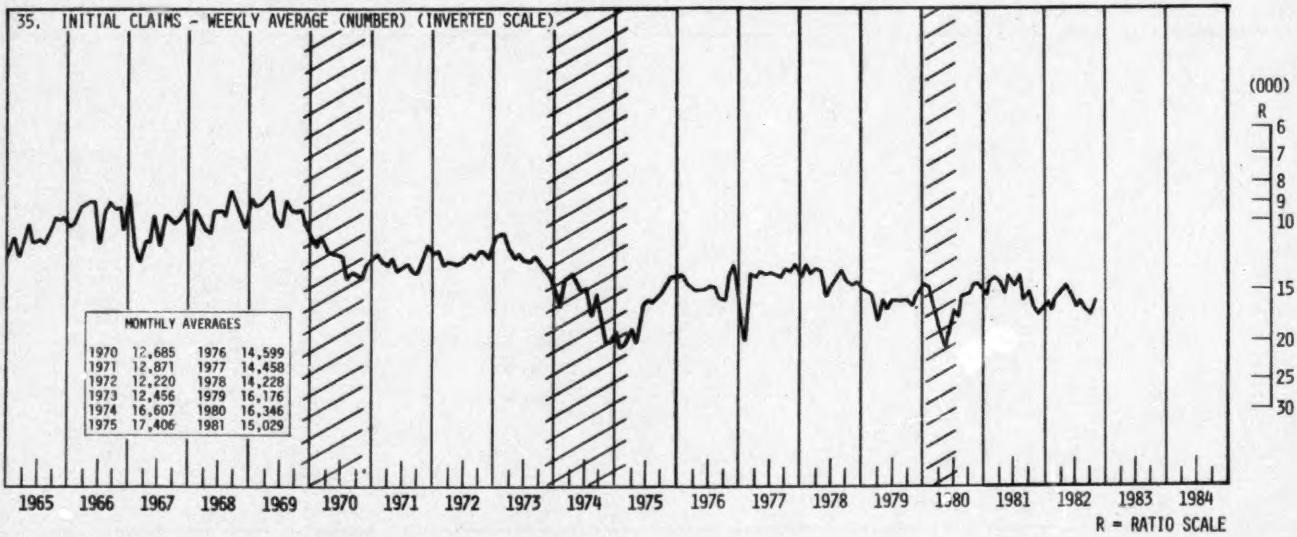
CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32

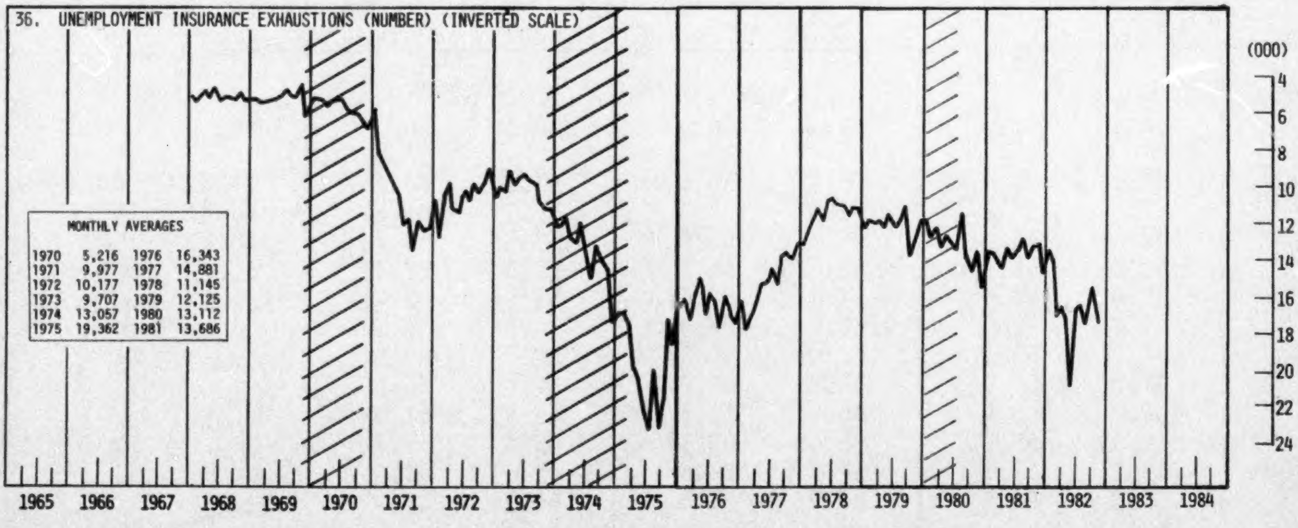


35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029

R = RATIO SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	52.3	41.3	56.7	45.2	59.8	47.7	67.5	53.9
Feb	47.5	40.6	52.1	45.2	52.3	45.8	63.1	55.2
Mar	46.0	42.9	48.5	45.3	50.0	46.7	61.0	57.0
Apr	44.8	42.9	49.6	47.8	45.3	43.8	60.0	58.0
May	41.8	43.0	50.3	51.7	40.0	41.1	54.6	56.0
Jun	37.1	39.6	51.8	55.6	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.4
Jul	37.1	37.0	58.1	57.4	39.5	38.9	52.6	51.9
Aug	37.8	40.8	55.8	59.4	40.8	43.1	47.3	50.1
Sep	34.4	42.4	43.9	54.0	32.1	39.5	46.8	57.6
Oct	37.7	43.7	46.6	54.0	34.2	39.6	50.6	58.6
Nov	39.0	43.5	47.4	52.6	38.7	42.8	49.1	54.4
Dec	48.6	45.9	50.2	47.2	50.7	47.8		

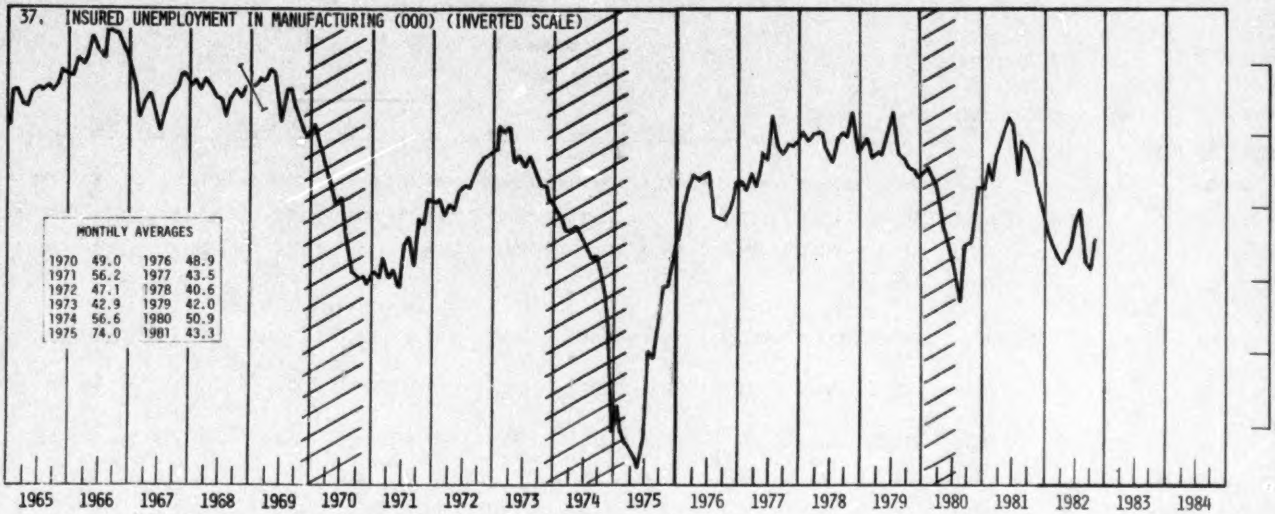
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12.6	10.2	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.2	18.9	15.6
Feb	23.2	11.8	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.4	26.7	13.4
Mar	22.9	11.6	27.4	13.8	22.4	11.2	23.8	11.9
Apr	15.7	11.0	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.7
May	10.6	10.5	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.6	14.2	13.8
Jun	7.6	10.2	11.8	15.9	8.9	11.9	11.3	15.1
Jul	6.7	10.1	10.6	15.9	7.9	11.8	8.7	13.1
Aug	6.5	11.7	7.9	14.2	6.7	12.0	7.6	13.5
Sep	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.2	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.9
Oct	6.5	11.7	7.0	13.0	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.5
Nov	5.9	10.7	7.4	13.6	7.0	13.1	8.8	16.4
Dec	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.5		

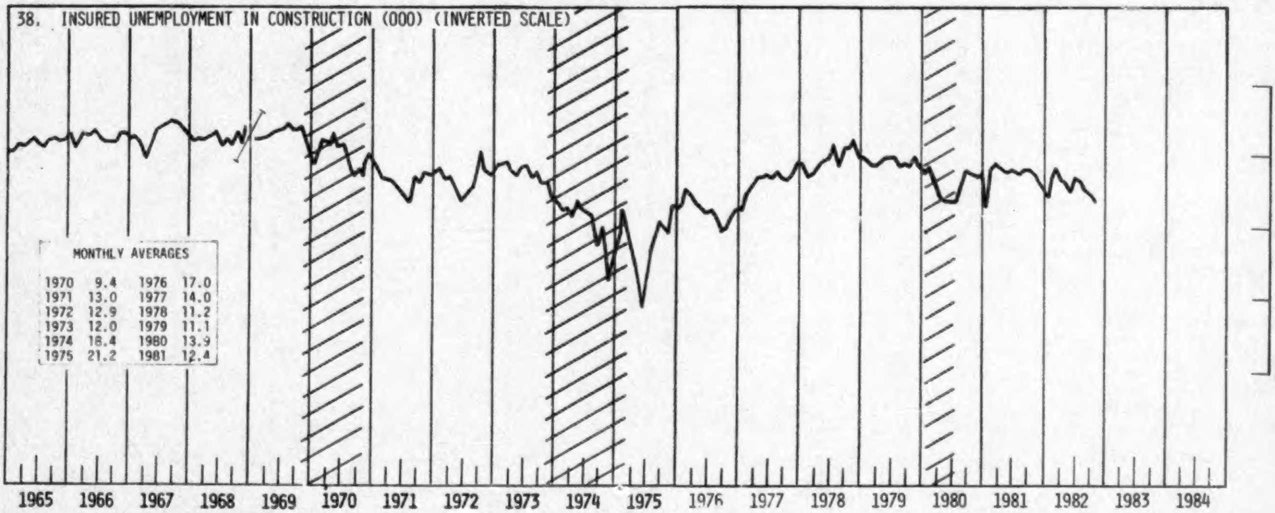
39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60.0	53.5	56.1	50.1	67.0	60.2	71.8	64.5
Feb	57.3	52.2	59.5	54.0	67.8	61.5	68.4	62.1
Mar	57.5	54.2	56.8	53.9	63.3	60.2	66.0	62.6
Apr	52.6	53.4	53.9	55.4	57.5	59.4	62.4	64.3
May	49.0	52.4	54.0	58.0	52.9	57.4	57.7	62.4
Jun	47.7	52.5	53.9	59.5	51.0	56.6	56.4	57.4
Jul	54.9	53.1	63.0	60.5	62.0	59.5	63.9	61.2
Aug	61.0	55.9	66.3	60.2	62.4	56.3	63.7	57.6
Sep	51.1	56.9	55.8	61.5	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.6
Oct	49.9	55.7	56.6	63.1	52.4	58.4	54.5	60.8
Nov	49.3	52.6	57.8	61.6	57.6	61.5	62.1	66.2
Dec	55.5	52.8	60.9	58.4	64.0	61.7		

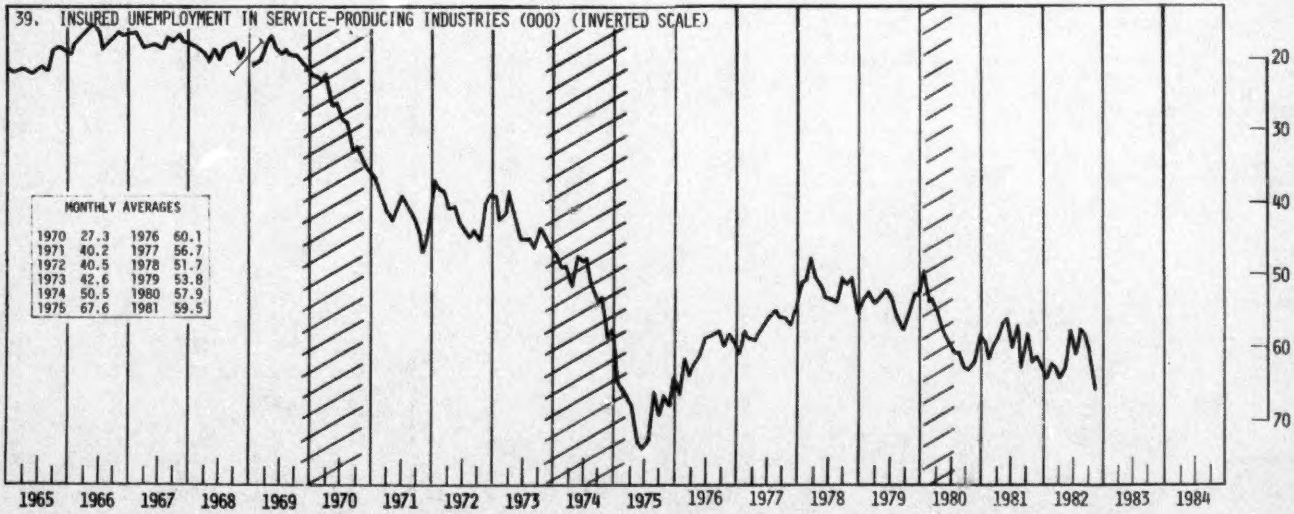
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II



37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1981 Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3097.8	3091.9	3098.4	3098.4	3083.3	3067.0	3063.2	3054.4	3049.4	3054.8	3059.9	3055.9	3053.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2571.9	2565.1	2575.5	2572.7	2559.1	2543.2	2537.5	2529.2	2532.9	2535.7	2534.6	2532.5	2530.4
GOVERNMENT	525.9	526.8	522.9	525.7	524.2	523.8	525.7	525.2	516.5	519.1	525.3	523.4	523.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3107.7	3095.8	3028.4	3025.7	3037.6	3051.5	3069.9	3112.4	3097.8	3100.0	3070.1	3065.3	3062.9
MANUFACTURING	769.0	757.0	746.0	744.0	738.7	731.2	730.6	732.5	715.2	723.3	724.4	718.4	711.3
Durable Goods	369.6	364.8	361.6	360.1	357.5	354.5	353.4	352.8	341.9	342.9	343.1	340.3	336.3
Lumber & Wood Products	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
Furniture & Fixtures	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	30.0	29.5	28.6	28.2	27.5	27.2	27.1	26.7	26.1	26.4	26.3	25.8	25.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	15.0	14.8	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.2
Primary Metal Industries	25.1	24.7	24.4	23.9	23.4	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2
Other primary metal industries	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	58.4	57.7	56.9	56.3	55.9	55.1	54.7	54.6	53.1	52.3	52.6	51.7	50.9
Metal cans	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9
Metal stampings	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	25.0	24.7	24.3	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.6	21.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	71.3	70.5	70.4	69.4	68.7	67.9	67.1	66.7	64.3	63.1	63.2	62.5	62.2
Construction & related machinery	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Metalworking machinery	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3
Special industry machinery	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
General industry machinery	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.9
Service industry machinery	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3
Other machinery, except elec.	23.3	22.9	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.3	21.8	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	89.9	89.5	89.3	88.3	88.2	87.1	87.0	87.5	86.5	86.3	86.8	86.7	86.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2
Communication equipment	35.3	35.3	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.3
Electronic components & access.	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6
Other elec. equipment & supplies	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
Transportation Equipment	15.6	14.5	14.2	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.8	11.8	15.2	15.2	15.3	14.1
Motor vehicles	10.0	8.9	8.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.1	6.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.1
Aircraft & parts	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.2
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	25.5	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.1
Nondurable Goods	399.4	392.2	384.4	383.9	381.2	376.7	377.2	379.7	373.3	380.4	381.3	378.1	375.0
Food & Kindred Products	47.8	47.8	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.0	46.1	46.7	45.9	47.3	47.9	47.3	47.3
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.0
Grain mill & bakery products	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.5
Beverages	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9
Other food & kindred products	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.6	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	18.7	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.0
Broad woven fabric mills	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
Other textile mill products	11.9	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.7

See note on page S-31.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1981 Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Apparel & Other Textile Products	59.8	55.2	52.3	53.4	52.6	51.0	52.7	54.2	51.4	55.2	55.3	54.9	53.5
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0
Women's & misses' outerwear	30.8	27.0	26.4	27.4	26.4	25.8	27.9	29.3	27.8	30.0	30.1	29.5	28.6
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4
Other apparel & related products	16.1	15.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.6
Paper & Allied Products	31.0	31.1	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.2	28.1	29.0	29.2	28.9	29.2
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.1	12.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2
Other paper & allied products	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.9
Printing & Publishing	58.3	58.0	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	57.6	57.4
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5
Commercial printing	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.2
Other printing & publishing	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.3	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	128.9	128.2	127.2	125.9	124.8	123.6	123.3	123.9	123.9	124.1	123.8	122.0	121.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9
Drugs	42.3	42.5	42.4	42.1	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.9	24.5	24.4	23.9	24.2	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	23.6	23.2
Paints & allied products	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
Industrial organic chemicals	25.7	25.5	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.3
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4
Petroleum refining	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.8
Other petroleum & coal products	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.5	35.8	35.3	35.1	35.1	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.0	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.4
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.2	28.7	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.1	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.5
Leather & Leather Products	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Other leather & leather products	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
NONMANUFACTURING	2338.7	2338.7	2282.4	2281.7	2298.9	2320.3	2339.3	2379.9	2382.6	2376.7	2345.7	2346.9	2351.6
Mining	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	118.1	112.6	102.3	100.1	105.0	110.5	114.2	115.5	118.8	119.1	117.6	117.1	116.5
Transportation, Communicationsl Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	195.2	195.1	190.5	191.7	192.5	192.1	187.2	192.7	188.9	188.8	191.3	192.3	192.5
Railroad transportation	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5
Other transportation	105.1	105.1	100.8	101.3	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.4	97.3	97.9	100.9	102.2	102.6
Communications	58.1	57.9	57.8	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	21.7	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.7	26.7	26.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	699.7	708.5	679.8	672.6	675.7	682.9	692.9	706.6	704.2	703.1	702.6	696.5	700.2
Wholesale trade	209.8	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.9	210.7	210.4	211.8	210.9	210.6	210.8	210.6	209.8
Retail trade	489.9	499.4	470.1	463.1	465.8	472.2	482.5	494.8	493.3	492.5	491.8	485.9	490.4
Retail general merchandise	80.7	85.7	78.1	73.7	73.5	73.5	74.8	75.5	75.0	75.2	76.1	77.7	81.5
Food stores	86.9	87.1	83.3	83.0	82.8	82.7	83.9	85.5	85.5	85.0	86.0	85.8	86.4
Auto dealers & service sta	47.0	46.8	46.4	46.2	46.0	46.3	46.4	46.7	46.8	46.8	47.0	46.6	46.4
Apparel & accessories	42.1	44.2	39.9	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.9	39.4	40.6
Eating & drinking places	127.8	127.2	121.3	121.6	125.0	130.7	137.8	146.1	146.2	146.2	141.8	133.5	130.3
Other retail trade	105.4	108.4	101.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.2	102.5	101.8	101.4	102.0	102.9	105.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	161.6	161.6	162.2	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.8	165.5	166.6	166.0	164.0	163.6	163.9
Banking	46.2	46.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	48.2	48.3	48.3	47.6	47.6	47.9
Insurance agents & carriers	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.4	66.7	66.5	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.2
Other fin., insur. & real estate	48.7	48.6	47.8	47.6	47.8	48.3	48.9	50.0	50.7	50.7	49.5	49.0	48.8
Services	634.8	631.4	626.0	628.0	634.8	643.9	652.1	666.6	675.5	675.8	661.9	655.8	651.6
Medical & other health services	175.4	175.7	176.2	176.6	177.4	177.7	178.1	179.8	180.9	180.9	181.0	181.3	181.5
Hospitals	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.5	101.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1
Educational services	42.6	42.6	41.6	42.1	43.2	42.8	42.6	41.3	39.2	38.9	41.4	43.7	44.0
Other services	416.8	413.1	408.2	409.3	414.2	423.4	431.4	445.5	455.4	456.0	439.5	430.8	426.1
Government	526.9	527.2	519.4	525.5	526.7	526.3	527.7	530.6	526.2	521.4	505.9	519.2	524.5
Federal	72.3	72.6	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	74.0	74.0	73.6	72.6	73.5	73.7
State	103.0	102.5	98.9	103.3	103.4	102.5	103.3	101.6	99.9	100.6	97.4	99.9	100.7
Local	351.7	352.1	348.2	349.8	350.9	351.2	351.4	355.5	352.3	347.2	335.9	345.8	350.1

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981 Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	332.84	340.36	332.64	338.52	341.42	340.40	343.26	345.77	341.94	343.08	348.40	352.96	358.16
Durable Goods	343.53	351.27	317.68	346.68	349.21	342.54	352.29	355.19	350.07	348.96	358.27	365.40	366.87
Lumber & Wood Products	215.43	217.00	214.00	212.72	212.35	225.05	223.60	230.21	216.77	226.01	226.94	240.89	239.20
Furniture & Fixtures	249.78	250.73	237.63	243.97	259.50	259.35	261.88	263.34	257.85	274.70	279.39	287.04	272.16
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	363.96	369.10	356.34	366.78	362.92	364.61	369.73	376.19	382.27	372.77	376.16	376.19	390.26
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	377.68	389.55	366.30	383.15	381.33	380.98	389.73	395.81	395.89	391.30	394.49	386.18	396.40
Pottery & related products	284.60	289.33	286.76	306.78	305.18	294.46	300.57	303.32	294.77	301.39	314.04	309.28	312.56
Primary Metal Industries	372.52	370.83	361.27	369.98	366.08	369.41	362.97	363.45	364.41	373.19	374.42	380.88	384.06
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	421.04	440.26	379.42	402.05	399.80	418.32	417.17	407.02	416.34	451.34	433.47	443.56	444.56
Iron & Steel foundries	341.60	329.54	299.06	345.29	335.07	334.46	351.64	348.80	338.48	354.34	350.49	347.23	361.35
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	528.73	528.37	601.80	564.56	542.50	529.19	512.11	524.44	537.85	532.86	570.04	558.25	549.37
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	329.95	326.55	314.57	318.57	325.44	318.24	300.13	304.90	302.99	309.57	311.60	332.38	333.60
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	343.55	348.41	330.80	344.57	346.58	341.52	353.12	353.12	348.98	349.95	347.88	349.83	354.09
Metal cans	433.10	437.22	445.01	422.59	442.96	422.42	407.36	430.95	423.78	445.12	429.29	466.52	476.10
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	423.08	423.33	396.23	417.39	417.34	442.32	531.72	497.84	460.98	456.68	448.09	445.04	443.12
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	336.32	335.90	300.38	314.82	317.60	305.66	301.44	299.00	298.21	301.69	293.40	294.84	300.57
Metal Stampings	307.33	308.15	312.70	332.51	332.43	332.64	338.00	335.41	329.48	322.81	335.16	330.89	330.33
Machinery, Except Electrical*	387.88	408.82	387.53	387.28	389.70	380.39	379.85	381.62	378.45	378.79	381.90	383.00	394.13
Construction & related machinery*	357.13	389.69	351.51	349.06	365.02	365.31	350.35	361.69	347.66	345.73	350.03	357.78	369.72
Metalworking machinery*	360.34	370.60	357.86	360.50	355.19	355.29	346.04	358.09	357.10	350.35	341.78	345.49	347.64
Special industry machinery*	397.39	416.26	423.61	415.09	419.24	402.40	425.04	425.20	410.13	408.11	423.36	424.07	442.13
General industry machinery*	432.95	500.08	413.64	409.58	418.62	384.47	399.11	393.12	411.44	403.29	410.82	409.50	428.23
Service industry machinery*	302.37	305.43	320.80	331.64	318.00	324.41	329.22	318.78	334.13	354.65	332.59	323.87	332.40
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	322.09	331.41	319.93	329.67	330.48	327.98	336.15	337.40	345.65	348.88	350.17	354.35	360.76
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	255.13	252.18	225.06	233.58	231.24	235.25	237.88	257.09	249.69	262.06	265.74	269.57	276.06
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	268.38	271.02	269.43	278.11	284.00	274.92	286.64	286.34	278.60	298.08	287.62	288.75	294.06
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	287.62	297.33	296.42	296.78	308.96	320.40	319.46	327.77	344.72	323.14	350.67	355.92	351.16
Communication equipment*	416.12	437.35	418.40	423.32	417.77	410.26	417.75	416.64	439.19	440.78	437.66	441.72	443.88
Electronic components & access.*	260.53	264.96	272.69	279.16	285.48	286.13	288.93	290.39	292.82	297.22	298.87	301.38	315.49
Transportation Equipment	444.51	449.66	448.53	462.35	465.92	494.76	488.55	523.09	472.76	413.93	540.00	628.65	543.00
Motor vehicles & equipment	459.39	473.47	482.36	492.48	496.94	524.15	505.94	565.97	514.92	418.88	587.16	696.80	579.72
Aircraft & parts	423.66	441.25	419.13	425.48	417.64	421.31	445.45	446.34	430.29	433.87	466.53	501.01	515.68
Ship & boat building & repairing	405.14	369.69	329.90	334.25	347.00	419.61	447.69	388.26	360.96	365.31	348.19	367.29	385.57
Instruments & Related Products	362.29	368.85	350.28	356.14	372.27	373.61	375.41	378.89	381.70	374.74	375.06	369.56	392.64
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	240.57	240.73	246.91	251.67	248.57	247.94	255.45	250.90	242.06	247.04	252.06	249.45	256.99
Nondurable Goods	322.99	330.20	327.92	330.83	335.37	332.29	335.16	336.84	334.67	337.55	339.44	341.88	349.92
Food & Kindred Products	380.20	384.71	373.11	396.86	390.77	395.08	401.81	397.03	393.21	403.09	408.96	425.66	436.72
Canned, cured & frozen food	362.44	353.22	340.20	322.51	340.23	319.55	329.54	330.03	327.25	347.31	354.63	393.39	417.53
Grain mill & bakery products*	330.00	338.80	322.74	334.97	344.00	332.11	336.18	323.99	334.40	337.37	340.40	348.43	343.20
Beverages	501.99	470.90	480.37	562.89	540.32	559.01	593.75	572.50	605.15	584.68	628.21	629.09	631.33
Textile Mill Products	282.38	284.23	273.47	292.11	296.78	284.09	289.39	287.00	285.11	293.04	290.70	292.41	297.52
Textile finishing, except wool	361.97	364.31	340.29	369.92	373.27	335.02	353.16	356.80	340.63	352.00	344.11	337.43	360.39
Apparel & other Textile Products	192.72	191.81	185.49	184.42	192.65	191.26	191.54	192.72	192.67	192.20	187.15	185.41	189.38
Men's & boys' suits & coats	202.63	213.67	193.80	212.85	204.38	200.37	201.05	215.77	225.36	209.93	208.24	220.84	222.05
Men's & boys' furnishings	207.03	213.13	197.69	203.76	210.65	215.91	208.74	210.53	199.72	210.31	203.11	191.18	215.76
Women's & children's undergarm.	194.22	193.76	169.26	198.74	196.21	184.19	181.58	187.37	195.50	195.96	205.19	213.01	209.57
Paper & Allied Products	348.35	346.76	346.87	338.00	333.49	328.55	328.76	334.17	339.58	338.10	339.37	344.75	354.84
Paperboard containers & boxes	318.68	322.42	323.90	324.69	325.74	317.25	321.59	332.11	330.64	327.19	327.89	338.57	332.35
Printing & Publishing	327.12	348.83	337.24	352.60	347.90	345.93	346.33	362.15	347.85	364.18	365.22	361.09	371.70
Newspapers	299.83	307.09	307.76	302.65	299.49	292.95	299.52	303.36	302.09	307.82	312.01	309.44	319.75
Commercial printing	363.04	394.21	364.59	402.55	392.40	382.45	387.09	412.38	383.76	412.43	400.98	385.56	409.39
Chemicals & Allied Products	401.45	406.93	411.58	409.49	418.32	414.51	424.87	426.78	417.54	424.09	430.08	433.39	442.80
Industrial inorganic chemical	435.55	445.67	475.81	464.54	463.15	464.81	473.85	473.93	484.64	490.12	493.51	497.73	490.15
Plastic materials & synthetics	386.46	384.97	374.46	376.93	362.45	381.21	402.19	392.66	403.61	416.87	426.83	414.00	442.44
Drugs	395.87	395.43	404.67	406.81	414.41	406.62	411.89	412.29	390.17	398.05	399.74	403.79	418.32
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	324.09	344.70	351.20	350.27	358.52	346.50	359.26	378.63	364.62	389.48	397.25	415.53	416.61
Paints & allied products	404.73	428.56	458.08	444.85	475.24	461.30	459.92	450.45	465.13	454.77	466.19	465.86	460.38
Industrial organic chemicals	484.18	479.24	474.31	468.86	495.60	490.44	497.95	500.56	491.62	488.01	493.28	490.01	499.32
Petroleum & Coal Products	509.05	504.89	540.12	518.57	539.25	521.56	520.35	537.37	534.89	528.08	543.02	550.84	558.45
Petroleum refining	540.82	537.41	581.82	555.41	584.51	557.40	554.00	565.81	567.02	559.37	578.48	589.33	602.34
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	268.24	272.86	262.08	271.22	271.49	270.00	264.77	260.91	269.33	266.45	263.25	268.31	271.44
Rubber & rubber products	256.96	261.61	242.79	262.70	255.76	249.88	252.31	249.45	253.87	262.82	253.96	260.40	264.70
Miscellaneous plastic products	271.20	275.80	267.59	272.90	275.72	272.69	268.40	264.27	273.50	267.30	265.88	270.40	273.51
Leather & Leather Products	197.44	201.84	192.15	199.25	206.85	207.67	212.05	214.32	200.27	208.87	200.38	204.02	205.93

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981 Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.8	41.1	39.6	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.7
Durable Goods	40.9	41.3	38.0	40.5	40.7	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.6	40.9
Lumber & Wood Products	35.7	36.2	33.7	34.2	33.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.9	36.8
Furniture & Fixtures	39.1	39.5	37.6	38.3	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	38.2	41.0	41.7	41.6	40.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.5	43.0	41.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	42.6	42.7	43.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	43.4	44.7	42.2	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	44.8	45.2
Pottery & related products	35.6	36.1	35.8	38.3	38.1	36.9	36.7	36.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	36.3	36.6
Primary Metal Industries	43.2	42.8	41.1	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.7
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	42.5	44.3	39.4	40.9	40.1	42.0	41.1	40.1	40.5	42.7	41.6	41.3	41.9
Iron & steel foundries	44.4	42.9	38.0	43.0	42.2	41.6	43.9	43.6	42.1	43.8	42.9	42.5	43.8
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	44.4	44.3	47.2	44.7	43.4	41.8	41.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	41.7	40.6	40.1
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	42.6	41.9	40.8	41.0	41.3	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	41.6	41.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.4	40.7	38.6	40.3	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.3
Metal cans	43.4	42.7	43.5	42.6	43.3	41.7	40.9	42.5	42.0	43.3	41.8	43.6	43.4
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	38.0	37.9	35.6	37.3	37.7	38.8	43.3	41.8	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.5	41.7	37.5	39.7	39.9	38.4	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.0	36.4	36.7
Metal Stampings	38.4	38.3	35.7	40.6	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.6	38.9	37.8	39.2	38.7	39.0
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.1	42.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.3	39.1
Construction & related machinery*	39.9	43.1	38.5	38.4	40.2	40.1	38.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	37.9	39.5
Metalworking machinery*	41.7	42.5	40.3	41.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	38.9	38.5	37.6	37.8	37.3
Special industry machinery*	44.3	45.7	45.5	44.3	44.6	42.9	44.6	44.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	43.9	45.3
General industry machinery*	39.9	44.2	38.3	38.1	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.1	36.4	37.4
Service industry machinery*	40.1	40.4	40.2	41.3	39.7	40.1	40.1	38.5	40.5	41.0	39.5	39.4	40.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	40.3	40.8	39.4	40.7	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	42.3	41.4	37.2	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.0	41.2	41.0	42.2	43.0	41.6	43.0
Electric lighting & wiring equip*	39.1	39.7	38.6	40.6	41.4	39.5	40.6	40.5	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	46.1	46.7	46.1	45.8	46.6	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	49.6	50.2	50.6
Communication equipment*	40.8	42.0	40.7	40.9	40.6	39.6	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.1
Electronic components & access.*	38.9	38.8	38.9	40.4	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.8	41.8	43.1
Transportation Equipment	40.1	40.0	38.7	40.1	40.2	42.0	41.9	43.7	42.4	35.5	45.0	49.5	45.1
Motor vehicles & equipment	39.3	39.3	38.9	40.6	40.6	42.1	41.2	44.6	43.6	34.0	46.6	52.0	45.9
Aircraft & parts	44.2	45.0	42.9	44.0	43.1	42.6	44.5	44.5	42.9	43.3	46.7	48.5	49.3
Ship & boat building & repairing	41.0	38.5	34.4	33.9	35.7	41.3	42.8	39.1	37.6	36.9	35.1	37.1	38.1
Instruments & Related Products	42.9	43.8	41.7	42.6	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.2	43.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.7	39.2	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.3
Nondurable Goods	40.8	40.9	39.7	40.1	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.5
Food & Kindred Products	42.2	42.6	40.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	44.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	45.6	44.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	38.5	39.8	41.1	42.5	42.2	43.3	46.5	47.5
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.3	41.9	39.6	40.8	41.9	40.6	40.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.0	40.8	41.2
Beverages	38.6	38.2	39.7	43.5	44.0	44.9	46.9	45.8	47.8	46.7	47.7	47.3	46.8
Textile Mill Products	41.6	41.1	38.9	41.2	41.8	40.7	41.4	41.0	40.1	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.7
Textile finishing, except wool	44.2	44.0	41.6	45.5	45.8	42.3	44.2	44.6	42.5	44.0	42.8	40.9	42.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	35.6	35.4	33.9	33.9	34.9	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.3	32.7	33.4
Men's and boys' suits & coats*	37.2	38.6	35.3	38.7	37.5	36.9	37.3	38.6	40.1	38.1	38.0	40.3	40.3
Men's & boys' furnishings	39.9	40.2	37.8	38.3	39.3	39.4	38.3	38.7	37.4	38.1	37.2	34.2	39.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.9	34.6	31.0	35.3	35.1	32.6	32.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	35.5	35.8	35.4
Paper & Allied Products	45.1	44.8	44.3	43.5	42.7	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.7	45.5	44.8	44.6	44.5	43.4	43.4	44.4	44.5	43.8	43.2	43.8	42.5
Printing & Publishing	40.5	41.3	40.1	41.0	40.5	39.9	39.9	41.2	39.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	41.3
Newspapers	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.3	32.1	31.0	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.8	32.4	32.0	33.1
Commercial printing	42.1	43.7	40.6	43.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	43.5	41.0	42.3	41.0	40.5	42.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.1	42.2	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.0	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.5	42.9	45.1	44.2	43.9	43.4	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	44.5	44.8	44.6
Plastic materials & synthetics	42.5	41.4	39.5	40.4	38.6	39.3	40.3	38.8	39.3	40.2	41.2	40.0	41.7
Drugs	41.8	41.7	41.0	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.6	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.4	39.6	41.2	42.4	41.2	42.8	42.9	44.3	43.9
Paints and allied products	44.1	46.0	45.9	45.3	47.1	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.4	45.9
Industrial organic chemicals	43.2	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	41.9	40.4	40.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.8
Petroleum refining	41.2	41.0	42.1	40.6	41.9	39.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.2	41.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.2	41.2	39.0	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.8
Rubber and rubber products	37.2	37.0	34.1	37.0	36.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.7	37.2	37.6
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.2	42.3	40.3	41.1	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	40.7	39.6	39.1	40.0	40.4
Leather & Leather Products	41.3	40.7	37.9	39.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.5	40.4	39.6	40.4	40.3

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981		1982										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.16	8.28	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.51	8.56	8.58	8.57	8.62	8.71	8.78	8.80
Durable Goods	8.41	8.50	8.55	8.56	8.58	8.65	8.72	8.77	8.73	8.79	8.89	9.00	8.97
Lumber & Wood Products	6.03	5.99	6.35	6.22	6.32	6.43	6.50	6.54	6.49	6.57	6.54	6.71	6.50
Furniture & Fixtures	6.39	6.35	6.32	6.37	6.52	6.50	6.58	6.65	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.72
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.56	8.58	8.67	8.63	8.60	8.64	8.72	8.81	8.89	8.73	8.83	8.81	8.91
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.71	8.71	8.68	8.61	8.55	8.60	8.68	8.68	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.62	8.77
Pottery & related products	7.99	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.54
Primary Metal Industries	8.62	8.67	8.79	8.83	8.80	8.88	8.81	8.93	9.02	9.08	9.11	9.20	9.21
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.92	9.93	9.63	9.83	9.97	9.96	10.15	10.15	10.21	10.57	10.42	10.74	10.61
Iron and Iron foundries	7.70	7.68	7.87	8.03	7.94	8.04	8.01	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.17	8.17	8.25
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	11.91	12.16	12.75	12.63	12.50	12.66	12.46	13.21	13.48	13.49	13.67	13.75	13.70
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.74	7.79	7.71	7.77	7.88	7.80	7.56	7.68	7.69	7.72	7.79	7.99	8.00
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.50	8.56	8.57	8.55	8.60	8.69	8.85	8.85	8.88	8.95	8.92	8.97	9.01
Metal cans	9.98	10.23	10.23	9.92	10.23	10.13	9.96	10.14	10.09	10.28	10.27	10.70	10.97
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	11.12	11.17	11.13	11.19	11.07	11.40	12.28	11.91	11.70	11.65	11.46	11.47	11.45
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.10	8.05	8.01	7.93	7.96	7.96	7.85	7.91	7.91	8.11	8.15	8.10	8.19
Metal stampings	8.00	8.05	8.08	8.19	8.29	8.40	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.54	8.55	8.55	8.47
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.44	9.65	9.64	9.61	9.67	9.63	9.69	9.76	9.83	9.89	10.05	10.00	10.08
Construction & related machinery*	8.95	9.05	9.13	9.09	9.08	9.11	9.13	9.18	9.03	8.98	9.26	9.44	9.36
Metalworking machinery*	8.64	8.73	8.88	8.75	8.77	8.86	8.85	9.02	9.18	9.10	9.09	9.14	9.32
Special industry machinery*	8.96	9.10	9.31	9.37	9.40	9.38	9.53	9.47	9.45	9.58	9.71	9.66	9.76
General industry machinery*	10.84	11.31	10.80	10.75	10.93	10.65	10.70	10.80	11.09	11.11	11.38	11.25	11.45
Service industry machinery*	7.53	7.56	7.98	8.03	8.01	8.09	8.21	8.28	8.25	8.65	8.42	8.22	8.31
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	7.99	8.13	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.22	8.30	8.29	8.41	8.53	8.52	8.58	8.61
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	6.04	6.09	6.05	6.02	6.15	6.29	6.26	6.24	6.09	6.21	6.18	6.48	6.42
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	6.86	6.83	6.98	6.85	6.86	6.96	7.06	7.07	7.00	7.36	7.30	7.31	7.37
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	6.24	6.37	6.43	6.48	6.63	6.92	6.96	7.11	7.35	7.04	7.07	7.09	6.94
Communication equipment*	10.20	10.42	10.28	10.35	10.29	10.36	10.47	10.39	10.66	10.83	10.86	10.80	10.80
Electric components & access.*	6.71	6.82	7.01	6.91	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.15	7.21	7.32
Transportation Equipment	11.08	11.25	11.59	11.53	11.59	11.78	11.66	11.97	11.15	11.66	12.00	12.70	12.04
Motor vehicles & equipment	11.70	12.04	12.40	12.13	12.24	12.45	12.28	12.69	11.81	12.32	12.60	13.40	12.63
Aircraft & parts	9.58	9.80	9.77	9.67	9.69	9.89	10.01	10.03	10.03	10.02	9.99	10.33	10.46
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.88	9.60	9.59	9.86	9.72	10.16	10.46	9.93	9.60	9.90	9.92	9.90	10.12
Instruments & Related Products	8.45	8.42	8.40	8.36	8.48	8.53	8.65	8.71	8.96	8.88	8.93	8.97	9.11
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.06	6.14	6.38	6.50	6.39	6.44	6.55	6.50	6.32	6.40	6.53	6.53	6.71
Nondurable Goods	7.93	8.08	8.26	8.25	8.30	8.37	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.55	8.59	8.64
Food & Kindred Products	9.01	9.02	9.19	9.36	9.26	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.34	9.44	9.60	9.74	9.77
Canned, cured & frozen foods	7.94	7.95	8.40	8.11	8.38	8.30	8.28	8.03	7.70	8.23	8.19	8.46	8.79
Grain mill & bakery products*	7.99	8.08	8.15	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.26	8.12	8.36	8.33	8.51	8.54	8.33
Beverages	13.00	12.32	12.10	12.94	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.50	12.66	12.52	13.17	13.30	13.49
Textile Mill Products	6.80	6.92	7.03	7.09	7.10	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.11	7.13	7.16	7.22	7.31
Textile finishing, except wool	8.19	8.27	8.18	8.13	8.15	7.92	7.99	8.00	7.94	8.00	8.04	8.25	8.44
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.42	5.42	5.46	5.44	5.52	5.56	5.65	5.57	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.67	5.67
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.44	5.54	5.49	5.50	5.45	5.43	5.39	5.59	5.62	5.51	5.48	5.48	5.51
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.19	5.31	5.23	5.32	5.36	5.48	5.45	5.44	5.34	5.52	5.46	5.59	5.49
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.56	5.60	5.46	5.63	5.59	5.65	5.57	5.56	5.75	5.68	5.78	5.95	5.92
Paper & Allied Products	7.72	7.74	7.83	7.77	7.81	7.86	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.31
Paperboard containers & boxes	7.13	7.09	7.23	7.28	7.32	7.31	7.41	7.48	7.43	7.47	7.59	7.73	7.82
Printing & Publishing	8.08	8.44	8.41	8.60	8.59	8.67	8.68	8.79	8.74	8.97	9.04	8.96	9.00
Newspapers	8.97	9.31	9.27	9.37	9.33	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.59	9.68	9.63	9.67	9.66
Commercial printing	8.62	9.03	8.98	9.34	9.41	9.42	9.35	9.48	9.36	9.75	9.78	9.52	9.61
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.53	9.65	9.87	9.82	9.96	10.11	10.14	10.21	10.11	10.17	10.24	10.27	10.37
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.26	10.38	10.55	10.51	10.55	10.71	10.53	10.65	10.94	11.11	11.09	11.11	10.99
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.08	9.30	9.48	9.33	9.39	9.70	9.98	10.12	10.27	10.37	10.36	10.35	10.61
Drugs	9.48	9.48	9.87	9.85	10.01	10.04	10.17	10.18	9.73	9.78	9.87	9.97	10.08
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	8.18	8.62	8.78	8.67	8.66	8.75	8.72	8.93	8.85	9.10	9.26	9.38	9.49
Paints & allied products	9.18	9.32	9.98	9.82	10.09	10.05	10.02	9.75	9.96	9.78	9.94	10.04	10.03
Industrial organic chemicals	11.21	11.22	11.32	11.38	11.80	12.05	11.97	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.12	12.01	12.09
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.16	12.17	12.86	12.71	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.98	12.92	12.88	13.18	13.37	13.36
Petroleum refining	13.11	13.11	13.82	13.68	13.95	13.97	13.99	14.11	14.07	14.09	14.39	14.66	14.52
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.51	6.62	6.72	6.73	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.69	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.81	6.82
Rubber & rubber products	6.91	7.07	7.12	7.10	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.91	6.88	6.88	6.92	7.00	7.04
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.42	6.51	6.64	6.64	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.80	6.76	6.77
Leather & Leather Products	4.78	4.96	5.07	5.07	5.12	5.09	5.21	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.06	5.05	5.11

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

AREA (County)	1981 Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
ATLANTIC CITY (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	99.3	97.6	97.2	96.9	98.2	99.9	102.5	106.3	108.7	108.7	104.1	102.4	102.6
Manufacturing	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.8
Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stone/Clay/Glass	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
Apparel	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
Rubber	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nonmanufacturing	91.5	90.0	90.1	89.7	91.1	92.9	95.4	99.1	101.8	101.7	97.3	95.5	95.8
Construction	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6
Transportation/Public Utilities	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Trade	18.8	18.2	16.9	16.6	16.8	17.8	18.8	20.4	21.8	21.8	20.0	18.7	18.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7
Services	41.9	41.3	43.4	43.2	44.0	44.9	45.9	47.8	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.1	46.1
Government	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.5	15.6	15.7
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	54.2	53.9	52.0	52.1	51.9	50.8	50.9	50.8	50.5	51.9	51.6	51.2	50.8
Manufacturing	17.6	17.4	16.6	16.7	16.5	15.4	15.5	15.2	15.0	16.5	16.2	15.4	15.1
Durable Goods	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5
Stone/Clay/Glass	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5
Other	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	7.2	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.6	6.4	5.7	5.6
Food	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.9
Apparel	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Other	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	36.6	36.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.8	35.7
Construction	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation/Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
Trade	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Services	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
Government	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.8
LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK (Monmouth County)													
Total Nonfarm	168.6	168.7	165.1	164.7	165.6	168.2	171.3	175.4	176.5	175.7	169.6	168.9	169.0
Manufacturing	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.1	24.1	23.8	23.7	23.7
Durable Goods	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.0
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Electrical Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8
Other	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7
Apparel	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
Nonmanufacturing	143.2	143.5	140.3	140.0	141.0	144.1	146.9	150.9	152.4	151.6	145.8	145.2	145.3
Construction	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8
Transportation/Public Utilities	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7
Trade	41.8	42.5	40.3	39.8	40.1	42.4	43.4	45.2	45.8	45.8	44.4	43.8	43.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.8
Services	43.3	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.2	43.7	45.0	46.5	47.7	47.9	45.9	45.0	44.9
Government	36.2	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.7	37.0	37.0	37.4	36.7	36.3	33.9	35.0	35.3
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC (Passaic County)													
Total Norfarm	192.5	192.0	185.9	186.3	186.8	186.4	186.3	188.0	185.8	184.0	184.1	185.4	187.0
Manufacturing	67.2	66.5	65.3	66.1	65.7	65.1	64.9	65.2	63.9	64.0	64.7	64.1	64.2
Durable Goods	28.8	28.7	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.3	27.9	28.2	28.0	27.9
Primary Metal	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9
Electrical Machinery	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7
Other	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Nondurable Goods	38.4	37.8	37.1	37.5	37.1	36.6	36.3	36.6	35.6	36.1	36.5	36.1	36.3
Food	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Printing/Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Chemicals	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5
Rubber	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Other	15.7	15.2	14.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6
Nonmanufacturing	125.3	125.5	120.6	120.2	121.1	121.3	121.4	122.8	121.9	120.0	119.4	121.3	122.8
Construction	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2
Transportation/Public Utilities	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
Trade	42.3	43.3	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.8	39.4	40.5
Wholesale	13.3	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.5
Retail	29.1	30.2	27.2	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.2	25.8	26.5	27.3	28.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Services	34.6	34.4	33.9	33.9	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.4	35.0	34.8	34.8	35.1	35.2
Government	26.4	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.0	24.7	25.9	26.2

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

	1981		1982										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
HACKENSACK (Bergen County)													
Total Nonfarm	402.7	403.5	393.7	390.8	393.4	393.0	392.8	394.3	389.6	387.0	387.2	391.7	392.3
Manufacturing	109.7	108.9	107.4	106.9	106.7	105.6	105.0	105.0	104.0	104.2	104.7	103.9	103.0
Durable Goods	50.7	50.8	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.1	48.8	49.0	48.2	47.9	48.1	47.7	47.7
Transportation Equipment	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Instruments	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
Other	37.5	37.5	36.9	36.7	36.5	35.8	35.5	35.7	34.9	34.7	35.0	34.7	34.7
Nondurable Goods	58.9	58.1	57.2	56.9	57.0	56.5	56.2	56.0	55.8	56.3	56.6	56.2	55.3
Food	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
Paper	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6
Chemicals	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.1	11.8
Other	30.7	30.2	29.6	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	28.7
Nonmanufacturing	293.0	294.6	286.3	283.9	286.7	287.4	287.8	289.3	285.6	282.8	282.5	287.8	289.3
Construction	15.7	15.2	13.7	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.7
Transportation/Public Utilities	20.7	20.6	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.2	20.1
Trade	117.5	119.0	115.4	112.9	113.1	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.3
Wholesale	47.7	48.0	47.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	45.7	45.2	45.4	45.1	44.9	45.0	44.7
Retail	69.8	71.0	67.6	66.4	66.8	66.1	66.0	66.2	65.8	65.0	65.9	66.6	67.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.3
Services	78.6	79.0	77.6	77.4	79.2	80.2	80.9	81.3	81.0	80.8	79.6	81.3	81.2
Government	42.6	42.5	41.4	42.3	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.4	39.5	38.4	39.1	41.4	42.7
NEWARK (Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties)													
Total Nonfarm	951.7	951.2	934.8	931.7	932.5	934.8	937.2	945.2	938.6	939.0	935.6	941.2	942.0
Manufacturing	244.2	241.3	239.5	237.1	235.8	233.3	232.9	233.8	226.6	229.9	229.0	229.5	227.9
Durable Goods	126.8	124.4	125.3	123.2	122.8	121.0	120.5	120.5	113.9	116.7	116.2	115.9	115.7
Primary Metals	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5
Fabricated Metals	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.1	23.0	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	26.1	25.9	25.9	25.4	25.5	25.0	24.8	24.9	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.9	24.1
Electrical Machinery	30.2	29.1	30.0	29.3	29.4	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.0	27.9	28.2	28.2	28.0
Transportation Equipment	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	3.4	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9
Instruments	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1
Other	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4
Nondurable Goods	117.4	116.9	114.2	113.9	113.0	112.3	112.4	113.3	112.7	113.2	112.8	113.6	112.2
Food	11.1	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.3
Textiles	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Apparel	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.6
Paper	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Printing/Publishing	16.8	16.8	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.3
Chemicals	55.6	55.6	54.8	54.3	53.6	53.4	53.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.3	53.7	53.1
Petroleum	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Rubber	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2
Leather	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nonmanufacturing	707.6	709.9	695.3	694.6	696.7	701.5	704.3	711.4	712.0	709.1	706.6	711.7	714.1
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Construction	32.3	31.8	29.5	27.8	29.4	31.2	32.2	32.6	33.5	33.5	33.1	33.0	32.6
Transportation/Public Utilities	75.2	75.6	74.5	74.1	74.4	74.9	73.2	75.7	75.0	74.6	74.8	74.9	75.0
Trade	183.6	186.5	181.0	179.3	179.1	178.7	180.9	181.3	178.7	177.8	179.6	181.4	182.2
Wholesale	60.7	61.1	61.9	61.6	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.0	61.9	61.8	62.4	61.4	60.5
Retail	122.8	125.5	119.1	117.7	117.4	117.2	119.2	119.3	116.8	116.0	117.2	120.0	121.7
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	65.7	66.1	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.5	66.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.6	66.9	67.3
Services	204.1	203.4	200.2	201.1	202.1	204.9	205.6	208.3	209.2	209.1	207.6	208.3	208.3
Government	145.8	145.4	143.3	145.7	145.1	145.4	145.6	145.8	147.9	146.4	144.1	146.4	147.9
PERTH AMBOY-NEW BRUNSWICK-SAYREVILLE (Middlesex County)													
Total Nonfarm	294.0	293.4	285.6	286.6	288.1	286.5	286.6	288.2	287.2	287.0	285.1	287.0	288.4
Manufacturing	88.1	87.8	86.4	87.3	87.0	85.5	85.3	85.3	83.6	83.4	83.0	82.0	80.9
Durable Goods	39.0	38.3	38.1	39.6	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.8	36.4	36.1	35.4	35.3	34.2
Stone/Clay/Glass	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Primary Metals	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
Fabricated Metals	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2
Electrical Machinery	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Instruments	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4
Other	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.1
Nondurable Goods	49.1	49.5	48.3	47.7	47.4	46.6	46.9	47.5	47.2	47.3	47.6	46.7	46.7
Apparel	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Paper	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7
Chemicals	21.6	21.7	20.8	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.9	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.6	19.8	19.6
Rubber	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Other	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.9	11.0
Nonmanufacturing	205.9	205.6	199.2	199.3	201.1	201.0	201.3	202.9	203.6	203.6	202.1	205.0	207.5
Construction	11.7	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4
Transportation/Public Utilities	24.1	24.0	23.4	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.5
Trade	68.8	69.6	66.8	66.5	66.4	66.1	66.8	66.4	65.7	66.2	67.2	67.9	69.0
Wholesale	23.6	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.0	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.7	22.3	22.4	22.5
Retail	45.2	46.2	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.7	43.6	43.3	43.5	44.9	45.5	46.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.5
Services	43.4	43.3	43.3	43.6	44.4	44.8	45.0	45.2	46.5	46.6	45.9	45.8	46.0
Government	46.2	46.2	43.6	43.9	44.5	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.4	43.8	41.6	43.8	45.1

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

AREA (County)	1981 Nov	Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
JERSEY CITY (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	226.7	224.6	220.6	221.3	222.0	221.3	220.7	221.7	219.7	220.6	217.9	219.1	217.7
Manufacturing	68.2	66.4	64.4	64.8	64.3	63.9	64.3	64.3	61.6	62.0	61.6	61.6	60.4
Durable Goods	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.5	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.3
Primary Metals	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Fabricated Metals	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Electrical Machinery	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1
Transportation Equipment	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1
Other	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5
Nondurable Goods	45.6	43.8	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.8	43.5	41.2	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.1
Food	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9
Textiles	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel	19.6	18.5	17.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.5	19.0	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.6
Paper	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Printing/Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2
Chemicals	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
Leather	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Other	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	158.4	158.2	156.2	156.5	157.7	157.4	156.4	157.4	158.1	158.6	156.3	157.5	157.3
Construction	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
Transportation/Public Utilities	25.3	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.4	23.1	24.0	23.6	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.2
Trade	46.0	46.0	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.1	45.5	45.8	45.6
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6
Services	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	31.7	32.0	32.7	32.9	32.8
Government	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.3	43.8	43.9	39.6	40.1	40.3
TRENTON (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	162.6	163.2	160.2	159.5	159.9	159.2	158.7	159.2	157.1	155.4	156.9	158.0	157.9
Manufacturing	33.2	32.7	32.0	31.0	31.1	30.5	29.7	29.6	29.3	28.9	29.0	28.3	27.8
Durable Goods	20.1	19.7	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.0	17.2	16.9	16.6
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4
Electrical Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1
Other	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.2
Food	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Apparel	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Printing/Publishing	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
Chemicals	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Rubber	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	129.4	130.5	128.2	128.5	128.8	128.7	129.0	129.6	127.8	126.5	127.9	129.7	130.1
Construction	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Transportation/Public Utilities	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Trade	24.8	25.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.0	23.5	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.5
Wholesale	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Retail	19.6	20.2	19.0	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.3	18.7	19.0	19.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6
Services	41.8	42.5	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.5	40.5	40.1	40.5	41.9	41.9
Government	45.3	45.2	45.2	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.4	46.1	46.1	46.2
CAMDEN (Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)													
Total Nonfarm	346.8	346.7	340.8	338.9	339.7	340.8	342.0	346.8	344.0	344.1	343.7	344.2	345.4
Manufacturing	70.9	70.0	69.2	68.7	68.1	67.1	67.3	67.1	65.3	66.2	66.0	65.8	65.0
Durable Goods	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.1	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.5
Primary Metal	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Fabricated Metals	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.8
Electrical Machinery	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1
Other	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.7
Nondurable Goods	31.0	30.3	29.7	29.4	28.8	28.3	28.2	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.5
Food	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
Textiles	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	[illegible]
Paper	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Printing/Publishing	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
Chemicals	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Petroleum	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Other	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Nonmanufacturing	276.0	276.7	271.6	270.2	271.6	273.7	274.7	279.7	278.7	277.9	277.7	278.4	280.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	14.1	13.5	11.9	22.1	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.2
Transportation/Public Utilities	15.6	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1
Trade	90.6	91.6	88.8	87.6	87.3	88.1	88.7	89.6	89.1	89.0	89.7	90.0	90.7
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.6
Services	71.8	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.9	73.5	74.0	75.1	76.0	75.6	75.0	74.5	75.1
Government	66.6	66.8	66.5	66.8	67.3	67.4	67.4	68.2	66.7	66.4	66.3	67.2	67.6

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Nov 1982	Oct 1982	Nov 1981	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,675	3,636	3,576	39.0	99.0
Total Employment	3,330	3,336	3,325	- 6.0	5.0
Total Unemployment	345	300	252	45.0	93.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	365	332	266	33.0	99.0
Unemployment Rate	9.4	8.3	7.0	1.1	2.4
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	9.9	9.1	7.5	0.8	2.4

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Nov 1982	Oct 1982	Nov 1981	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Regular State UI Program	129,472	120,494	115,464	+ 8,978	+14,008
Federal Employees' Program	934	824	1,125	+ 110	- 191
Veterans' Program	296	331	689	- 35	- 393
Extended Benefits[1]	185	210	31	- 25	+ 154
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	55,312	48,779	--	+ 6,533	+55,312
TOTAL	186,199	170,638	117,309	+15,561	+68,890

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. . Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981 and "triggered on" again in February 1982 and "triggered off" again in May 1982. This may distort comparisons between months and years.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Nov 1982	Oct 1982	Nov 1981	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	129.5	120.5	115.5	+9.0	+14.0
Male	72.9	69.3	61.6	+3.6	+11.3
Female	56.6	51.2	53.8	+5.4	+ 2.8
White, not Hispanic	88.6	82.6	77.0	+6.0	+11.6
Black, not Hispanic	25.3	24.7	25.8	+0.6	- 0.5
Hispanic	14.6	12.5	11.6	+2.1	+ 3.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1	--
INA	0.6	0.3	0.7	+0.3	- 0.1
MANUFACTURING	49.1	50.6	38.7	-1.5	+10.4
Durable Goods	25.0	27.1	18.8	-2.1	+ 6.2
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	4.9	5.0	2.9	-0.1	+ 2.0
Machinery except electrical	4.8	5.7	2.4	-0.9	+ 2.4
Electrical machinery	4.5	4.4	4.1	+0.1	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	24.1	23.5	19.9	+0.6	+ 4.2
Food & kindred products	2.2	2.4	2.2	-0.2	--
Textile mill products	1.4	1.5	1.7	-0.1	- 0.3
Apparel & other textile products	8.2	8.0	6.3	+0.2	- 1.9
Printing & publishing	2.4	2.4	1.6	--	- 0.8
Chemicals & allied products	4.0	3.8	3.0	+0.2	+ 1.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.8	2.6	2.5	+0.2	+ 0.3
NONMANUFACTURING	77.2	67.4	73.8	+9.8	+ 3.4
Contract construction	8.8	8.2	7.0	+0.6	+ 1.8
Transportation & public utilities	6.1	5.4	5.7	+0.7	+ 0.4
Wholesale & retail trade	25.5	23.4	23.3	+2.1	+ 2.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	4.2	3.6	4.4	+0.6	- 0.2
Services	26.4	22.1	24.3	+4.3	+ 2.1
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	28.6	26.0	30.1	+2.6	- 1.5
25 through 34	40.0	37.1	36.1	+2.9	+ 3.9
35 through 44	24.0	22.6	17.2	+1.4	+ 6.8
45 through 54	17.5	17.7	15.3	-0.2	+ 2.2
55 through 64	16.1	14.7	13.2	+1.4	+ 2.9
65 & over	3.3	2.4	3.6	+0.9	- 0.3
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	13.5	13.1	14.5	+0.4	- 1.0
3 to 4 weeks	16.6	17.0	13.4	-0.4	+ 3.2
5 through 14 weeks	61.1	53.7	57.9	+7.4	+ 3.2
15 weeks & over	38.2	36.8	29.7	+1.4	+ 8.5

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Oct [1] 1982	Sep [2] 1982	Year to Date[3]		
			1982	1981	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,829	1,880	14,885	16,214	- 8.2
Private Units	2,753	1,880	14,682	15,692	- 6.4
Single family	1,265	1,180	8,808	9,709	- 9.3
Two-family	110	82	562	1,098	-48.8
Three-or-four family	15	61	221	301	-26.6
Five or more family	1,363	557	5,091	4,584	+11.1
Public Units	76	0	203	522	-61.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$139,588	$120,431	$914,335	$1,023,037	-10.6
New Buildings	$110,009	$ 93,090	$688,022	$ 763,955	- 9.9
Additions and Alterations	$ 29,579	$ 27,341	$226,313	$ 259,082	-12.6

[1] Based on reports received from 434 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 432 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1981
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	296.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,058.0	780.8	2,277.2	2.4	111.2	193.4	680.4	158.1	602.8	528.8
1981	3,085.9	771.0	2,314.9	2.4	109.2	192.5	690.1	161.4	635.2	524.2

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.6
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.9	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.0	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	91.9	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.6	6.0	9.5	31.3	25.5	59.0	72.6	90.3	17.5	37.9	25.1

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.2	0.3	19.0	56.4	31.2	57.5	129.0	11.9	37.0	5.9

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 223 Based on data available through February 4, 1983

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New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's deepest recession since the 1930s moved into its 17th month in December, with industrial and nonresidential construction activity slipping further and civilian unemployment climbing to 10.8%, before dropping back to 10.4% in January. There were increased signs, however, that recovery is near at hand. Interest rates continued to decline; inflation receded to its most moderate pace in more than a decade; and the U.S. Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators continued an advance that began last spring. Homebuilding and consumer spending have already shown signs of perking up and are expected to lead a moderate economic expansion during the year ahead.

Industrial production edged down by just 0.1% in December, bringing its total drop since prerecession July 1981 to 12.5%. Output of business equipment continued a decline that is likely to persist as capital spending is trimmed further during the first half of 1983. Auto assemblies advanced 13%, however, and the Federal Reserve Board projected another increase for January. Production of other consumer goods was off fractionally, but is also expected to register gains during the months ahead. Increased orders for consumer goods, defense products, and building materials should mean a rising industrial production index throughout 1983 despite the continued slump of business investment in new plants and equipment.

Housing starts dipped in December to a 1,222,000 annual rate, but this followed a big increase in November and does not represent a reversal of the cyclical rebound that has been underway since last winter. The improvement, which is expected to continue in 1983, reflects improved mortgage market conditions and the unleashing of a demand for housing that had been held back by extraordinarily high interest rates. Despite their cyclical upturn, starts totaled only 1,060,600 during the full year of 1982, down 2.2% from 1981 and the fewest since 1946. Declines were the steepest in the West (14%) and in the North Central States (10%), where unemployment has been particularly severe. Starts were off 1.7% in the Northeast and up 5.5% in the South.

Consumer spending was sluggish in December, with auto sales down and general merchandise activity up only slightly more than seasonally. Auto sales had increased sharply a month earlier, however, and there has also been some recent improvement in the demand for other consumer durables such as furniture. Most forecasters see continued gains of auto and consumer durable goods sales during the year ahead, though nothing of boom proportions as long as unemployment remains at the double-digit level projected for most of 1983.

Reduced mortgage interest rates and lower prices for food and clothing caused a rare 0.3% decline of the consumer price index in December, bringing the total increase for 1982 to just 3.9%, compared with 8.9% in 1981; 12.4% in 1980; and 13.3% in 1979. Consumer prices have not increased that moderately since 1972. The biggest contributors to reduced inflation in 1982 were the recession, the reversal of spiraling interest rates, and a stabilization of energy prices, which had climbed steeply a year earlier. Thanks to the very substantial slack in the economy, cyclically rising labor productivity and an anticipated softness of energy prices, inflation is expected to remain moderate in 1983, with projections generally falling into the 5% to 6% range.

THE STATE

New Jersey's industrial sector showed continued weakness during the closing months of 1982, consistent with national trends. However, there were recovery signals in other sectors that suggest an improved economic performance for the state during the year ahead, with homebuilding, consumer spending and casino expansion leading the way.

Among the "plus" signs in December was a sharp increase of new business incorporations, an upturn of new car registrations and a strong pace of both construction contract awards and residential building permits. Also, initial claims for unemployment insurance fell short of seasonal expectations in November, December and the early weeks of 1983, reflecting a reduced layoff rate that normally is an early sign of improved labor market conditions.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey advanced by 2,100 from November to December to an estimated 3,056,200, after seasonal adjustment. All of the gain was in the public sector, where greater than seasonal hiring by local school systems more than offset continued retrenchment by state government agencies. Employment was essentially unchanged in the private sector, with small increases in construction and services canceled by a decline of 2,800 jobs in manufacturing. The factory cutbacks were concentrated mainly in industrial

NOTE: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of February 4, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

machinery, electrical equipment, fabricated metal products and primary metals.

Though New Jersey's job losses during this recession have been severe, they have not been as bad as in many other parts of the country. Nationally, nonfarm wage and salary employment has declined by 3.2% since July 1981, when it was at its pre-recession high. In New Jersey, employment rose during the early months of the recession and did not peak until October 1981. Since then, nonfarm jobs in the state have declined by 42,800, or 1.4%, with a loss of 64,500 factory jobs partially offset by continued hiring in finance, health care, education, casino hotels and other service-producing industries.

The total impact of the recession on New Jersey's manufacturing sector has been somewhat greater than indicated above since factory layoffs actually began before total employment reached its October 1981 peak. Since July 1981, the state has lost 70,500 jobs in this sector. This represents a decline of 9.1% compared with an 11.1% loss nationally over the same period.

Evidence of a near-term upturn of industrial jobholding is not yet at hand. Hopes were raised somewhat when the average factory workweek lengthened from 40.0 hours in September to 40.2 hours in October and November, but these have been temporarily dashed by a sharp reduction to just 39.8 hours in December. Since employers typically return to their normal workweek and add overtime hours before hiring additional workers, employment does not usually begin to expand until the average workweek has risen for several months. It would appear, therefore, that factory employment is unlikely to turn back up at least until the spring.

With business concerns across the nation cutting back on their capital spending because of financial difficulties and a very substantial degree of excess capacity, New Jersey is not likely to get much of a boost out of industrial and most types of commercial construction activity during 1983. Construction contracts for these kinds of building projects have been declining since late 1981. On the other hand, considerable casino-related construction is projected for Atlantic City and there is a fairly substantial recovery developing in the residential construction area, for which construction contracts and building permits have been on rising trends since early in 1982. Construction contracts have also been strong for nonbuilding projects, such as utilities and public works. The net result of these diverse influences is likely to be a slightly rising level of aggregate construction activity and employment during the year ahead.

Based on construction contract awards statistics compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation, New Jersey's construction outlook continues to be somewhat better than that for the nation as a whole, thanks in part to the unique contribution of casino development in Atlantic City. The total dollar volume of contracts awarded during 1982 totaled $3.7 billion in New Jersey, an increase of 3.3% over 1981. Nationally, the increase was only 0.7%. Residential awards were up 5.1% in New Jersey and down 3.5% nationally, while nonresidential building awards were down 0.6% in the state and 1.5% in the nation. Heavy engineering (nonbuilding) contracts registered significant gains both nationally (+12.4%) and in New Jersey (+9.6%).

Retail sales in New Jersey declined somewhat in both October and November (the latest month for which data are available), following a big increase in September. Despite their slippage during the fall, November's inflation-adjusted sales were up 7.5% from December 1981's cyclical low point, after allowing for normal seasonal variations. This comparison with their cyclical low point, of course, obscures the fact that retail sales for the full year of 1982 will turn out to be only slightly better than for the full year of 1981. During the first eleven months of 1982, inflation-adjusted sales were up just 1.5% from the same period a year earlier. Before adjusting for inflation, they were up 4.7% in New Jersey and 2.7% nationally.

The weakest area of consumer demand during 1982 was for new cars, for which sales in New Jersey were the worst since 1975. The number of new cars registered by the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles recorded an encouraging increase in December, but this followed a very sluggish pace throughout the year. Altogether, approximately 305,600 new car registrations were issued during 1982, down 7% from 1981 and off 32% from 1977, the last really good year for auto sales. New car spending is expected to show some recovery nationally in 1983 and this improvement should be shared by dealers in New Jersey.

Unemployment insurance (UI) claims have risen substantially less in New Jersey than nationally during the current recession. Claims under the regular State UI program increased 10% in New Jersey from calendar year 1981 to calendar year 1982, while jumping 34% nationally. Until this winter, New Jersey's comparatively modest claims increase enabled the State's fragile UI Trust Fund to weather the recession without federal borrowing. Borrowing will be necessary in March and April, however, since the trust fund balance was insufficient at the start of the winter to meet seasonal cash flow requirements.

New Jersey's better-than-national economic performance during the current recession--as reflected in comparative trends of employment, UI claims, construction activity and retail sales--has dropped the state's jobless rate well below that for the nation. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), New Jersey's unemployment rate averaged 9.0% for the full year, compared with a nationwide average of 9.7%. The differential widened as the year progressed, reaching 1.6 percentage points in December when BLS estimates put the state's rate at 9.2% and the nation's at 10.8%.

As this was being written, BLS announced that New Jersey's jobless rate dropped sharply to just 8.3% in January 1983, when civilian unemployment dipped to 10.4% nationally. Though some improvement in January is indicated by unemployment insurance claims data, a one-month drop of this magnitude appears to be exaggerated because of sampling and/or seasonal adjustment errors that typically make the BLS estimates highly erratic from month to month. New Jersey Department of Labor analysts believe that the true New Jersey unemployment rate in January was still in the neighborhood of 9%, give or take a few tenths of a percentage point.[1]

Rising consumer demand in 1983 is expected to join the homebuilding recovery in leading the national economy out of the recession. This should generate increased orders for manufacturers of consumer goods and construction supplies that ultimately will translate into a cyclical expansion of industrial job opportunities. Except for casino-related projects, depressed business investment in new plant and equipment will probably remain a drag on the economy until 1984, when increased profits, reduced idle capacity and improved business expectations should stimulate an upturn. The net effect of all this, plus the normal underlying expansion of service activities, should be a modest improvement in New Jersey's employment situation during 1983, followed by better gains in 1984.

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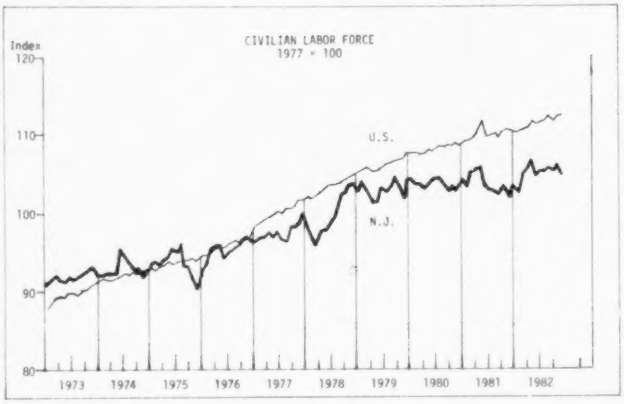
[1] The New Jersey Department of Labor's independent estimating method yielded an unemployment rate estimate of 8.2% in January, almost identical to the BLS estimate of 8.3%. The Department's analysts believe, however, that their own method has been underestimating unemployment during the past year. Their own series is currently being revised upwards.

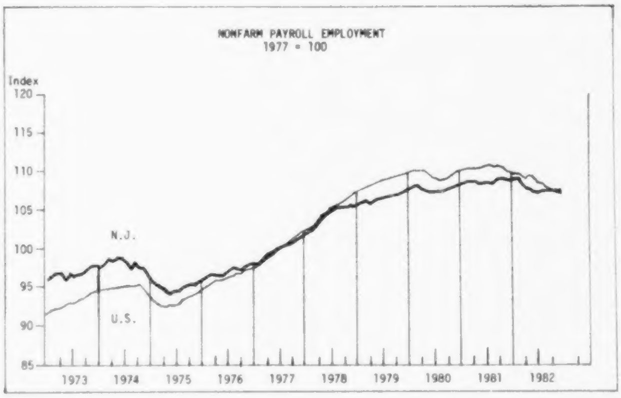
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

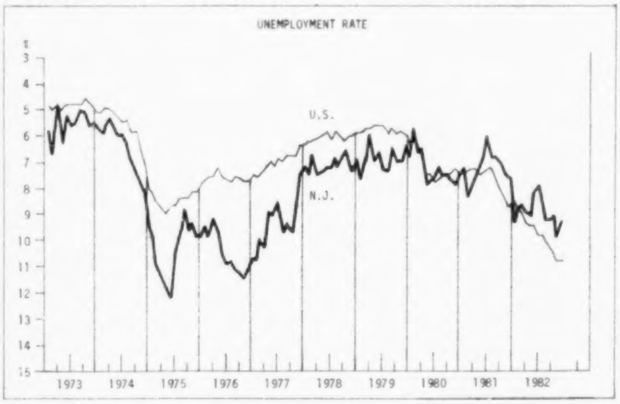
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8083	$ 8099	$ 7583	Sep	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.1	+ 6.8
$ 3203	$ 3240	$ 2953	Nov	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 4.7	+ 2.7
2339	1823	1892	Dec	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	- 6.9	INA
45	55	32	Dec'81	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+26.0	+44.5
79.3	93.2	41.5	Nov	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	- 6.8	- 5.2
$ 308.5	$ 326.3	$ 298.2	Dec	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
$ 128.8	$ 157.4	$ 106.8	Dec	Residential*	S-18	+ 5.1	- 3.5
$ 133.1	$ 143.4	$ 123.2	Dec	Nonresidential*	S-18	- 0.6	- 1.5
$ 46.6	$ 25.6	$ 68.2	Dec	Nonbuilding*		+ 9.6	+12.4
3056.2	3054.1	3091.9	Dec	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.7	- 1.6
705.9	708.5	760.7	Dec	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 5.7	- 6.6
2350.3	2345.6	2331.2	Dec	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.0	- 0.2
338	365	270	Dec	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+25.5	+29.1
9.3	9.9	7.7	Dec	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
137.5	138.2	138.1	Dec	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+10.1	+34.4
4.7	4.7	4.7	Dec	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
39.8	40.2	40.4	Dec	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 1.2	- 2.2
$ 8.92	$ 8.81	$ 8.28	Dec	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.3	+ 6.4
$361.26	$357.69	$340.36	Dec	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.0	+ 4.1

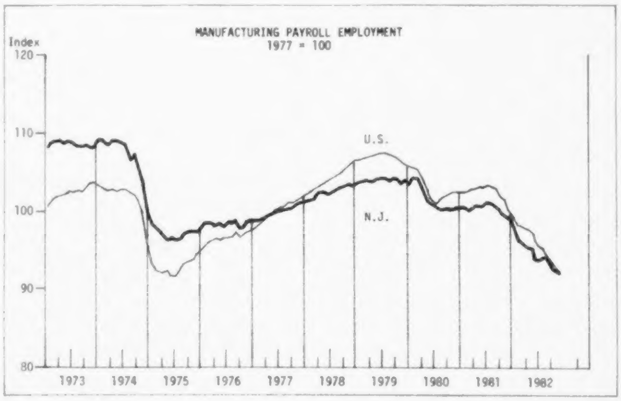
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

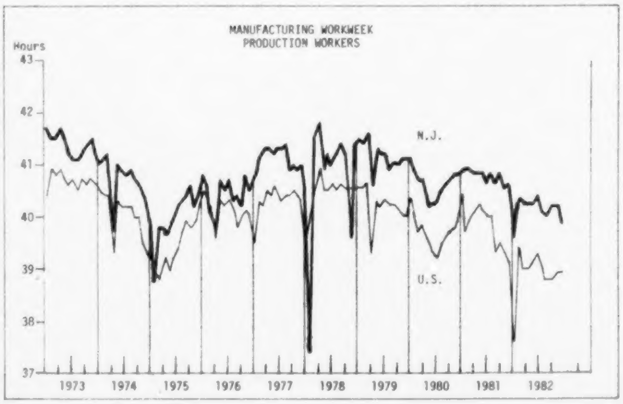
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

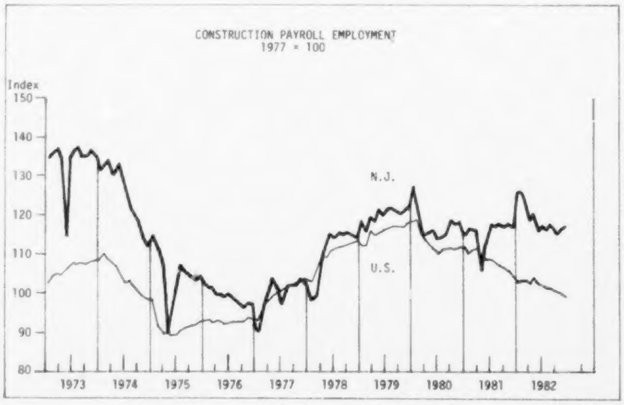




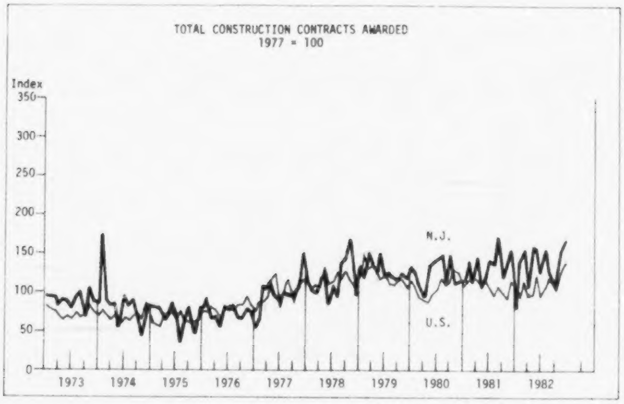








All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.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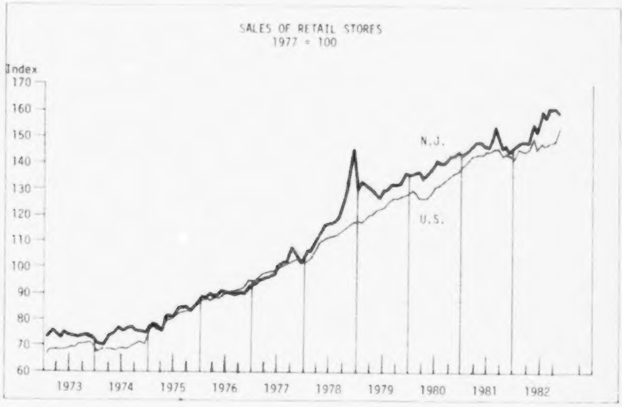
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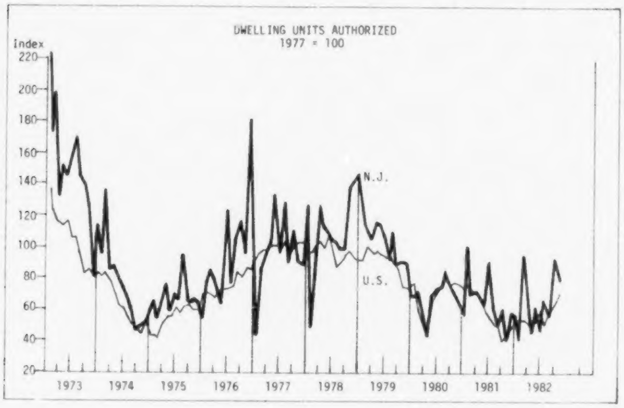
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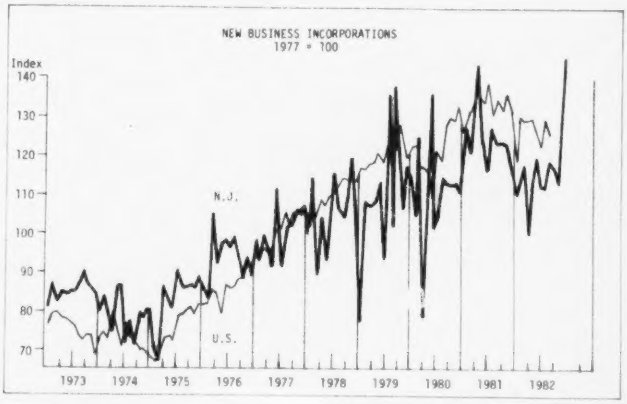
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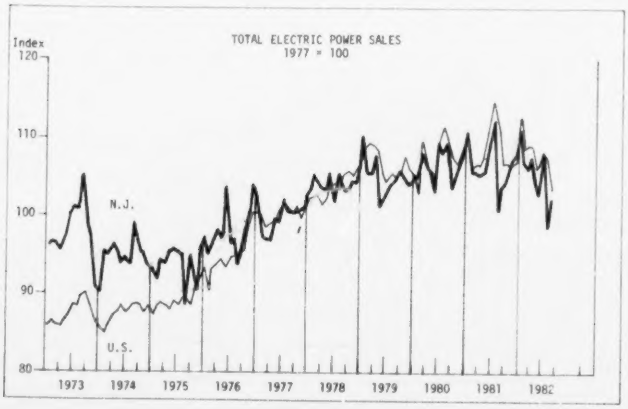
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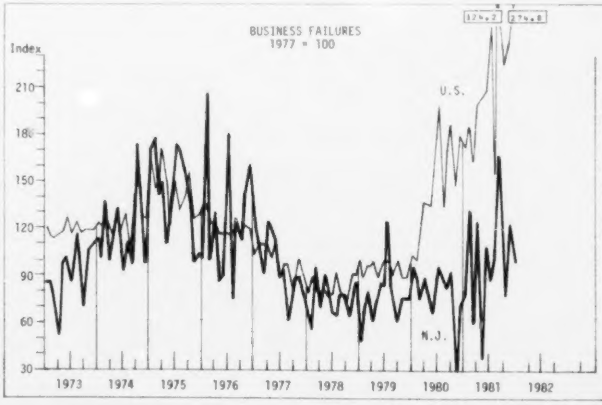
BUSINESS FAILURES
1977 = 100

Women in the Labor Force

Connie O. Hughes
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INTRODUCTION

Tabulations from the 1980 census sample questions have been released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This article presents highlights of some of these data for New Jersey, i.e., labor force participation of women. Additionally, census definitions and concepts as well as the availability of data are provided.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

The increase in female labor force participation was one of the major factors, along with the aging of the baby boom generation, contributing to the 17 percent 1970 to 1980 increase in the number of persons in New Jersey's labor force. (Simultaneously, the state's population grew by slightly less than 3 percent.) In fact, of the total 526,000 decade change in the size of the labor force, 387,000 or 73 percent were females.

According to the 1980 census, 51 percent of the women 16 years old and over were in the labor force in New Jersey. This compares to 43 percent in 1970. The percentage increase in the number of women in the labor force was almost three times the increase in the number of women 16 years old and over. And, the number of women not in the labor force in 1980 (1,527,000) declined from the 1970 level (1,480,000).

Of course, the data in Table 1 do not show the full picture. Missing are the types of jobs at which women are working and in which industries. Are more women working full-time? Has the majority of growth occurred for single or married women? What are their familial characteristics? Unfortunately, these questions cannot be answered yet from the 1980 census. Most of this type of information will not be available until sometime later in 1983.

One phenomenon that can be verified, however, is the increase of mothers in the labor force during the 1970s.

WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE BY PRESENCE OF CHILDREN

Then number of women in the labor force with at least one "own child" under the age of 18 years was 382,000 in 1970. By 1980, there were 516,000 mothers in the labor force. The percentage increase was about the same as that of all women in the labor force.

During the 1970s, the number of women with at least one child under the age of 6 years[1] actually declined. However, in 1980, there were almost 41,000 more such women in the labor force than in 1970. This is a particularly important statistic for those in the social services field

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[1] The category "with own children under 6 years" includes women with at least one child under 6 years of age, who may or may not also have one or more children 6 to 17 years of age.

TABLE 1
WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE
NEW JERSEY

	1970	1980	1970-1980 Change	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL, 16 years old and over*	2,656,488	2,996,280	339,792	12.8
Labor Force	1,129,631	1,516,472	386,841	34.2
Percent of Total	42.5	50.6	--	--
Armed Forces	1,027	2,830	1,803	175.6
Civilian Labor Force	1,128,604	1,513,642	385,038	34.1
Employed	1,071,919	1,402,194	330,275	30.8
Unemployed	56,685	111,448	54,763	96.6
Percent of Civilian Labor Force*	5.0	7.4	--	--
Not in Labor Force	1,526,857	1,479,808	-47,049	- 3.1

NOTES: *Based on sample data, may not match tabulation from 100% data.
**Not the official unemployment rate as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor.

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.

for it is an indicator of the increased need for child care, i.e., day care centers, babysitters, etc. It may also be important for employers. Some companies provide on-site day care facilities, while others arrange for flexible hours.

Women with only school age children, i.e., ages 6 to 17, participated in the labor force in New Jersey to a much greater extent in 1980 (62 percent) than in 1970 (50 percent). The growth of the number of these women in the labor force was more than twice the growth of the number of all women with only school age children.

Interestingly, it was the women with no children under 18 years of age whose labor force participation grew the least. Their participation rate was 46 percent in 1970 and 50 percent in 1980. However, in terms of numbers, they still represent the largest group of women in the labor force.

The reasons for the increase in female labor force participation are complex and probably interrelated. Whether it is due to the woman's liberation movement, delayed childbearing, and/or the state of the economy is beyond the scope of this article. The "why" cannot be determined from the 1980 census data, just the "what."

DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS, LIMITATIONS

Labor Force Status. Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These items were asked on a sample basis. Data on labor force status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for labor force data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, however, the reference week for answering the 1980 census employment question was the last week in March, 1980.

Labor Force. Members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force.

Civilian Labor Force. Employed and unemployed civilians. Employed are those "at work" or "with a job but not at work," due to illness, vacation, industrial dispute, etc.

Comparability with data from other sources: Because employment data from the decennial census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, etc. There are several conceptual and definitional differences. Those interested in these differences should consult the 1980 *Census User's Guide* and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Handbook of Labor Market Information.*

Own Child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder or parent.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data presented in this article were secured from the 1980 census Summary Tape File 3 (STF3). All of these data have been tabulated for the state, counties, municipalities, and census tracts. The New Jersey State Data Center has distributed the data to its network members. The 21 county planning boards have hard copies of these data for their own counties and jurisdictions. The State and Newark Public Libraries have all of the data in hard copy. New Jersey state agencies have the data for the state and counties, and some also have the municipal data. (Note: When requesting the data from these agencies, refer to STF3 profile 4.) Also, Princeton and Rutgers University Computer Centers have copies of the computer file.

TABLE 2
WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE
BY PRESENCE OF CHILDREN
NEW JERSEY

	1970	1980	1970-1980 Change	
			Number	Percent
TOTAL, 16 years old and over*	2,656,488	2,996,280	339,792	12.8
With own children under 6 yrs.**	477,238	397,330	-79,908	-16.7
In labor force	114,798	155,381	40,583	35.4
Percent in labor force	24.1	39.1	--	--
With children 6 to 17 years only	537,337	579,555	42,218	7.9
In labor force	267,442	360,544	93,102	34.8
Percent in labor force	49.8	62.2	--	--
No own children under 18 years	1,641,913	2,019,395	377,482	23.0
In labor force	747,391	1,000,547	253,156	33.9
Percent in labor force	45.5	49.5	--	--

NOTES: *Based on sample data, may not match tabulation from 100% data.
**Includes women with own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years.

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.

Workers' Compensation Awards in 1981

Data have recently become available which identify the costs of certain occupational injuries and illnesses adjudicated by the New Jersey Workers' Compensation court system. Beginning in January 1981, the Supplementary Data System (SDS), a State-Federal research program detailing the events of work-related injuries and occupational illnesses, was modified to include information on formal cases adjudicated by the Division of Workers' Compensation. In addition to detailing the events of each case, characteristics of the affected workers and indemnity compensation awarded are included in the SDS data base.

The additional data now being produced from Workers' Compensation cases with formal awards (those adjudicated by a judge of compensation) include the following: wage loss benefits (i.e., temporary: mandatory payments to employees unable to work during their healing period); dollars awarded for a permanent disability; and information on the extent of disability by type of cases (fatalities, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, and temporary disability).

During 1981, a total of over $109 million in indemnity compensation was awarded for the nearly 26,000 cases adjudicated. The largest share of the monetary awards--40.3%, or over $44,000,000--were made against manufacturing industries, where injury and illness rates tend to exceed the average for the economy as a whole; manufacturing employment represents only one quarter of statewide nonfarm employment. Manufacturing awards were nearly equally distributed between employees of the durable and nondurable sectors.

Of all the manufacturing industries, the largest number of cases and dollar awards involved employees of the chemical industry. Over 1,500 chemicals industry employees were awarded over $6.2 million in workers' compensation for an average payment of $3,952. This is not unexpected since chemicals, with 129,000 employees in 1981, is by far the largest manufacturing industry in the state.

Contract construction with about 3.5% of total employment in New Jersey in 1981 experienced a disproportionately large share of awards. Employees in contract construction were awarded $10,665,915, or 9.7%, of all awards

Table 1
New Jersey Workers' Compensation Cases Adjudicated in 1981
Indemnity Compensation by Occupation for All Workers

Occupation	Total Cases	Percent of Total	Indemnity Compensation	Percent of Total	Average Dollars per Case
TOTAL	25,749	100.0%	$109,404,663	100.0%	$4,249
Professional, Technical, & Kindred Workers	974	3.8	4,752,818	4.3	4,880
Managers & Administrators[1]	641	2.5	4,428,480	4.0	6,909
Salesworkers	373	1.4	1,962,430	1.8	5,261
Clerical & Kindred Workers	1,336	5.2	5,357,292	4.9	4,010
Craftsmen & Kindred Workers	4,975	19.3	25,384,684	23.2	5,102
Operatives, exc. Transport	7,668	29.8	27,458,090	25.1	3,581
Transport Equipment Operatives	2,529	9.8	12,135,245	11.1	4,798
Laborers[2]	3,322	12.9	13,826,015	12.6	4,162
Service Workers[3]	3,864	15.0	13,668,108	12.5	3,537
Nonclassifiable	67	0.3	431,501	0.4	6,440

[1] Includes farmers and farm managers.
[2] Includes farm laborers and foremen.
[3] Includes private household workers.

during the year.

The average compensation awarded for all cases in 1981 was $4,249. Construction employees received the largest average payments ($6,523 per case). Employees from the government and manufacturing sectors received payments that were less than the overall average ($3,484 and $3,833, respectively).

Five occupational groups received a total of 84.5% of the indemnity compensation awarded. The largest share, amounting to more than one fourth of the total monies awarded, was paid to *Operatives, except Transport*, who received over $27 million. *Craftsmen* were second with over $25 million awarded, followed by *Laborers and Service Workers* (over $13 million to each group). *Transport Equipment Operatives* were awarded $12 million in Workers' Compensation benefits.

Managers and Administrators received more dollars per case than any other occupational group ($6,909) followed by sales workers ($5,261). With average payments of $3,537, *Service Workers* received the least compensation per case.

Additional information is available from the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research by calling 609-292-8999.

Table 2
New Jersey Worker's Compensation Cases Adjudicated in 1981
Indemnity Compensation by Industry for All Workers

Industry	Total Cases[2]	Percent of Total	Indemnity Compensation	Percent of Total	Average Compensation per case
ALL INDUSTRIES[1]	25,749	100.0%	$109,404,663	100.0%	$4,249
Construction	1,635	6.3	10,665,915	9.7	6,523
General Building Contractors	355	1.4	1,989,744	1.8	5,605
Heavy Construction Contractors	306	1.2	1,979,801	1.8	6,470
Special Trade Contractors	974	3.8	6,696,370	6.1	6,875
Manufacturing	11,345	44.1	44,050,338	40.3	3,883
Durable Goods	6,201	24.1	22,722,315	20.8	3,664
Lumber & Wood Products	98	0.4	502,318	0.5	5,126
Furniture & Fixtures	174	0.7	455,507	0.4	2,618
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	603	2.3	3,150,603	2.9	5,225
Primary Metal Industries	745	2.9	3,494,024	3.2	4,690
Fabricated Metal Products	1,098	4.3	3,892,198	3.6	3,545
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	1,178	4.6	4,444,969	4.1	3,773
Electric & Electronic Equipment	1,037	4.0	3,084,335	2.8	2,974
Transportation Equipment	803	3.1	2,105,480	1.9	2,622
Instruments & Related Products	203	0.8	915,497	0.8	4,510
Misc. Manufacturing	262	1.0	677,384	0.6	2,585
Non-Durable Goods	5,144	20.0	21,328,023	19.5	4,146
Food & Kindred Products	927	3.6	3,830,374	3.5	4,132
Textile Mill Products	326	1.3	1,867,710	1.7	5,729
Apparel & Other Textile Products	316	1.2	1,239,869	1.1	3,924
Paper & Allied Products	727	2.8	3,002,257	2.7	4,130
Printing & Publishing	250	1.0	1,144,691	1.0	4,579
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,573	6.1	6,217,085	5.7	3,952
Petroleum & Coal Products	99	0.4	475,184	0.4	4,800
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	844	3.3	3,161,687	2.9	3,746
Leather & Leather Products	80	0.3	384,709	0.4	4,809
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,169	8.4	10,958,904	10.0	5,053
Wholesale Trade	1,397	5.4	6,355,481	5.8	4,549
Durable Goods	797	3.1	3,638,844	3.3	4,566
Non-Durable Goods	600	2.3	2,716,637	2.5	4,528
Retail Trade	2,042	7.9	9,314,274	8.5	4,561
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	315	1.2	1,476,860	1.3	4,688
Services	2,004	7.8	9,164,994	8.4	4,573
Public Sector[2]	4,518	17.5	15,741,154	14.4	3,484
State Government	968	3.8	3,038,506	2.8	3,139
Local Government	3,550	13.8	12,702,648	11.6	3,578
Not Available	189	0.7	852,484	0.8	4,510

[1] Excludes Federal Government; includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.
[2] Excludes Federal Government.

1980
CENSUS
REPORT

Going to Work: 1980

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INTRODUCTION

One type of information now available from the 1980 census is the number of workers by place of work. The data was tabulated from questions asked on only the long-forms: those sent to approximately one out of every six households.

This article briefly summarizes some of the findings for New Jersey based on 1980 census *workers by place of work and mean travel time to work* data. Following the analysis are census definitions and concepts and data availability.

GOING TO WORK: 1980

In both 1970 and 1980, over one-third of New Jersey's workers who reported their place of work, worked outside their county of residence. However, in 1980, an estimated 30 percent of these workers worked outside the state, while in 1970, about 34% of the state's workers who worked outside their resident county worked outside the state. In 1970, most out-of-state commuters worked in New York, followed by Pennsylvania and Delaware. Although these data for 1980 are still unavailable, it can be assumed that a similar pattern may have existed in 1980.

Thus, it appears that there was only a modest, if any, change in the overall commutation patterns of New Jersey's workers. Because these data were based on a sample[1] and therefore subject to sampling variability, such small changes may not be significant.

COUNTY COMMUTATION HIGHLIGHTS

Changes in commutation patterns within New Jersey may be attributed to several factors, e.g., a worker may change jobs from one location to another, but maintain his/her original place of residence; a worker may move from one area to another, but retain his/her job; or, a worker may change both his/her place of residence and job. In turn, some of these differences may be caused by increases or decreases in job availability.

Table 2 shows workers by place of work, 1970 and 1980 for the state and 21 counties. Keeping in mind that small changes may not be significant due to sampling errors, it can be seen that the percent of outcommuting of Sussex County's workers increased the most, from 43.4% in 1970 to 55.8% in 1980, and had the highest percentage of outcommuting in the state. Sussex County was the second fastest growing, in terms of population, in the state during the 1970s (49.8%), more likely due to residential preferences for a rural type environment than being close to one's job location. Not surprisingly, the mean travel time to work of Sussex County's workers was also the highest in the state (32.8 minutes). This same type of reasoning may also apply for Cape May, Hunterdon, and Warren--these counties all experienced fairly substantial population growth during the 1970s.

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[1] In 1970 the 15 percent sample; in 1980, the sample size was about 1 out of 6 households.

The changes in the 1970 and 1980 outcommutation for Bergen and Passaic counties may be somewhat interrelated. Both counties exhibited population declines--Bergen (-5.8 percent); Passaic (-2.9 percent)--but the number of covered jobs in Bergen County increased by 27 percent and in Passaic County increased by only 2 percent. Perhaps, persons who had been living in Bergen County and working in Passaic County in 1970, found employment in Bergen County during the 1970s; and/or persons living in Passaic County and working outside the county in 1970 obtained employment in Bergen County between 1970 and 1980. This assertion cannot be verified, however, until more detailed 1980 census data are available.

Atlantic County residents appeared somewhat less likely to commute out of the county for jobs in 1980 than 1970. This may, to some extent, have been a function of the beginning of casino development in the late 1970s, i.e., persons moved into Atlantic County upon securing a job at casinos or Atlantic County residents resigned positions outside the county to work at the casinos. It should be noted that in both 1970 and 1980 Atlantic County had among the lowest proportion of resident outcommuters in the state.

Generalizations about commutation and mean travel time to work are difficult. Common sense might prompt the assumption that the greater the proportion of a county's workers which commute out of the county for employment, the greater the mean travel time and vice versa. However, Gloucester and Somerset counties had the second and third highest percent of their workers outcommuting, but the mean travel time to work for both counties was below the state average of 24.9 minutes.

Until origin and destination data from the 1980 census are available, a full analysis of commutation cannot be undertaken. These data will be important not only to transportation planners. For example, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget will use these data to determine the construct of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, while others will utilize the data to delineate labor market areas.

DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS, LIMITATIONS

Place of work. The geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other establishment where the person worked most last week, accertained for persons at work last week, including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work. If a person worked at more than one location or more than one job, the exact address of the location (branch) or job where the respondent worked most last week was requested.

Limitations: It should be noted that place of work tabulations do not necessarily give the total number of persons who work in the specified areas, only those who also reside within the area summarized. Additionally, data on place of work are tabulated for persons who worked during the reference week; data on employed persons are tabulated for persons who worked during the reference week and were with a job but not at work (illness, industrial dispute, vacation, etc.). Hence, the number of workers in place of work tables will be less than the number of employed persons in the labor force tables.

Table 1

WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK
NEW JERSEY: 1970 AND 1980

	1970*		1980**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Workers***	2,617,433	100.0	2,944,153	100.0
Worked in New Jersey	2,303,229	88.0	2,624,014	89.1
Worked in County of Residence	1,688,932	64.5	1,861,128	63.2
Worked Outside of County of Residence	614,297	23.5	762,886	25.9
Worked Outside New Jersey	314,204	12.0	320,139	10.9
Worked in New York	207,599	7.9	NA	--
Worked in Pennsylvania	92,123	3.5	NA	--
Worked in Delaware	2,941	1.1	NA	--
Other	11,541	0.4	NA	--

NOTES: * Data are for workers 14 years of age and over.
** Data are for workers 16 years of age and over.
*** Total workers who reported their place of work; in 1970, 222,112 workers and in 1980, 280,010 workers did not report their place of work.
NA = Not Available.

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.

Historical Comparability: Place of work was asked first in 1960, when the inquiry was limited to the State, county, and city of work. In 1970, the question took on its current form, requesting the specific street address and ZIP code. A higher percentage of cases was successfully coded to tract and block of work in 1980 than in 1970, due to improvements in coding materials.

Travel Time to Work. The usual number of minutes spent in traveling from home to work (one way) during the reference week, ascertained for personal work last week and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. Travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

Limitations: Since travel time to work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with place of work and residence in 1975, the estimated number of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home as derived from travel time figures will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from a tabulation of means of transportation to work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of travel time to work with other items is necessarily based only on the half sample.

Historical Comparability: Travel time to work is a new item for 1980.

TRANSPORTATION-RELATED DATA AVAILABILITY

These transportation-related data (place of work, travel time to work) represent only some of this type of information available from the 1980 census STF3. Place of work data are also delineated by the following categories: worked in residence SMSA vs. outside, worked in municipality of residence vs. outside, worked in a place vs. outside. Travel time to work data are detailed by broad time spans, i.e., less than 5 minutes, 5 to 9 minutes, etc.

Other transportation data include mode of transportation to work, carpool status, vehicle availability by race and Spanish origin. In addition, information is available on public transportation disability status.

All of the data listed above have been tabulated for the state, counties, municipalities, and census tracts. The New Jersey State Data Center has distributed the data to its network members. The 21 county planning boards have copies of these data for their own counties and jurisdictions. The State and Newark Public Library have all of the data in copy. New Jersey state agencies have the data for the state and counties, and some also have the municipal data. (Note: When requesting the data from these agencies, refer to STF3 profiles 5 and 3.) Also, Princeton and Rutgers University Computer Centers have copies of the computer file.

Table 2

WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK
AND MEAN TRAVEL TIME TO WORK
1970 AND 1980

Area	1970*				1980**				
	Total Workers***	Worked in County of Residence	Worked Outside County of Residence	Percent Outcommuting	Total Workers***	Worked in County of Residence	Worked Outside County of Residence	Percent Outcommuting	Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)****
New Jersey	2,617,433	1,688,932	928,501	35.5	2,944,153	1,861,128	1,083,025	36.8	24.9
Atlantic	59,327	50,023	9,304	15.7	71,820	62,982	8,838	12.3	20.0
Bergen	359,150	204,054	155,096	43.2	384,469	237,948	146,521	38.1	25.9
Burlington	120,320	74,316	46,004	38.2	152,414	89,218	63,196	41.5	24.0
Camden	158,006	93,602	64,404	40.8	176,829	106,103	70,726	40.0	24.4
Cape May	17,510	14,411	3,099	17.7	25,739	19,683	6,056	23.5	20.5
Cumberland	42,563	37,038	5,525	13.0	44,346	38,379	5,967	13.5	17.1
Essex	332,740	233,779	98,961	29.7	302,096	198,510	103,586	34.3	25.7
Gloucester	58,654	30,490	28,164	48.0	76,691	38,487	38,204	49.8	23.9
Hudson	222,367	140,444	81,923	36.8	210,480	128,875	81,605	38.8	26.2
Hunterdon	25,871	15,068	10,803	41.8	37,776	19,750	18,026	47.7	26.9
Mercer	110,109	92,766	17,343	15.8	129,626	106,477	23,149	17.9	21.7
Middlesex	221,198	139,523	81,675	36.9	257,181	165,927	91,254	35.5	24.5
Monmouth	149,859	104,777	45,082	30.1	196,317	133,287	63,030	32.1	28.5
Morris	143,679	88,132	55,547	38.7	183,653	112,057	71,596	39.0	25.5
Ocean	59,538	38,108	21,430	36.0	109,411	67,814	41,597	38.0	30.2
Passaic	170,080	108,907	61,173	36.0	179,689	103,024	76,665	42.7	22.2
Salem	21,958	16,026	5,932	27.0	23,454	16,311	7,143	30.5	20.1
Somerset	76,470	39,654	36,816	48.1	91,701	46,331	45,370	49.5	23.6
Sussex	26,979	15,260	11,719	43.4	47,347	20,936	26,411	55.8	32.8
Union	213,799	134,821	78,978	36.9	209,790	129,012	80,778	38.5	23.2
Warren	27,256	17,733	9,523	34.9	33,324	20,017	13,307	39.9	23.2

NOTES:
* Data are for workers 14 years of age and over.
** Data are for workers 16 years of age and over.
*** Total workers who reported their place of work; in 1970, 222,112 workers and in 1980, 280,010 workers did not report their place of work.
**** Available for the first time in 1980.

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.

1981 Injury and Illness Incidence Rates for the Nation

Results of the National Occupational Safety and Health survey of job-related injuries and illnesses for 1981 were recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

In the nation's private sector, all measures of injuries and illnesses declined in 1981 from 1980 except for one, the average days of work lost per case. The overall incidence rate, which is the measure of the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers, dropped from 8.7 in 1980 to 8.3 in 1981; total injury and illness cases dropped from 5.6 million to 5.4 million. The incidence rate for lost workday cases declined to 3.8 per 100 full-time equivalent workers in 1981 from 4.0 in 1980.

Five industry divisions had total incidence rates higher than the average for the private sector. These divisions included agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities.

The largest over-the-year declines in the incidence rate occurred in the construction and manufacturing industries. The injury and illness rate for the construction industry, which had the biggest overall incidence rate, declined to 15.1 in 1981 from 15.7 in 1980. The lost workday incidence rate was 6.3 and the rate without lost workdays was 8.8 in 1981, both down from 1980 levels of 6.5 and 9.1, respectively.

In manufacturing industries, workers experienced 11.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers in 1981 down from 12.2 in 1980. The lost time incidence rate was 5.1 in 1981 down from 5.4 the previous year.

The 1981 survey marks the 10th full year of collection of data under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA). Over these years, during which employment expanded about 15 million, injuries have declined from about 1 in every 10 workers in 1972 to about 1 in every 13 in 1981.

The Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state cooperative program. Response to the survey is mandatory. Information is gathered, edited, and validated from a sample of 280,000 employers in the private sector nationwide. Data collected includes number of workers, hours worked, type of business, and injury and illness experience in the preceding year.

The New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research participates in the collection and verification phase of the survey by contacting a sample of firms doing business in New Jersey. These data are included in the national data, but the sample is insufficient to produce results for New Jersey. More detailed information can be obtained from the Division's Office of Program Research, by calling (609) 292-8999.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS INCIDENCE RATES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
UNITED STATES, 1980 AND 1981

	INCIDENCE RATES PER 100 FULL-TIME WORKERS[1]							
	Total Cases[2]		Lost Workday Cases		Nonfatal Cases Without Lost Workdays		Lost Workdays	
INDUSTRY	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Private Sector[3]	8.7	8.3	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.5	65.2	61.7
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing[3]	11.9	12.3	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.3	82.7	82.6
Mining[4]	11.2	11.6	6.5	6.2	4.6	5.3	163.6	146.4
Construction	15.7	15.1	6.5	6.3	9.1	8.8	117.0	113.1
Manufacturing	12.2	11.5	5.4	5.1	6.8	6.3	86.7	82.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.0	5.5	5.3	3.8	3.7	104.5	100.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.4	7.3	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.1	48.7	45.3
Wholesale Trade	3.2	7.7	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	58.2	54.7
Retail Trade	7.1	7.1	2.9	2.9	4.2	4.1	44.5	41.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2.0	1.9	.8	.8	1.1	1.1	12.2	11.6
Services	5.2	5.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.6	35.8	35.9

[1] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers, and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses, or lost workdays
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Includes fatalities. Because of rounding, the difference between the total and the sum of the rates for lost workday cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays may not reflect the fatality rate.

[3] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

[4] Data for some independent contractors who perform services or construction on mining sites are also included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Economic Briefs

REQUIREMENTS FOR UCX BENEFITS CHANGED

Public Law 97-362 has amended eligibility requirements for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service Members (UCX) Program benefits. These amendments are applicable to all claims with military separations on or after July 1, 1981 and to weeks claimed beginning October 25, 1982 and later.

Under the new law, federal service means active service in the armed forces or the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration if: (1) the individual was discharged or released under honorable conditions and; (2) the individual was discharged or released after completing his/her first full term of active service which the individual initially agreed to serve. Previously, individuals who had the opportunity to re-enlist but elected not to were ineligible for UCX benefits.

Ex-service members discharged or released under honorable conditions before completing their first full term of active service will be considered to have federal service if separated (a) for the convenience of the Government under an early release program; (b) because of medical disqualification, pregnancy, parenthood, or service-incurred injury or disability; (c) because of hardship; or (d) because of personality disorder or inaptitude, but only if the service was continuous for 365 days or more.

In accordance with the new amendments, UCX claimants will be required to serve a four-week waiting period after their discharge before being eligible to collect benefits. A claimant discharged November 3, 1982, for instance, may not begin to establish waiting week credit until December 2, 1982. Also, the total amount of benefits payable under the UCX program to any individual will not exceed 13 times the individual's weekly benefit amount.

The new amendments should render more individuals eligible for UCX benefits while tending to reduce the amount of benefits they collect.

UCX claimants with separation dates between July 1, 1981 and October 24, 1982, or earlier, whose claim was determined valid under the previous law, will not be affected by the new amendments.

FSC BENEFITS EXTENDED

As a result of the Highway Revenue Act of 1982, individuals who have exhausted regular State Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in New Jersey are now able to collect Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) benefits for a maximum of up to 14 weeks. The previous maximum was 10 weeks.

The extension was effective as of January 9, 1983 and applies only to weeks claimed after that date. Claimants who had exhausted FSC benefits prior to January 9, 1983 received a grace period until January 21, 1983 to reopen their FSC claims retroactive to January 9, 1983.

Residents of other states are eligible for a maximum of from 8 to 16 weeks of FSC, depending upon the state's insured unemployment rate and the status of its Extended Benefits program since June 1, 1982.

The FSC program is scheduled to expire on March 31, but President Reagan in his State of the Union address joined a growing number of Congressional leaders in proposing that it be extended for an additional six months.

NEW JERSEY BORROWS TO PAY UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

The state of New Jersey will be requesting a $130 million advance from the federal unemployment account to continue to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible claimants during the months of March and April 1983. The funds will be required to meet a short-term cash flow deficit precipitated by back-to-back recessions and the large number of unemployed eligible for payments.

Based on current projections, the state will be able to repay the $130 million loan prior to September 30, 1983, thus avoiding any interest charges. If a higher than anticipated unemployment claims volume materializes, the state may not be in a position to fully repay the 1983 loan. Federal regulations prohibit the payment of interest, which would be due by October 1, 1983, from the state's unemployment trust fund.

The state has not had to borrow from the federal government for the payment of benefits since 1978. During the 1975 to 1978 period, New Jersey borrowed a total of $735 million to meet benefit payments.

At the end of 1982, $214 million of this loan had been repaid leaving an outstanding balance of $521 million. In all, 23 states and territories were in debt to the federal government and owed a combined total of $10.6 billion. New Jersey ranked fifth among the debtor states. Those states with larger outstanding balances were Michigan ($2.2 billion), Pennsylvania ($2.1 billion), Illinois ($2.1 billion), and Ohio ($1.7 billion).

New Jersey employers are currently repaying the debt incurred during the 1975-1978 period through a 0.6 percent annual increase in their federal unemployment taxes. For taxable year 1982, it is estimated that this repayment will amount to $90 million to $100 million.

The unemployment insurance trust fund had a balance of $86,800,000 in December 1982, compared with a December 1981 balance of $178,600,000. Disbursements under the regular state unemployment insurance program totaled $71.2 million in December 1982.

ADDITIONAL DATA ON STATE GOVERNMENT

The data series published for nonfarm wage and salary employment beginning on page S-30 are based on standardized definitions and a publication structure developed by state employment security agencies in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The state government series includes full-time and part-time workers in all types of state government agencies such as Rutgers University; Rutgers College of Medicine Dentistry; all executive departments; the legislature; judiciary; authorities and commissions, e.g., N.J. Turnpike Authority, bridge commissions, Delaware River and Bay Authority, the New Jersey Sports Authority; and other agencies.

Beginning with this issue of *Economic Indicators*, the New Jersey Department of Treasury has provided a special breakout of state government employment (page S-31) for all executive departments, and the legislature and judiciary. The Executive Department includes the Governor's Office as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Banking, Civil Service, Commerce, Community Affairs, Corrections, Defense, Education, Energy, Health, Higher Education, Human Services, Insurance, Labor, Law and Public Safety, Public Advocate, State, Transportation, and Treasury.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research and US Bureau of Labor Statistics
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on

the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1981 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES NOTES

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES reflects the transactions of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company only and does not include the transactions of other private companies operating in New Jersey.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

SERIES NOTES

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 28) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,551	3,523	3,603	3,584	3,598	3,602	3,579	3,626
Feb	3,592	3,534	3,583	3,594	3,572	3,597	3,542	3,622
Mar	3,560	3,543	3,582	3,593	3,634	3,577	3,624	3,602
Apr	3,502	3,536	3,561	3,585	3,637	3,581	3,655	3,595
May	3,504	3,549	3,581	3,584	3,645	3,549	3,689	3,583
Jun	3,561	3,556	3,608	3,579	3,577	3,562	3,619	3,574
Jul	3,551	3,566	3,607	3,575	3,553	3,567	3,628	3,566
Aug	3,567	3,568	3,581	3,573	3,545	3,567	3,636	3,572
Sep	3,617	3,574	3,557	3,574	3,530	3,576	3,648	3,589
Oct	3,563	3,582	3,570	3,577	3,568	3,583	3,631	3,599
Nov	3,522	3,568	3,558	3,581	3,554	3,590	3,670	3,604
Dec	3,594	3,576	3,584	3,582	3,519	3,591	3,622	3,583

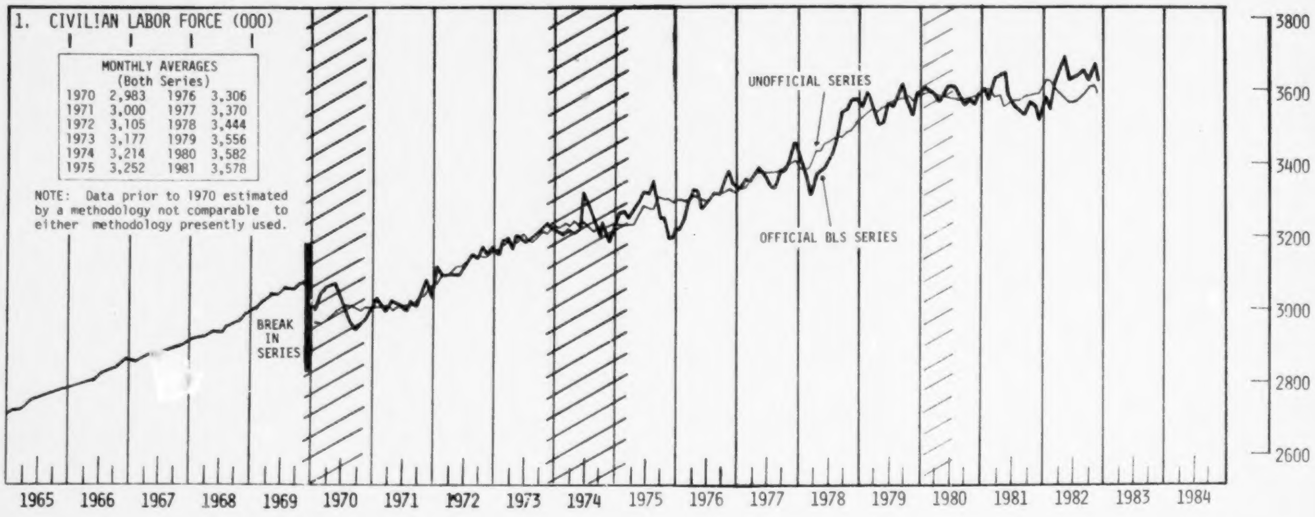
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,301	3,275	3,357	3,339	3,326	3,332	3,244	3,330
Feb	3,314	3,285	3,380	3,348	3,312	3,330	3,226	3,335
Mar	3,312	3,293	3,342	3,340	3,334	3,312	3,305	3,314
Apr	3,292	3,288	3,329	3,330	3,351	3,317	3,320	3,305
May	3,257	3,308	3,299	3,318	3,370	3,293	3,348	3,298
Jun	3,321	3,318	3,327	3,312	3,325	3,307	3,323	3,293
Jul	3,293	3,323	3,337	3,307	3,336	3,310	3,339	3,285
Aug	3,304	3,325	3,324	3,307	3,300	3,308	3,301	3,294
Sep	3,382	3,327	3,289	3,312	3,289	3,317	3,311	3,299
Oct	3,314	3,325	3,302	3,318	3,313	3,325	3,299	3,300
Nov	3,275	3,326	3,284	3,315	3,288	3,327	3,305	3,300
Dec	3,365	3,331	3,301	3,322	3,249	3,323	3,284	3,298

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	250	249	246	245	272	270	335	296
Feb	278	249	203	246	260	267	316	287
Mar	248	250	240	252	300	265	319	288
Apr	210	248	232	255	286	263	335	290
May	247	241	282	266	275	257	341	286
Jun	240	239	281	267	252	255	296	282
Jul	258	243	270	268	217	257	289	281
Aug	263	243	257	265	245	260	335	278
Sep	235	246	268	262	241	260	337	291
Oct	249	257	268	259	255	259	332	299
Nov	247	242	274	266	266	263	365	304
Dec	229	245	283	261	270	269	338	286

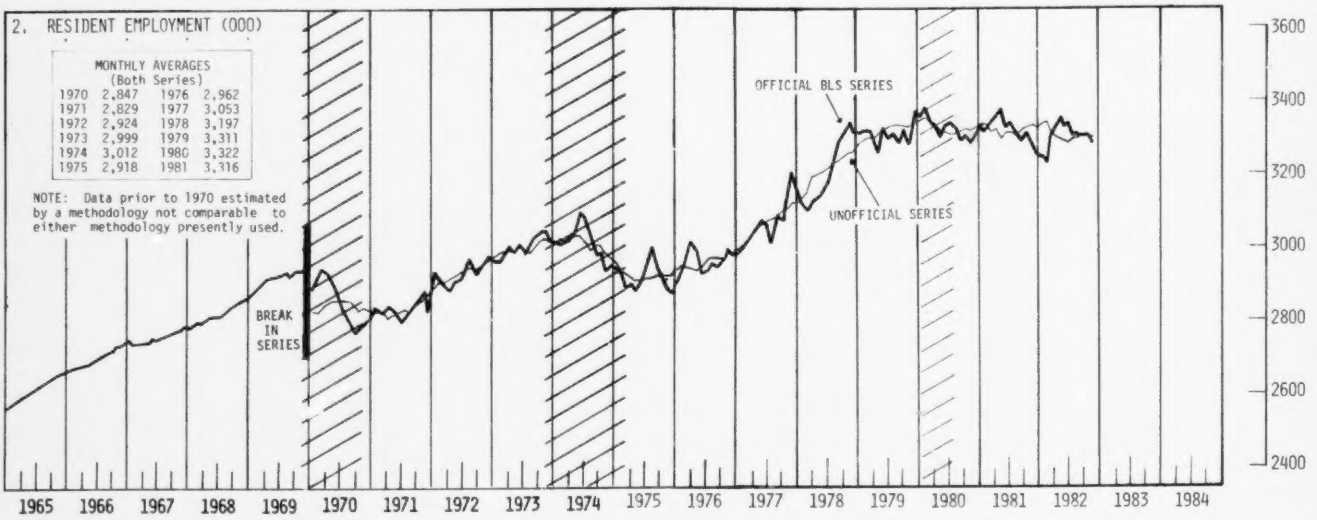
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,578

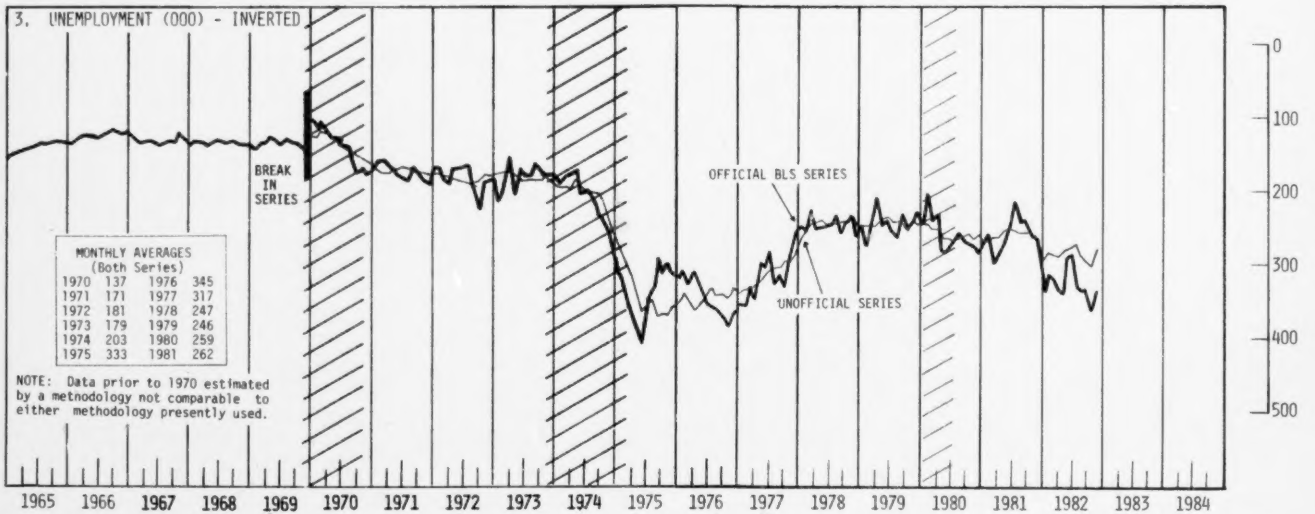
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,322
1975	2,918	1981	3,316

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.4	63.9	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.2	63.1	63.9
Feb	65.1	64.1	64.5	64.7	63.6	64.0	62.4	63.8
Mar	64.5	64.2	64.4	64.6	64.7	63.7	63.7	63.4
Apr	63.4	64.0	64.0	64.4	64.7	63.7	64.2	63.2
May	63.4	64.2	64.3	64.4	64.7	63.0	64.8	62.9
Jun	64.3	64.3	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.2	63.5	62.7
Jul	64.1	64.4	64.6	64.0	63.0	63.2	63.6	62.5
Aug	64.4	64.4	64.1	64.0	62.8	63.2	63.7	62.6
Sep	65.2	64.5	63.6	63.9	62.5	63.3	63.9	62.8
Oct	64.2	64.6	65.6	63.9	63.1	63.4	63.5	63.0
Nov	63.5	64.3	63.5	63.9	62.8	63.4	64.1	63.0
Dec	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.9	62.1	63.4	63.3	62.6

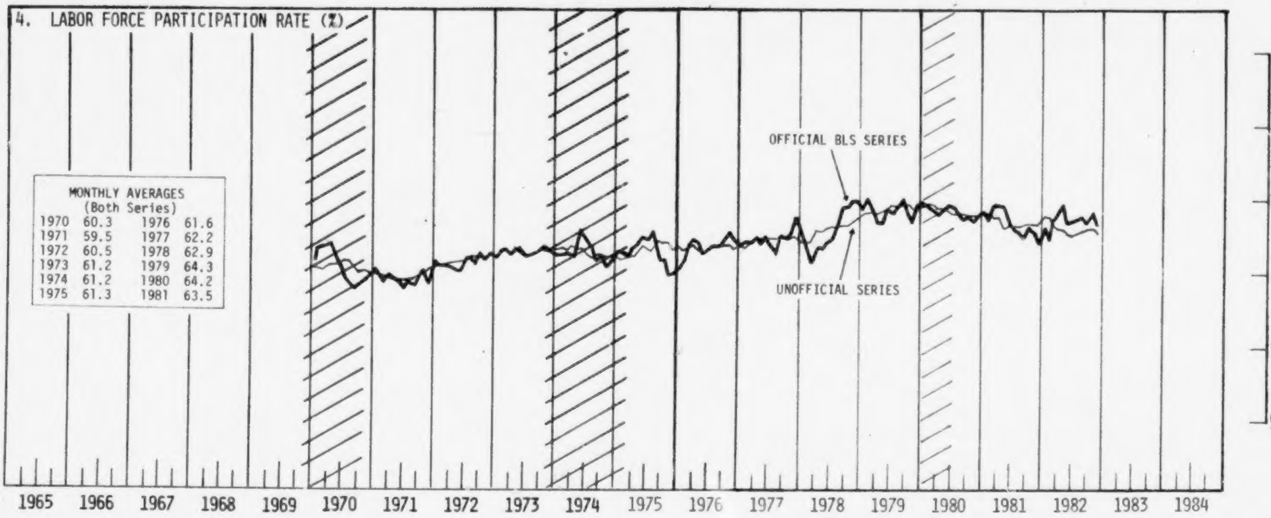
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	59.9	59.4	60.4	60.1	59.3	59.4	57.2	58.7
Feb	60.1	59.6	60.8	60.2	59.0	59.3	56.8	58.7
Mar	60.0	59.7	60.1	60.1	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.3
Apr	59.6	59.5	59.8	59.9	59.6	59.0	58.3	58.1
May	58.9	59.8	59.2	59.6	59.9	58.5	58.8	57.9
Jun	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.4	59.0	58.7	58.3	57.8
Jul	59.5	60.0	59.8	59.2	59.1	58.7	58.5	57.6
Aug	59.6	60.0	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.6	57.8	57.7
Sep	61.0	60.0	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.7	58.0	57.7
Oct	59.7	59.9	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.8	57.7	57.7
Nov	59.0	59.9	58.6	59.2	58.1	58.8	57.8	57.7
Dec	60.6	60.0	58.9	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.4	57.6

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.5	9.4	8.2
Feb	7.7	7.0	5.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	8.9	7.9
Mar	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	8.8	8.0
Apr	6.0	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.9	7.4	9.2	8.1
May	7.0	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.2	9.2	8.0
Jun	6.7	6.7	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.9
Jul	7.3	6.8	7.5	7.5	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.9
Aug	7.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	7.8
Sep	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.3	9.2	8.1
Oct	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	9.1	8.3
Nov	7.0	6.8	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3	9.9	8.4
Dec	6.4	6.8	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.5	9.3	8.0

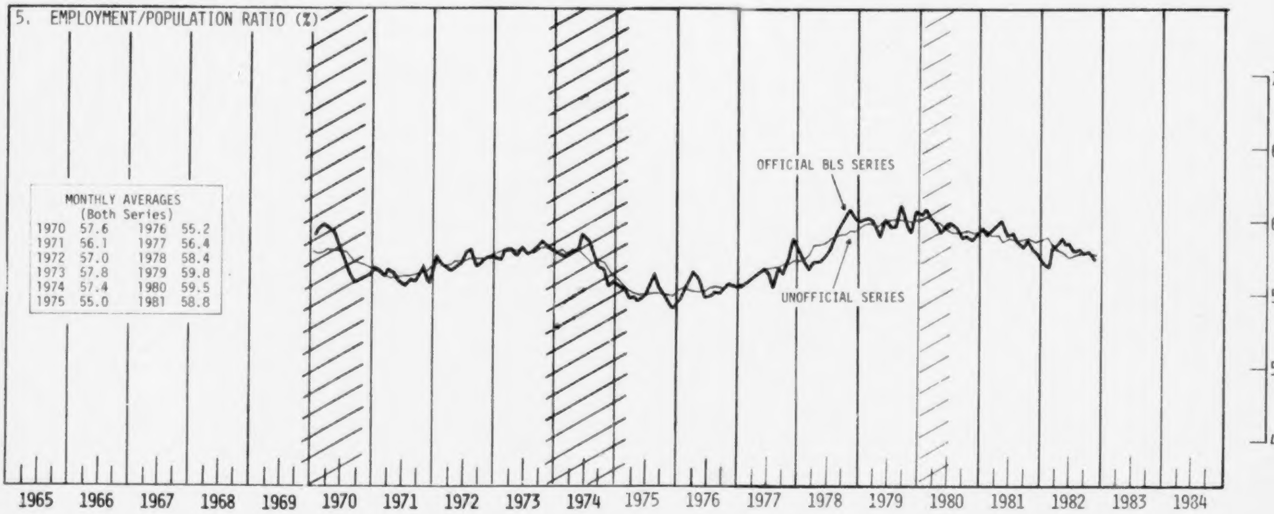
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

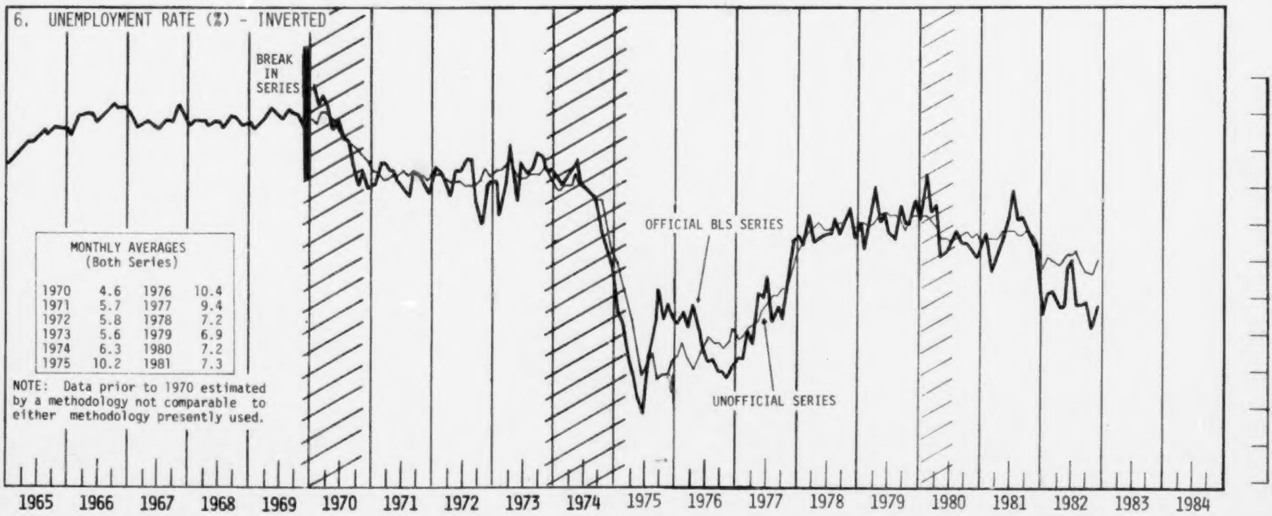
1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2939.2	3004.9	2992.8	3062.3	3011.5	3078.8	3028.4	3098.4
Feb	2938.7	3009.1	2996.6	3069.3	3011.5	3082.2	3025.7	3098.4
Mar	2975.2	3019.6	3024.5	3069.6	3036.7	3080.6	3037.6	3083.3
Apr	2991.7	3006.8	3043.8	3058.8	3072.4	3087.9	3051.5	3067.0
May	3029.0	3021.3	3061.5	3054.5	3085.3	3078.2	3069.9	3063.2
Jun	3084.5	3025.2	3105.1	3046.3	3136.6	3078.5	3112.4	3054.4
Jul	3076.8	3031.0	3091.2	3044.6	3130.8	3083.8	3097.8	3049.4
Aug	3079.9	3036.0	3091.5	3046.3	3127.1	3082.0	3100.1	3054.8
Sep	3047.4	3034.1	3059.7	3048.7	3106.5	3095.4	3070.1	3059.9
Oct	3051.7	3038.6	3073.7	3062.4	3109.5	3099.0	3065.3	3055.9
Nov	3054.1	3041.3	3075.2	3063.4	3107.7	3097.8	3063.3r	3054.1r
Dec	3058.1	3051.5	3080.2	3074.6	3095.8	3091.9	3059.8p	3056.2p

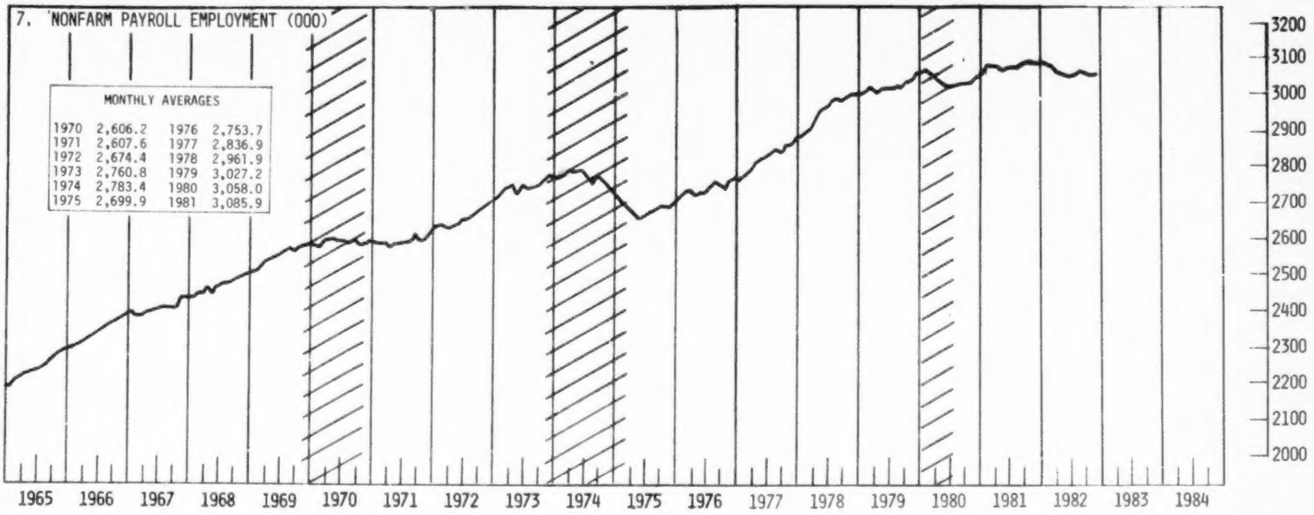
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2425.2	2488.3	2474.7	2540.7	2483.3	2547.1	2509.0	2575.5
Feb	2420.3	2490.7	2474.2	2546.6	2481.1	2551.6	2500.2	2572.7
Mar	2456.2	2503.1	2497.1	2544.6	2504.1	2550.5	2510.9	2559.1
Apr	2472.7	2490.6	2511.8	2529.3	2542.7	2560.6	2525.2	2543.2
May	2509.4	2503.4	2527.7	2522.7	2558.0	2552.9	2542.2	2537.5
Jun	2562.0	2508.1	2571.1	2517.9	2609.1	2556.4	2581.8	2529.2
Jul	2548.8	2512.9	2552.2	2516.0	2607.6	2570.3	2571.6	2532.9
Aug	2556.6	2514.9	2559.3	2516.9	2611.5	2568.6	2578.6	2535.7
Sep	2550.6	2518.2	2548.6	2517.9	2604.2	2574.0	2564.2	2534.6
Oct	2538.2	2521.1	2544.5	2529.0	2590.3	2575.7	2564.1	2532.5
Nov	2534.4	2523.1	2541.1	2530.7	2580.8	2571.9	2538.9r	2530.8r
Dec	2538.4	2533.0	2547.5	2542.7	2568.6	2565.1	2533.9p	2530.5p

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

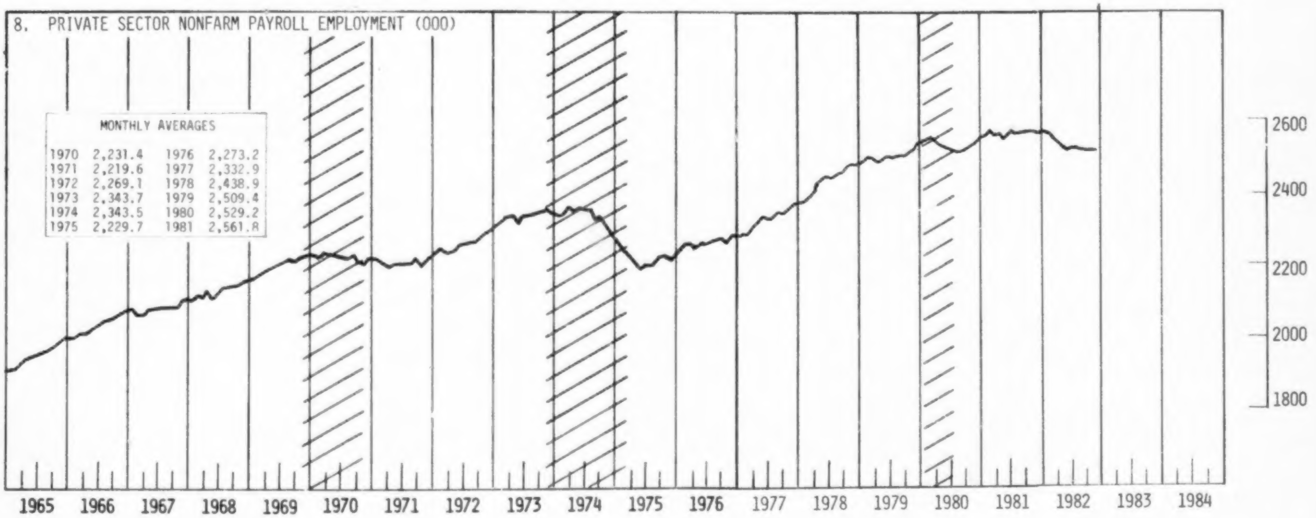
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	514.0	516.6	518.1	521.6	528.2	531.7	519.4	522.9
Feb	518.4	518.4	522.4	522.7	530.4	530.6	525.5	525.7
Mar	519.0	516.5	527.4	525.0	532.6	530.1	526.7	524.2
Apr	519.0	516.2	532.0	529.5	529.7	527.3	526.3	523.8
May	519.6	517.9	533.8	531.8	527.3	525.3	527.7	525.7
Jun	522.5	517.1	534.0	528.4	527.5	522.1	530.6	525.2
Jul	528.0	518.1	539.0	528.6	523.2	513.5	526.2	516.5
Aug	523.3	521.1	532.2	529.4	515.6	513.4	521.4	519.1
Sep	496.8	515.9	511.1	530.8	502.3	521.4	505.9	525.3
Oct	513.5	517.5	529.2	533.4	519.2	523.3	519.2	523.4
Nov	519.7	518.2	534.1	532.7	526.9	525.9	524.4r	523.3r
Dec	519.7	518.5	532.7	531.9	527.2	526.8	525.9p	525.7p

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

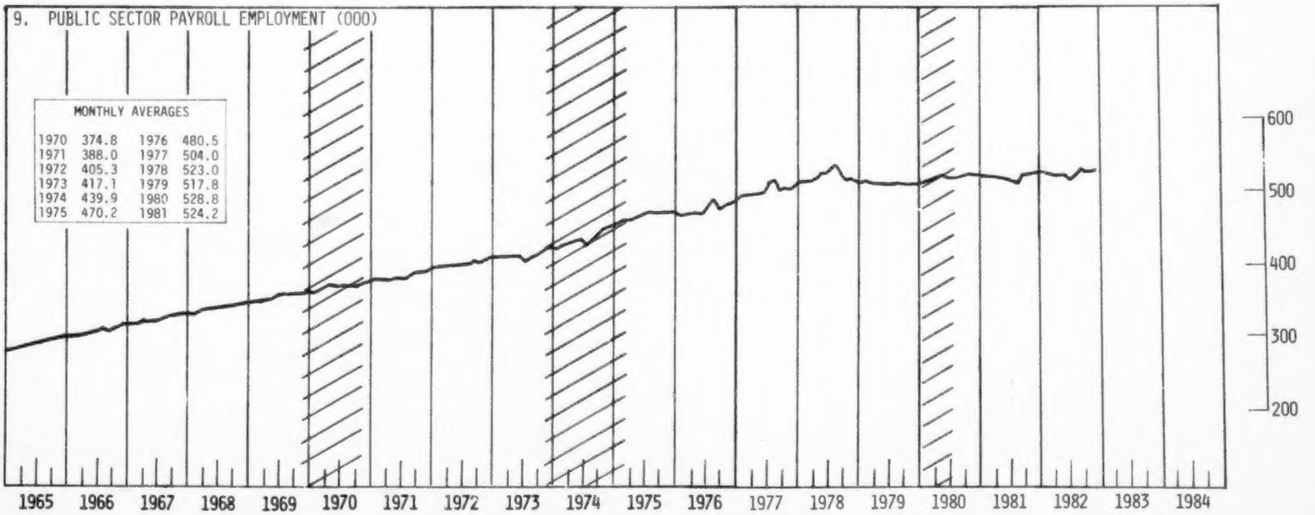
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,058.0
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,085.9


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.2
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,561.8


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	528.8
1975	470.2	1981	524.2

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	784.4	796.8	782.8	795.2	760.7	772.4	746.0	758.1
Feb	787.6	797.4	791.5	801.2	763.6	772.5	744.0	752.7
Mar	797.5	799.4	797.9	799.8	768.0	769.4	738.7	740.3
Apr	795.2	797.5	789.5	791.3	770.1	771.8	731.2	733.0
May	801.5	800.1	783.0	782.0	774.6	773.4	730.6	730.1
Jun	814.2	802.1	789.0	777.0	784.6	773.4	732.5	722.0
Jul	794.1	800.6	768.0	773.9	770.2	776.4	715.2	720.5
Aug	799.7	799.0	770.1	768.7	775.5	774.9	723.3	723.3
Sep	810.9	800.9	778.0	768.9	781.6	773.1	724.4	716.5
Oct	808.0	800.0	777.5	770.7	777.2	770.4	718.4	712.1
Nov	800.4	795.7	774.0	769.6	769.0	764.9	712.0r	708.5r
Dec	796.1	799.7	768.5	771.8	757.0	760.7	702.3p	705.9p

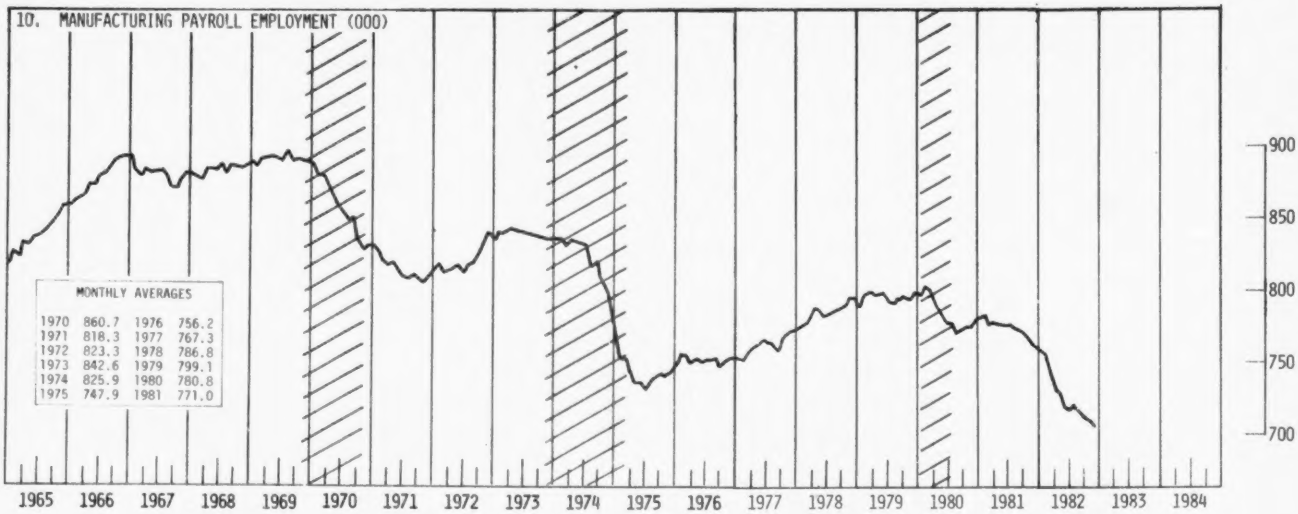
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96.4	112.0	103.4	120.3	93.2	108.3	102.3	118.9
Feb	91.9	109.6	98.3	117.1	92.5	110.0	100.1	119.1
Mar	99.9	112.9	100.2	113.1	97.5	109.9	105.0	118.4
Apr	110.2	112.0	106.2	108.0	107.8	109.7	110.5	112.5
May	116.0	114.9	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.1	114.2	113.5
Jun	120.5	113.4	115.9	109.5	111.7	105.9	115.5	109.5
Jul	123.7	115.1	115.9	108.0	119.5	111.3	118.8	110.7
Aug	124.1	114.9	116.7	108.2	119.4	110.8	119.1	110.6
Sep	122.1	114.2	116.3	109.0	118.5	111.2	117.6	110.4
Oct	122.2	113.7	120.8	112.2	119.2	110.6	117.1	108.7
Nov	121.1	114.7	117.6	111.1	118.1	111.5	116.3r	109.8r
Dec	116.6	115.5	113.6	112.1	112.6	110.9	112.5p	110.8p

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1541.8	1576.7	1586.3	1622.8	1627.2	1664.1	1658.5	1696.2
Feb	1538.2	1580.9	1582.2	1626.0	1622.7	1666.8	1653.9	1698.6
Mar	1556.1	1588.0	1596.6	1629.3	1636.3	1668.9	1664.9	1698.1
Apr	1564.6	1578.3	1613.5	1627.4	1662.6	1676.8	1681.1	1695.2
May	1589.1	1585.7	1632.2	1629.0	1680.4	1677.1	1695.0	1691.5
Jun	1624.5	1589.9	1663.7	1628.9	1710.5	1674.9	1731.4	1695.4
Jul	1628.4	1594.6	1665.8	1631.7	1715.4	1680.2	1735.2	1699.4
Aug	1630.1	1598.4	1669.9	1637.5	1714.1	1680.5	1733.7	1699.4
Sep	1615.0	1600.6	1651.9	1637.6	1701.5	1687.3	1719.8	1705.4
Oct	1605.5	1604.9	1643.8	1643.7	1691.4	1692.2	1708.2	1709.3
Nov	1610.4	1610.2	1647.1	1647.6	1691.3	1693.1	1708.2	1710.1
Dec	1623.3	1615.4	1663.0	1656.4	1696.5	1691.1	1716.7p	1711.4p

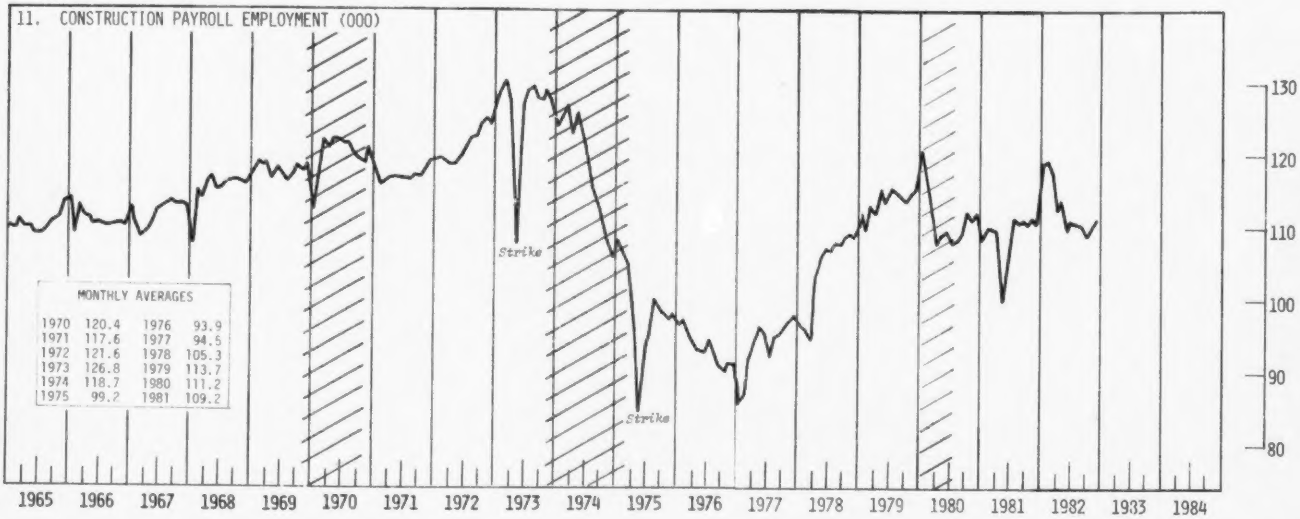
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

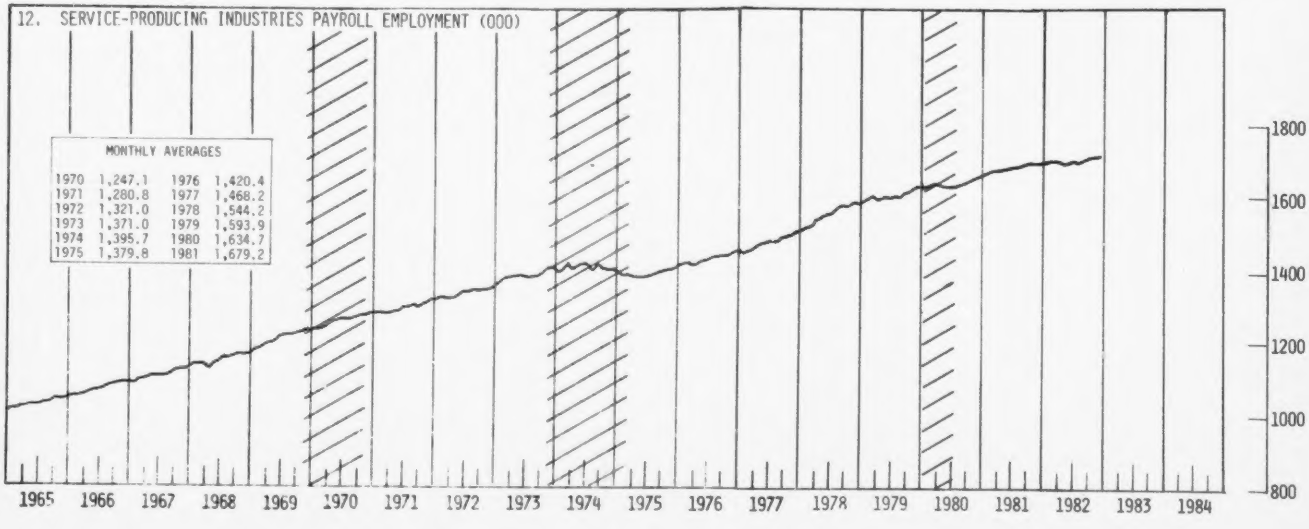
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	780.8
1975	747.9	1981	771.0



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	109.2



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,634.7
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,679.2

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	522.6	531.0	515.8	524.0	496.7	504.3	479.2	487.0
Feb	523.9	529.0	519.1	524.0	498.9	503.3	478.4	482.8
Mar	528.9	530.0	520.5	521.3	501.9	502.7	473.0	474.2
Apr	529.3	531.4	517.4	518.7	503.2	504.5	465.8	466.2
May	533.3	532.7	510.8	510.7	505.2	505.1	466.3	465.5
Jun	542.2	534.6	513.3	506.2	514.9	507.8	467.6	460.9
Jul	524.1	533.0	493.2	502.1	501.8	510.9	452.6	461.1
Aug	529.7	531.7	497.1	500.3	506.0	509.2	460.2	461.9
Sep	541.1	532.7	507.7	500.2	514.2	506.6	463.1	456.4
Oct	537.9	529.9	507.5	500.2	509.7	502.4	457.8	451.5
Nov	529.4	524.6	504.4	500.5	501.4	497.6	451.5r	447.6r
Dec	526.0	527.1	501.6	502.2	489.8	490.3	443.2p	445.0p

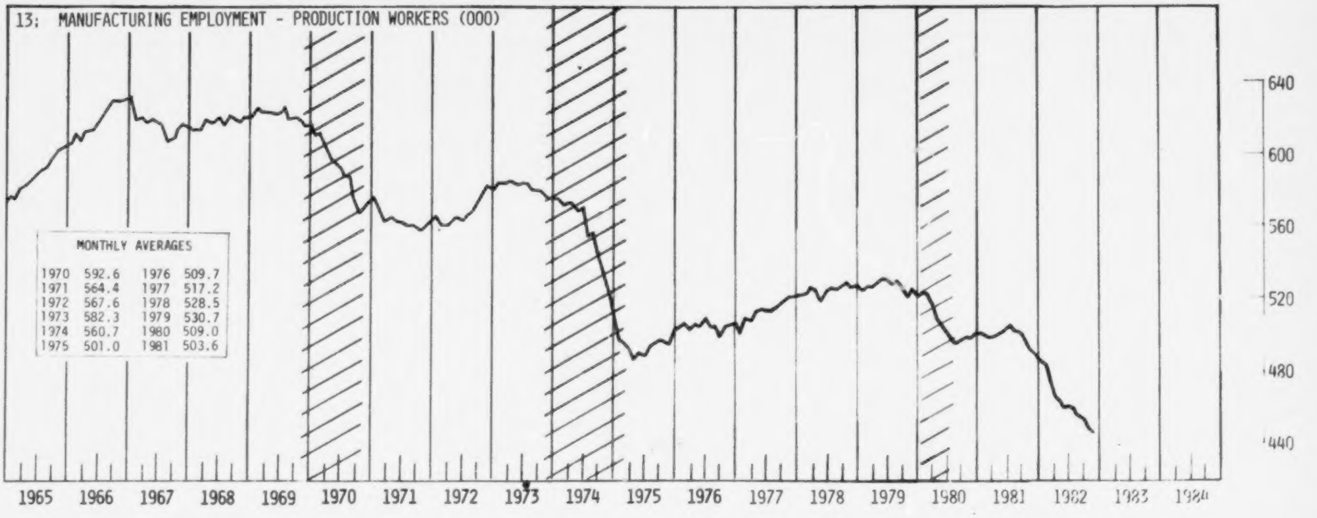
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6
Feb	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3
Mar	41.7	41.7	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.4
Apr	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.3
May	41.2	41.3	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3
Jun	41.3	41.2	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3
Jul	40.8	41.2	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4
Aug	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1
Sep	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0
Oct	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2
Nov	41.5	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.6r	40.2r
Dec	41.7	41.0	41.5	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.5p	39.8p

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,583	22,037	21,148	21,536	20,265	20,575	18,976	19,285
Feb	21,637	21,901	21,179	21,432	20,305	20,484	19,280	19,457
Mar	22,055	22,101	21,236	21,217	20,528	20,510	19,157	19,158
Apr	21,331	21,575	20,903	21,111	20,329	20,533	18,632	18,788
May	21,972	22,001	20,585	20,632	20,511	20,608	18,699	18,760
Jun	22,393	22,026	20,635	20,349	20,956	20,667	18,844	18,574
Jul	21,383	21,960	19,679	20,285	20,122	20,743	18,059	18,628
Aug	21,559	21,747	20,033	20,262	20,493	20,775	18,316	18,522
Sep	22,185	21,841	20,663	20,358	20,825	20,517	18,524	18,256
Oct	22,054	21,726	20,706	20,408	20,745	20,448	18,404	18,150
Nov	21,970	21,561	20,731	20,370	20,457	20,103	18,331r	17,994r
Dec	21,934	21,611	20,816	20,490	20,131	19,808	17,950p	17,711p

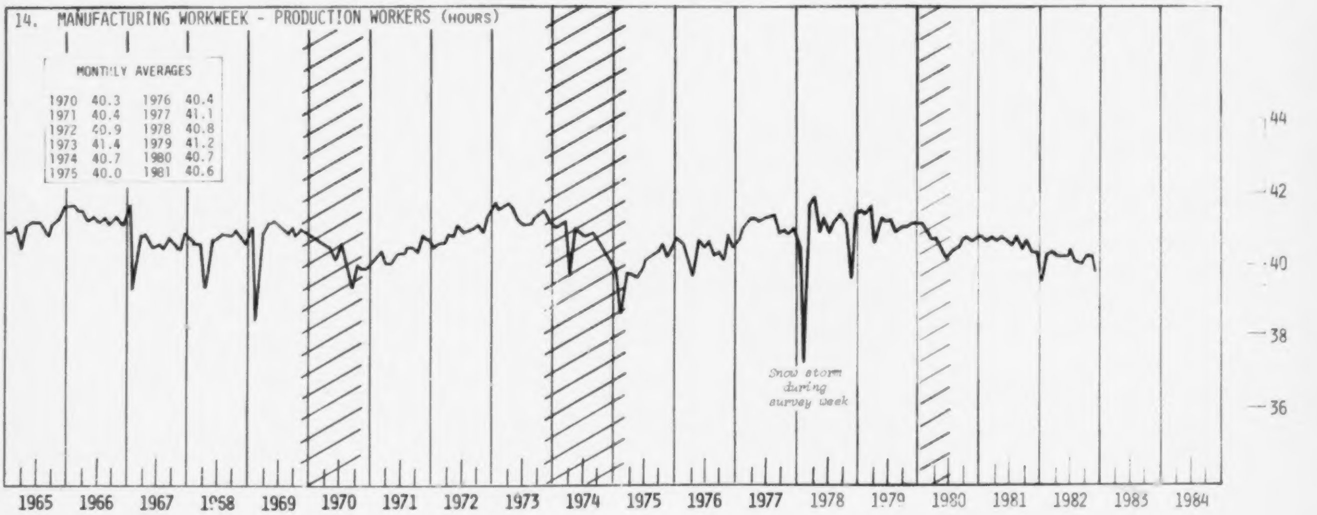
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13: MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.0
1975	501.0	1981	503.6

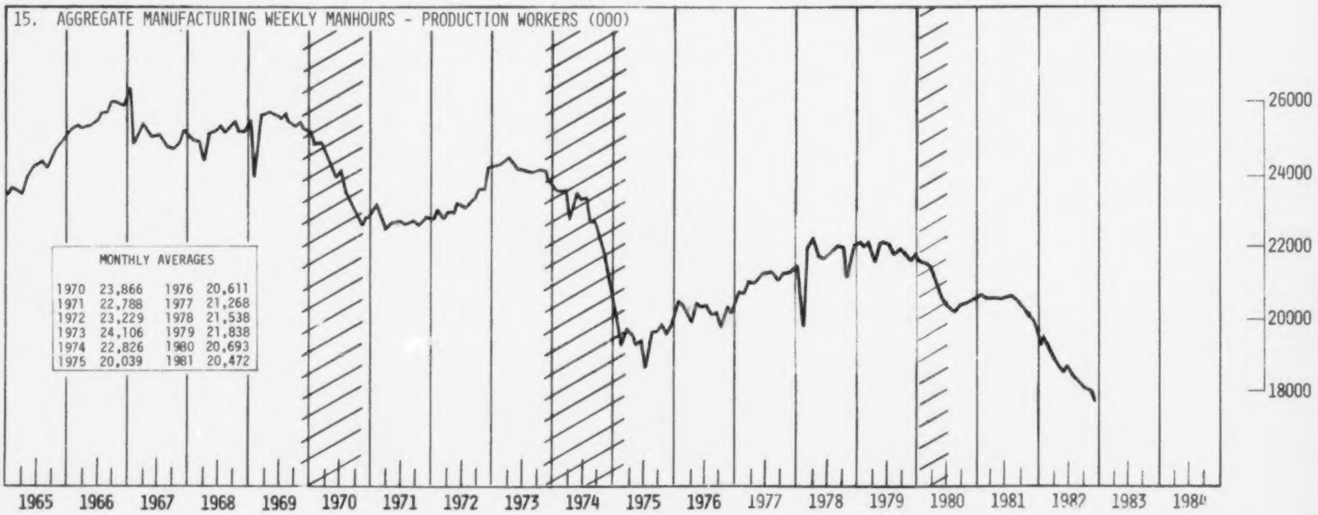


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6

Snow storm during survey week



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,693
1975	20,039	1981	20,472

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted
Jan	269.28	286.59	318.89	332.64
Feb	270.93	287.64	318.21	338.52
Mar	273.97	290.90	321.32	341.42
Apr	263.97	291.28	320.21	340.40
May	273.16	290.97	323.30	343.26
Jun	275.88	293.06	325.68	345.77
Jul	272.95	290.87	323.00	341.94
Aug	271.88	294.59	324.94	343.08
Sep	279.21	303.22	330.44	348.40
Oct	279.21	306.41	332.25	352.96
Nov	288.01	312.77	332.84	357.69r
Dec	293.99	318.72	340.36	361.26p

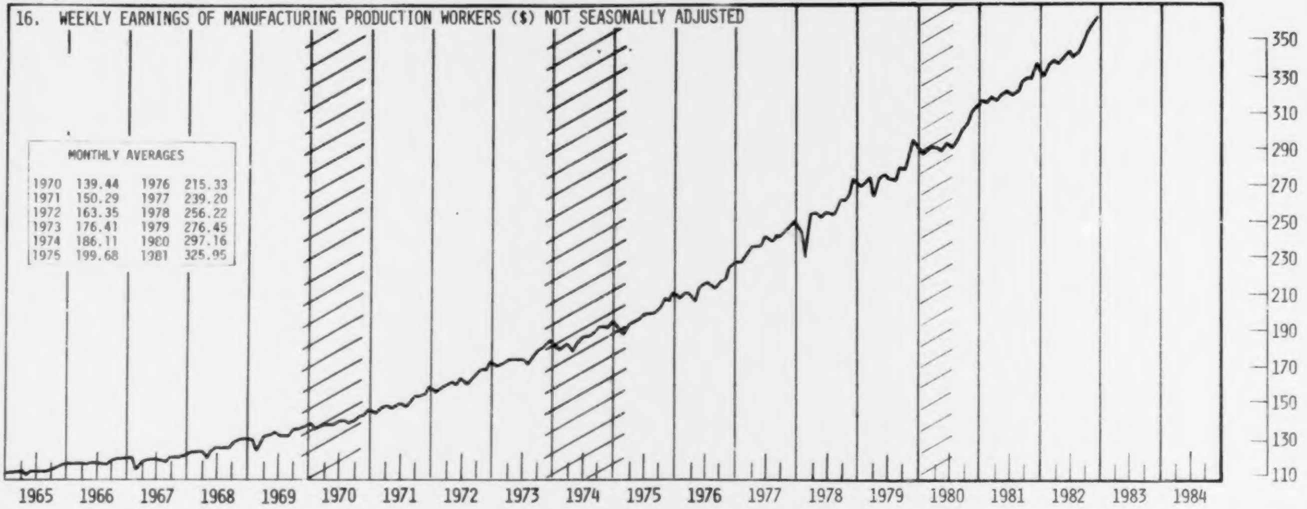
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1979			1980			1981			1982		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1
Feb	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1
Mar	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3
Apr	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5
May	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7
Jun	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1
Jul	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9
Aug	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7
Sep	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1
Oct	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2
Nov	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0
Dec	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

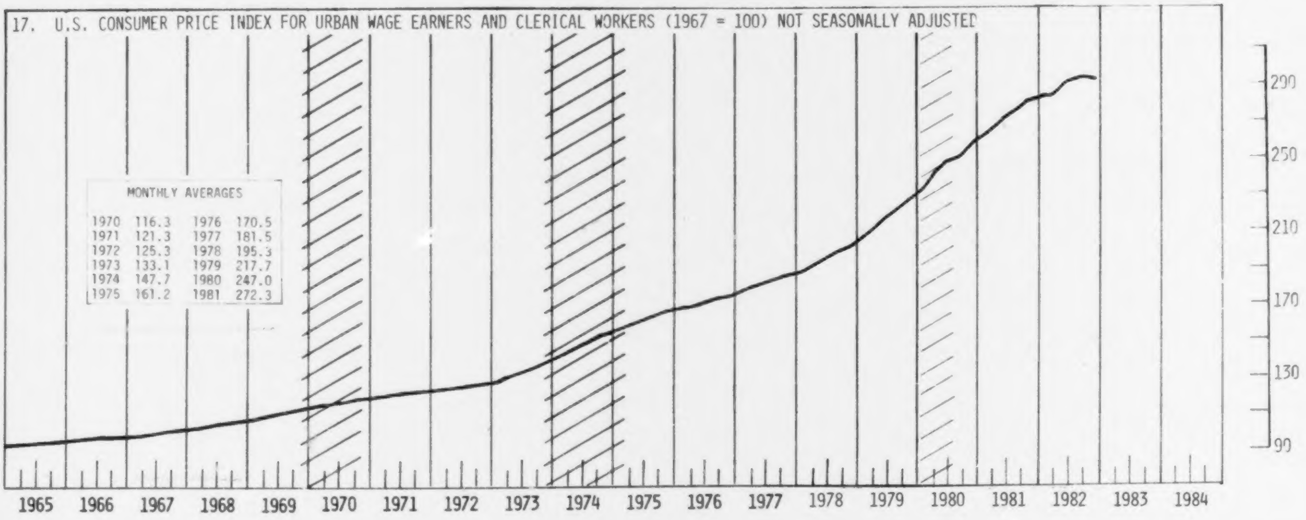
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	101.61	111.87	96.00	105.80	93.85	103.71	91.34	100.50
Feb	101.06	111.27	95.09	104.80	92.55	102.26	92.63	101.97
Mar	101.39	111.66	94.66	104.35	92.86	102.63	93.78	103.26
Apr	97.23	107.04	93.88	103.49	92.02	101.70	93.41	102.84
May	99.07	109.10	93.08	102.61	92.32	102.06	93.52	102.98
Jun	98.75	108.76	92.38	101.84	92.04	101.77	92.37	101.74
Jul	96.89	106.70	91.17	100.50	90.17	99.68	92.26	101.10
Aug	96.03	105.74	91.39	100.76	89.81	99.29	92.39	101.25
Sep	97.18	107.06	93.38	102.99	89.92	99.47	93.08	102.04
Oct	96.65	106.47	93.77	103.44	91.42	100.52	93.62	102.67
Nov	98.41	108.46	94.78	104.59	91.70	100.82	94.71r	103.88r
Dec	99.62	109.83	95.46	105.40	93.51	102.88	95.96p	105.28p

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS


16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

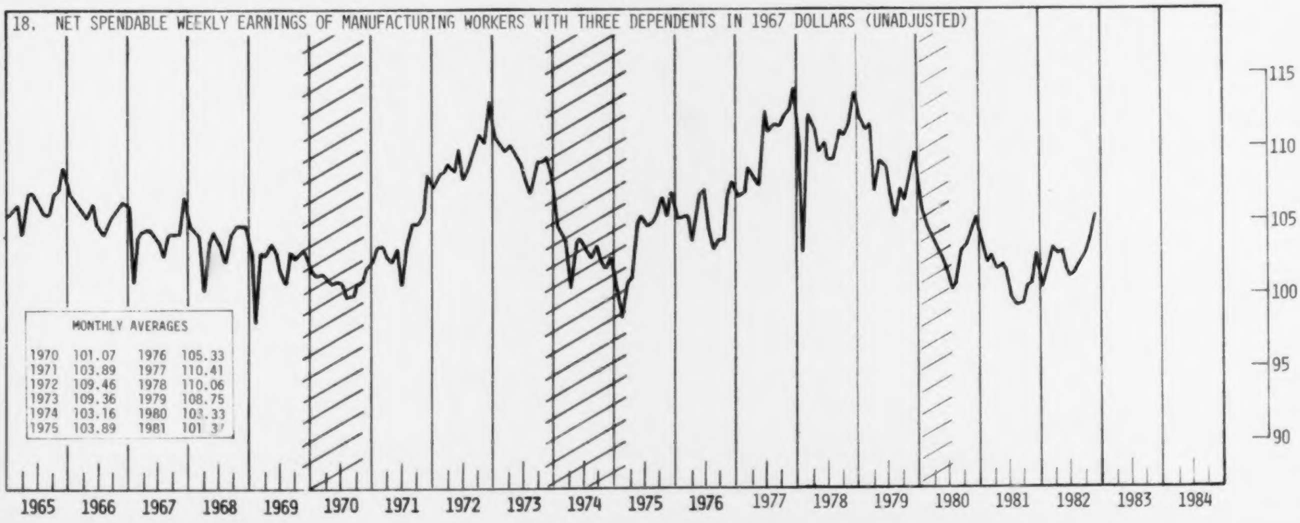
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	325.95


17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3


18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.3[illegible]

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,341	1,247	2,007	1,855	1,942	1,903	1,746	1,787
Feb	1,575	1,744	1,605	1,693	1,870	2,050	1,695	1,858
Mar	2,003	1,731	2,209	2,008	2,236	1,946	2,273	1,901
Apr	1,850	1,758	1,405	1,256	2,405	2,132	1,792	1,610
May	2,006	1,815	2,355	2,194	2,410	2,311	1,884	1,807
Jun	1,520	1,510	1,620	1,635	2,026	1,993	1,984	1,926
Jul	2,165	2,187	1,723	1,671	1,903	1,872	1,752	1,801
Aug	1,634	1,644	1,674	1,848	1,838	2,035	1,693	1,798
Sep	1,922	2,223	1,710	1,819	1,904	1,987	1,841	1,912
Oct	1,884	1,812	1,910	1,817	2,000	1,988	1,808	1,878
Nov	1,609	1,724	1,561	1,821	1,749	1,983	1,670	1,823
Dec	1,663	1,897	1,705	1,788	1,830	1,892	2,263	2,339

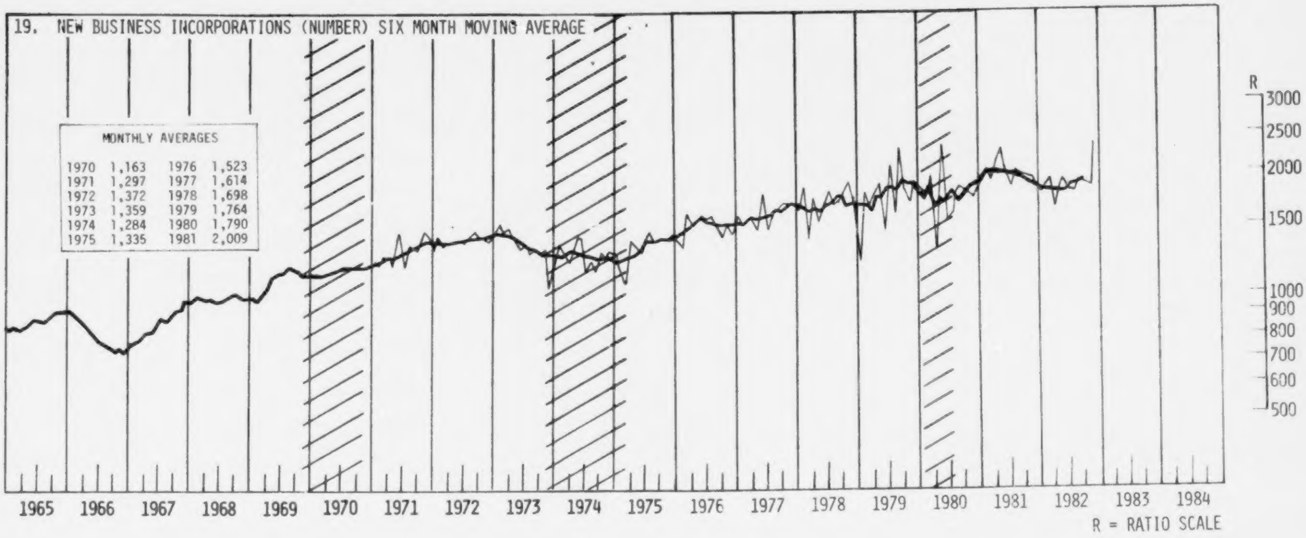
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21	22	43	43	33	35		
Feb	22	31	29	40	42	59		
Mar	42	36	37	34	31	27		
Apr	29	28	42	40	58	56		
May	41	33	42	34	21	17		
Jun	40	39	30	30	51	49		
Jul	32	38	40	43	35	39		
Aug	69	56	46	40	54	46		
Sep	31	38	30	37	64	75		
Oct	31	28	49	42	39	35		
Nov	32	34	11	12	50	55		
Dec	31	34	31	32	43	45		

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5,496	6,423	5,847	6,521	5,437	5,901	4,160	4,624
Feb	5,031	6,135	3,987	5,180	4,804	6,023	1,219	2,438
Mar	6,878	4,829	7,642	5,727	2,808	1,031	1,166	- 611
Apr	4,900	2,233	9,266	6,619	8,271	5,609	5,789	3,127
May	9,105	6,201	7,661	4,863	8,953	6,234	6,286	3,567
Jun	6,638	5,428	5,807	4,699	7,874	6,881	1,572	579
Jul	4,853	5,048	5,976	6,351	5,433	5,880	1,169	1,616
Aug	2,890	4,666	3,967	5,820	5,337	7,251	5,128	7,042
Sep	4,793	5,427	5,162	6,029	3,880	4,820	1,276	2,216
Oct	5,979	8,389	4,557	6,468	6,787	8,404	3,178	4,647
Nov	6,242	7,013	4,165	4,922	2,066	2,798	134	866
Dec	5,152	6,008	5,003	5,768	14,690	15,426	-1,238	- 502

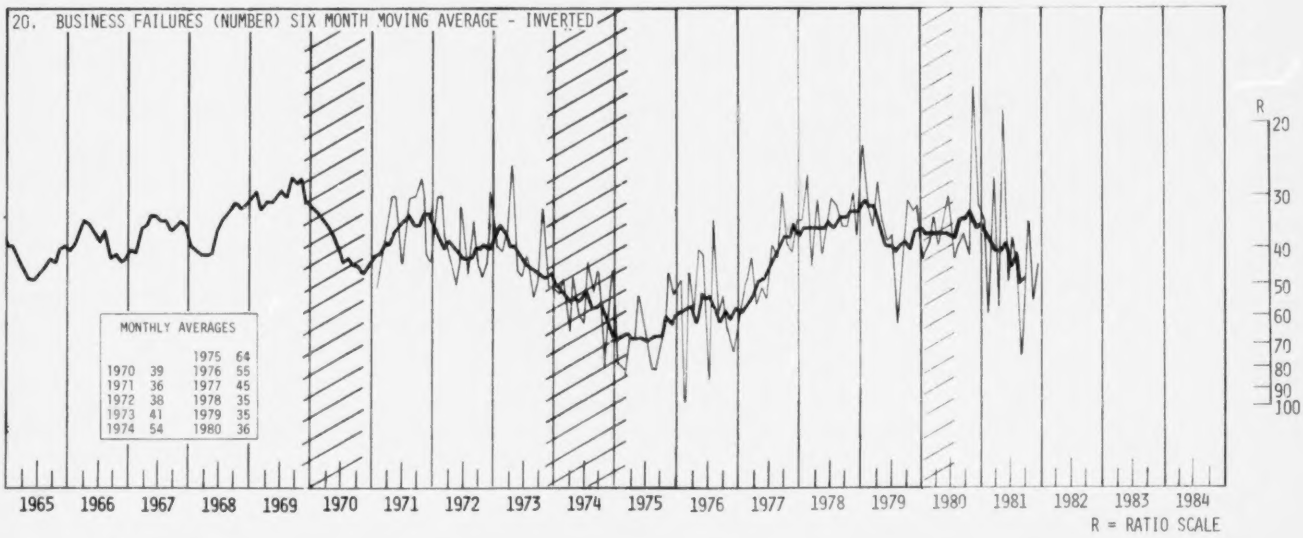
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

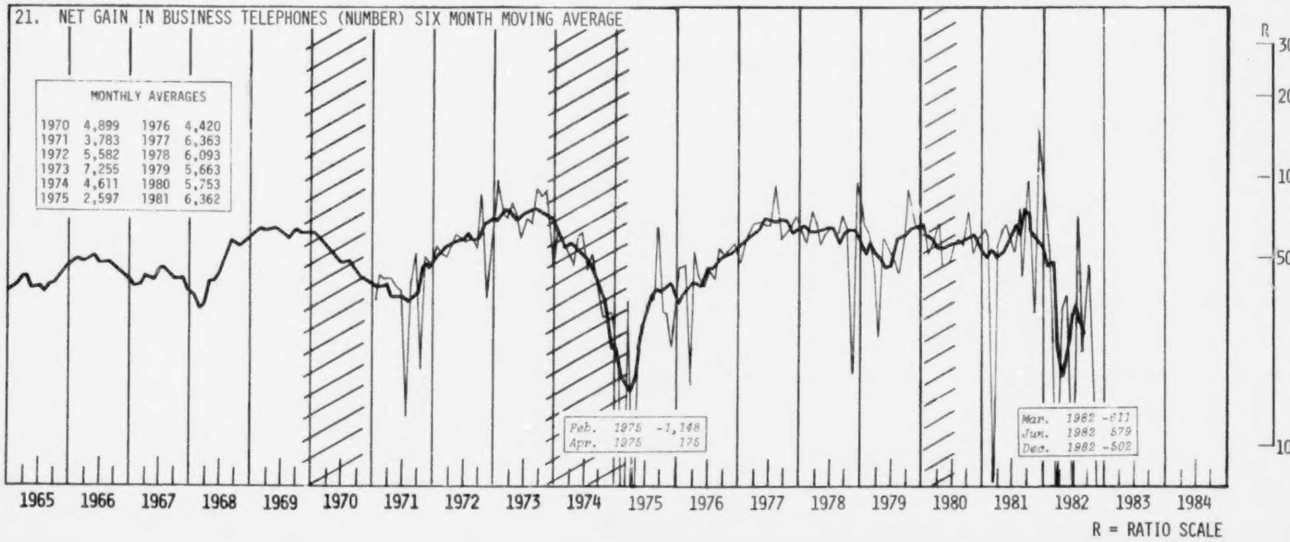
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753
1975	2,597	1981	6,362

Feb.	1975	-1,148
Apr.	1975	175

Mar.	1982	-611
Jun.	1982	579
Dec.	1982	-502

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	258.8	310.2	263.5	311.4	227.6	264.7	162.2	188.7
Feb	174.1	279.8	183.4	294.4	185.7	199.2	203.3	321.5
Mar	323.6	354.5	232.9	260.2	207.5	235.3	317.3	359.8
Apr	350.8	319.7	245.5	224.0	307.1	284.2	268.5	248.4
May	335.6	289.1	357.1	313.7	264.2	237.7	412.3	371.1
Jun	405.6	347.0	381.7	326.8	311.7	264.0	429.8	364.0
Jul	273.3	278.0	331.7	333.1	312.4	309.2	293.0	289.9
Aug	361.4	294.2	425.4	343.5	344.6	274.0	450.9	358.5
Sep	295.1	280.4	290.6	269.4	424.0	390.3	318.7	293.4
Oct	304.6	270.4	389.7	343.6	327.7	287.8	283.2	248.8
Nov	288.1	293.8	245.2	256.1	335.5	356.4	326.3	346.7
Dec	231.6	278.1	216.1	262.5	298.2r	368.4r	308.5	381.2

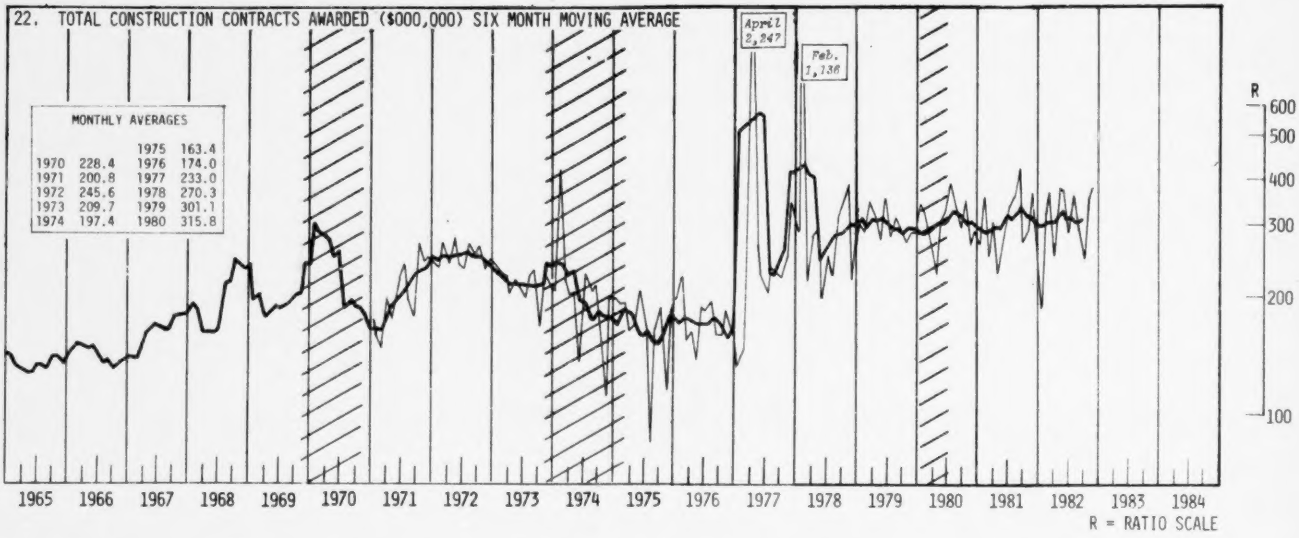
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.0	240.7	92.7	140.2	78.4	116.4	40.0	59.4
Feb	85.1	166.0	64.8	122.7	89.7	165.8	51.4	95.0
Mar	127.7	148.7	70.1	86.4	76.4	96.9	141.9	179.9
Apr	211.1	192.6	98.5	88.2	134.5	119.1	86.9	76.9
May	158.8	145.1	116.4	106.5	118.8	109.3	120.7	111.1
Jun	202.2	176.2	114.8	100.3	102.3	89.2	198.2	172.9
Jul	108.7	95.1	96.4	86.5	131.0	119.0	108.4	98.5
Aug	178.5	131.7	173.0	123.4	137.3	96.4	134.6	94.6
Sep	125.6	121.1	122.4	118.3	128.5	124.0	112.7	108.8
Oct	119.4	114.3	125.2	120.7	124.4	120.5	115.2	111.6
Nov	131.3	119.2	117.7	107.3	75.5	68.8	157.4	143.2
Dec	92.3	96.2	113.2	119.6	106.8r	114.4r	128.8	138.0

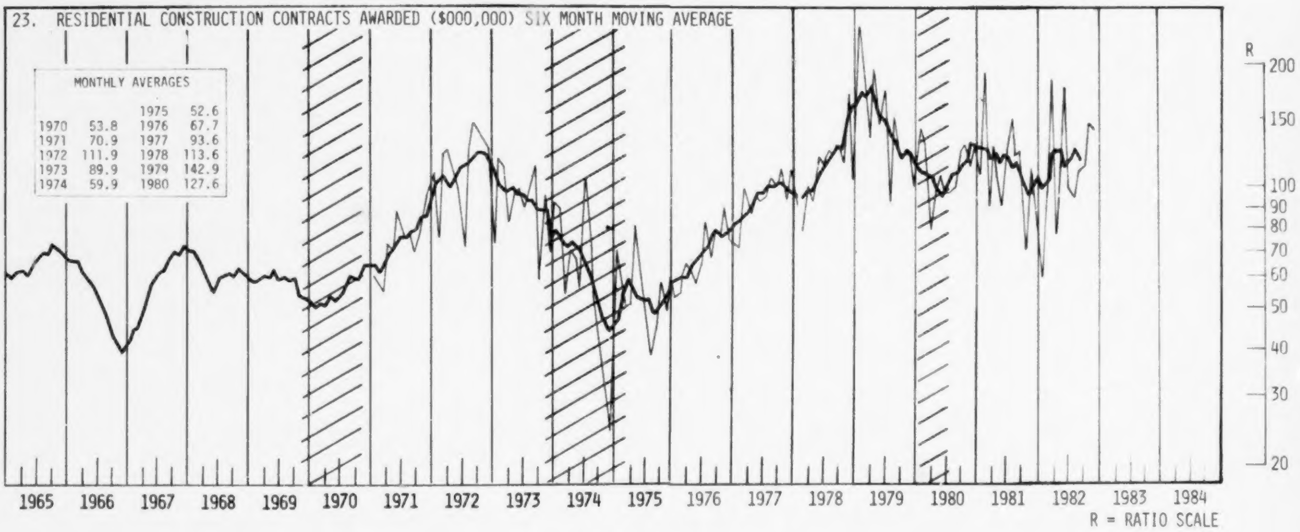
24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	72.5	78.0	126.6	132.5	111.8	115.4	101.6	104.9
Feb	51.9	88.4	73.1	124.3	70.4	117.4	102.0	170.2
Mar	165.7	169.8	106.7	113.3	93.5	102.2	124.1	135.6
Apr	104.4	94.5	94.4	89.0	95.2	92.9	137.0	133.7
May	132.8	110.9	157.9	133.1	109.9	94.0	127.2	108.8
Jun	105.2	96.6	188.5	171.4	154.4	137.8	170.3	152.0
Jul	120.1	118.9	169.0	163.0	137.8	129.4	113.4	106.5
Aug	127.8	107.3	170.5	145.4	169.9	144.2	234.1	198.6
Sep	129.8	115.0	127.3	110.9	173.2	150.8	150.2	130.7
Oct	153.0	137.9	151.1	131.2	181.6	154.6	119.6	101.9
Nov	91.8	99.0	106.3	115.6	172.8	191.9	143.4	159.2
Dec	92.5	121.2	76.5	102.8	123.2r	169.8r	133.1	183.4

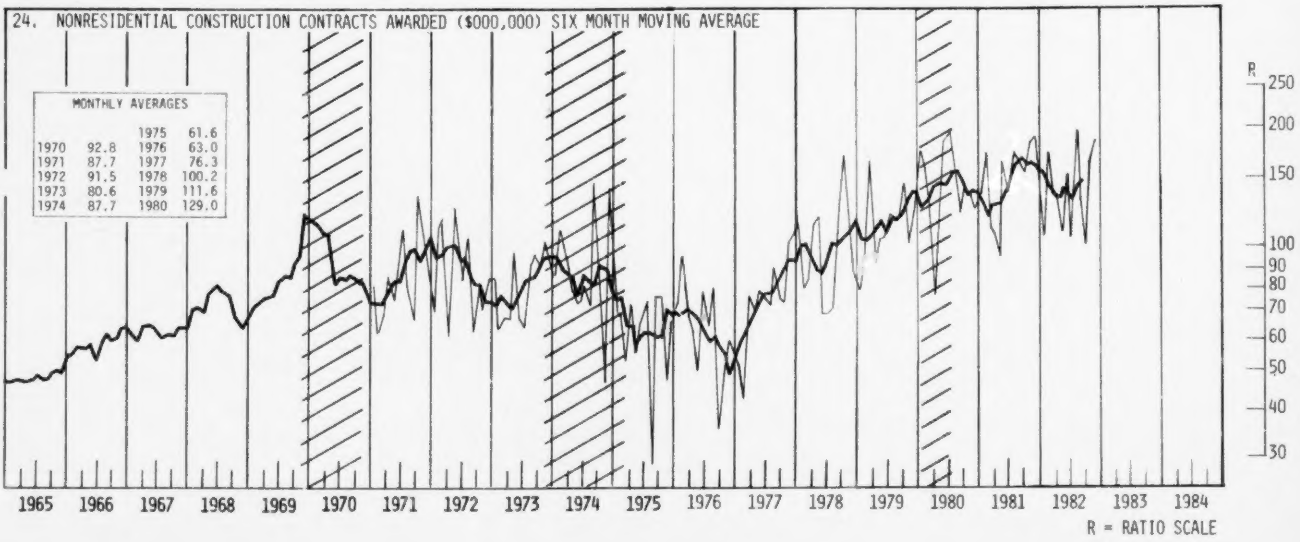
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,840	3,544	893	1,688	676	1,367	634	1,342
Feb	1,620	3,038	881	1,676	1,292	2,447	521	988
Mar	2,360	2,744	1,477	1,751	1,454	1,715	1,694	1,939
Apr	2,395	2,559	1,235	1,348	1,668	1,740	1,208	1,373
May	3,154	2,818	1,078	1,041	1,585	1,587	1,145	1,111
Jun	3,319	2,779	2,120	1,664	1,967	1,560	1,924	1,492
Jul	2,760	2,616	1,994	1,741	2,474	2,213	1,237	1,136
Aug	2,629	2,221	1,970	1,825	1,645	1,465	1,813	1,637
Sep	3,228	2,658	2,484	2,007	1,562	1,229	1,880	1,387
Oct	2,730	2,048	2,495	1,840	1,891	1,455	2,829	2,250
Nov	2,351	2,198	1,811	1,735	1,066	1,003	2,006	1,915
Dec	2,169	2,165	1,630	1,551	1,551	1,429		

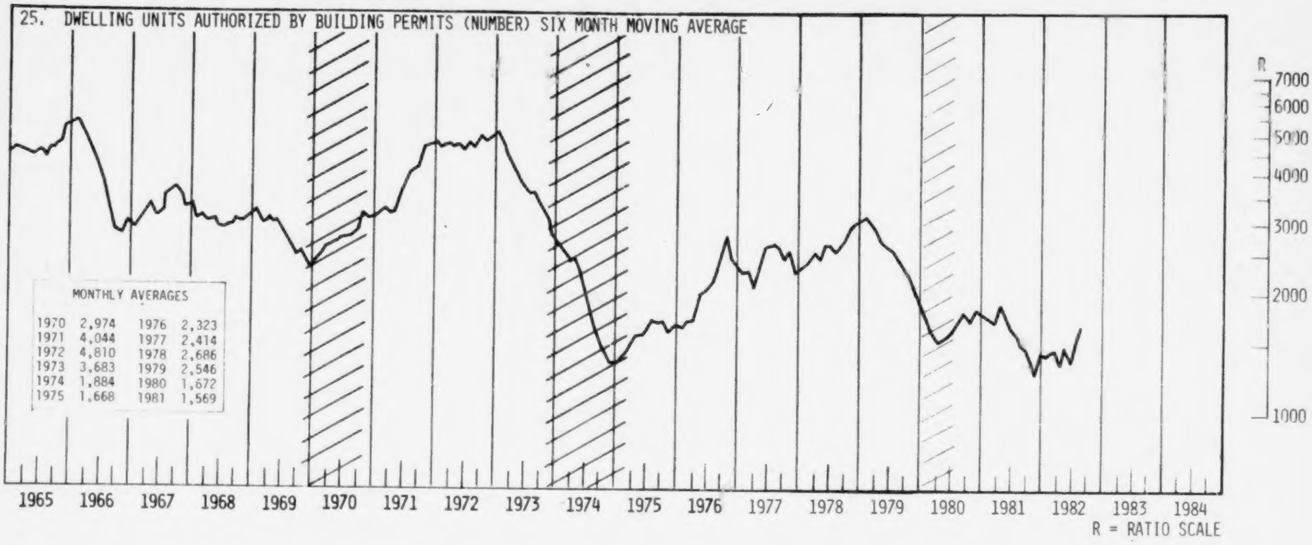
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,019	1,752	754	1,243	467	785	383	714
Feb	1,301	2,228	694	1,039	574	998	311	541
Mar	1,576	1,709	810	954	940	1,098	834	980
Apr	1,746	1,741	731	738	1,281	1,229	968	953
May	2,673	2,139	762	631	1,029	944	943	821
Jun	1,715	1,616	1,032	978	1,018	916	1,077	1,027
Jul	1,706	1,567	1,159	998	1,150	1,041	915	801
Aug	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,132	1,071	870	1,047	840
Sep	1,769	1,498	1,599	1,250	1,018	831	1,180	905
Oct	1,491	1,229	1,557	1,256	1,161	910	1,265	1,088
Nov	1,349	1,263	1,330	1,330	690	681	1,551	1,454
Dec	1,107	1,278	1,382	1,547	638	684		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	740	3,201	47	205	119	518	215	945
Feb	154	739	80	394	644	3,169	169	809
Mar	416	536	447	555	416	517	772	925
Apr	446	599	356	498	160	224	155	226
May	302	445	247	364	324	477	169	259
Jun	1,426	795	759	406	843	451	733	392
Jul	873	702	649	462	898	640	268	179
Aug	224	213	545	595	337	368	690	830
Sep	1,022	797	666	536	336	270	557	429
Oct	894	619	485	360	507	376	1,363	1,039
Nov	896	745	296	246	248	207	295	250
Dec	683	513	129	93	792	571		

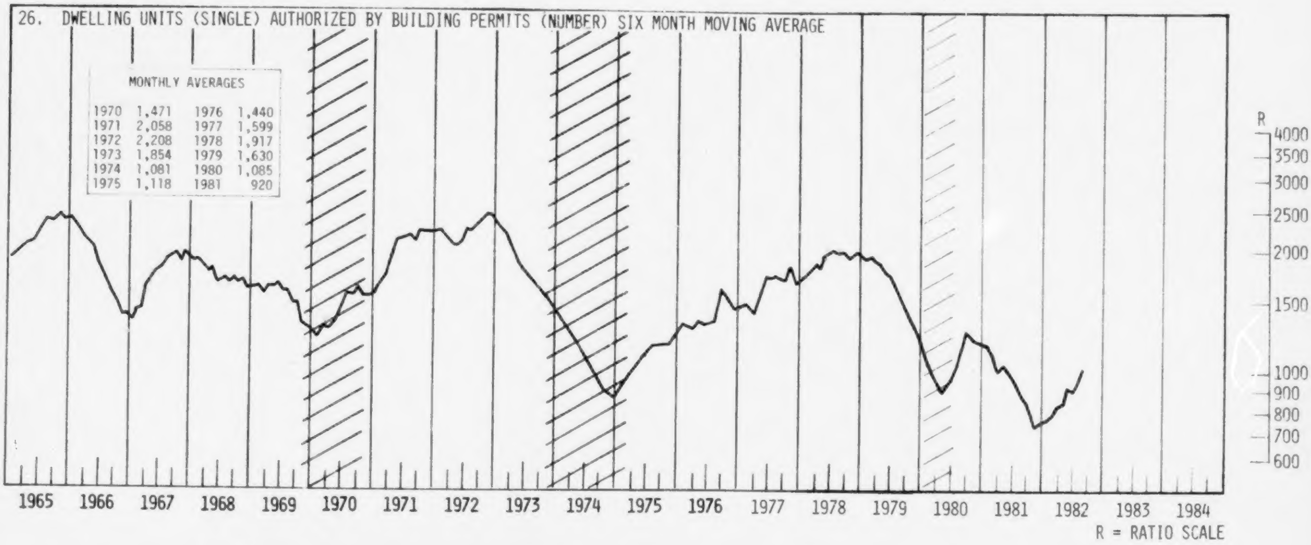
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

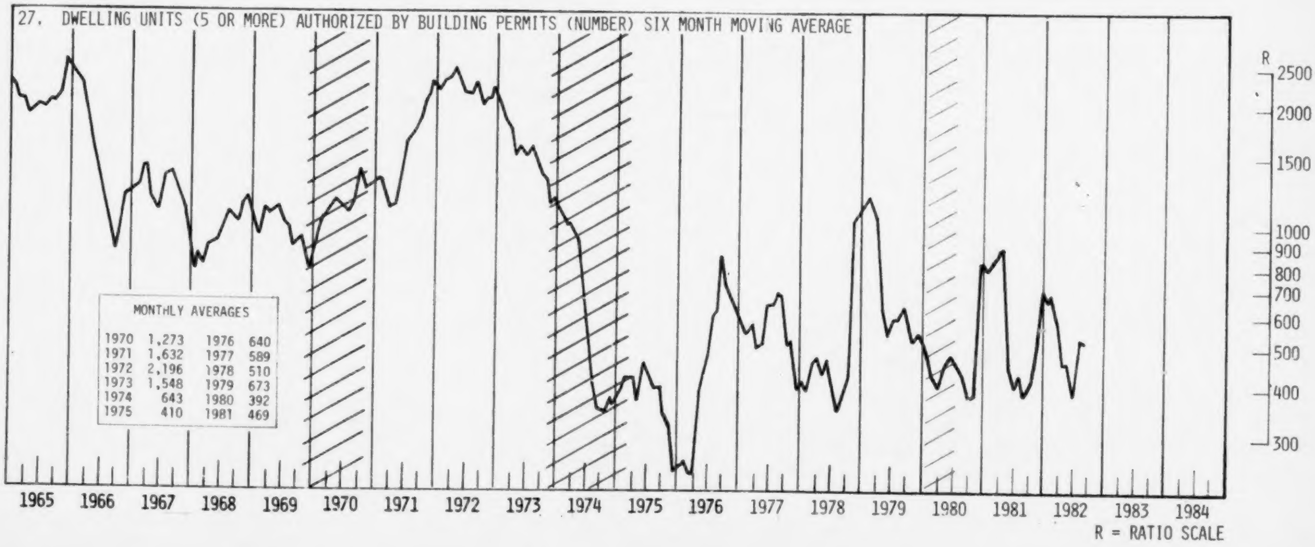
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,432	2,618	2,540	2,723	2,740	2,877	2,731	2,929
Feb	2,350	2,658	2,561	2,741	2,590	2,908	2,639	2,963
Mar	2,676	2,645	2,684	2,745	2,859	2,932	2,964	2,985
Apr	2,523	2,622	2,649	2,709	2,915	2,980	2,956	2,975
May	2,623	2,600	2,805	2,739	2,971	2,969	3,089	3,128
Jun	2,578	2,547	2,688	2,772	2,917	2,952	3,007	3,052
Jul	2,460	2,607	2,715	2,837	2,841	2,933	3,102	3,188
Aug	2,572	2,605	2,728	2,812	2,874	3,004	2,992	3,138
Sep	2,425	2,648	2,624	2,817	2,868	3,090	3,036	3,267
Oct	2,600	2,646	2,861	2,872	2,932	2,930	3,173r	3,240r
Nov	2,836	2,656	2,972	2,867	3,054	2,953	3,383p	3,203p
Dec	3,528	2,736	3,807	2,898	3,806	2,890		

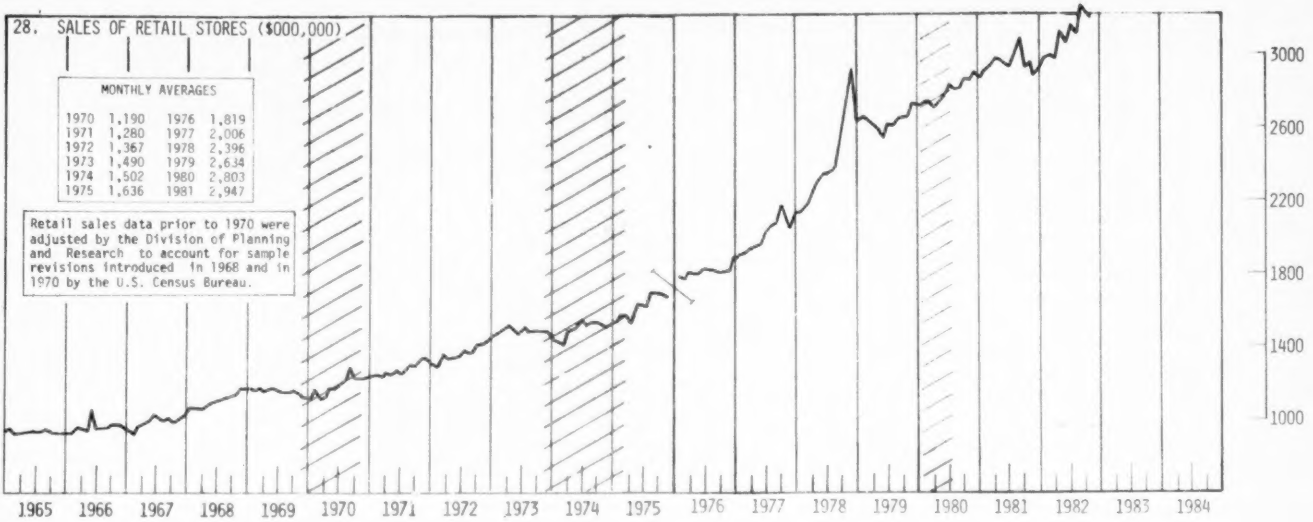
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted
Jan	1,355	1,247	1,196	1,150
Feb	1,356	1,236	1,191	1,161
Mar	1,340	1,218	1,195	1,177
Apr	1,310	1,193	1,209	1,175
May	1,283	1,200	1,203	1,229
Jun	1,242	1,203	1,187	1,178
Jul	1,258	1,225	1,172	1,228
Aug	1,250	1,205	1,191	1,208
Sep	1,258	1,201	1,211	1,255
Oct	1,252	1,220	1,150	1,235r
Nov	1,246	1,211	1,163	1,221p
Dec	1,273	1,216	1,136	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,441	34,803	35,562	36,277	29,079	28,967	24,492	27,753
Feb	29,477	33,660	33,215	37,065	23,732	27,467	25,072	29,023
Mar	37,640	33,857	40,687	37,930	31,180	29,078	31,491	27,357
Apr	30,702	33,064	33,610	35,440	29,314	29,879	25,183	25,206
May	31,584	30,452	35,451	33,694	24,929	27,112	25,082	25,463
Jun	43,507	36,410	32,865	29,067	30,523	24,394	30,940	26,886
Jul	38,083	34,893	34,625	30,471	29,656	26,493	28,181	24,186
Aug	38,683	33,761	34,196	32,740	28,465	25,515	24,557	22,298
Sep	27,721	34,179	28,970	30,524	31,599	36,277	21,209	23,699
Oct	35,989	35,060	32,360	32,073	27,683	26,063	23,095	24,735
Nov	27,539	32,162	23,380	30,703	17,477	22,011	19,575	22,275
Dec	26,118	27,032	31,229	30,787	23,414	23,881	26,691	27,507

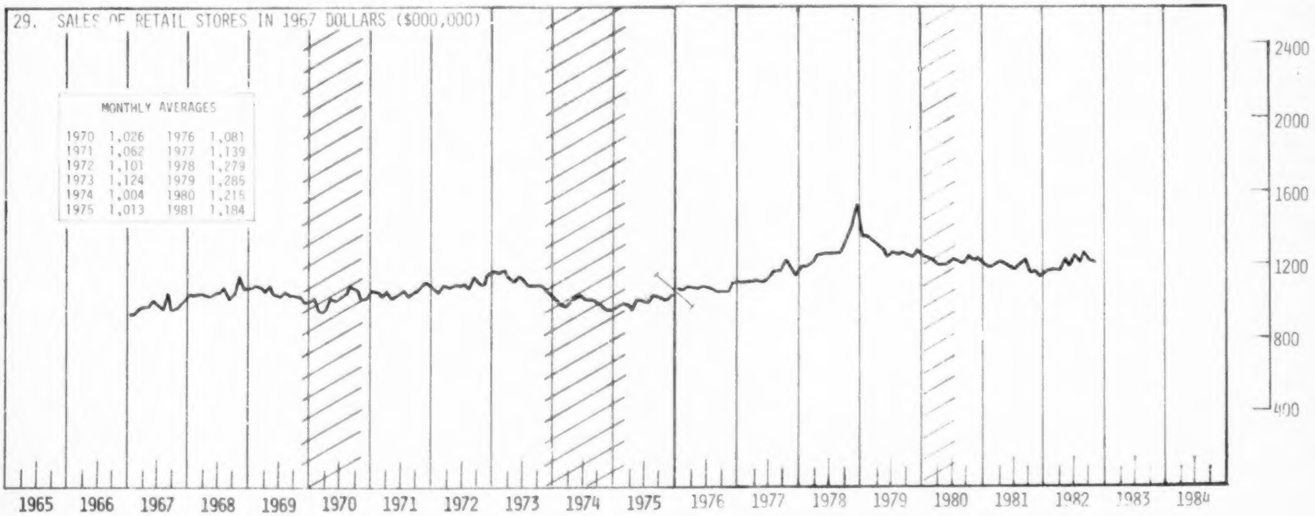
CHART X TRADE INDICATORS


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

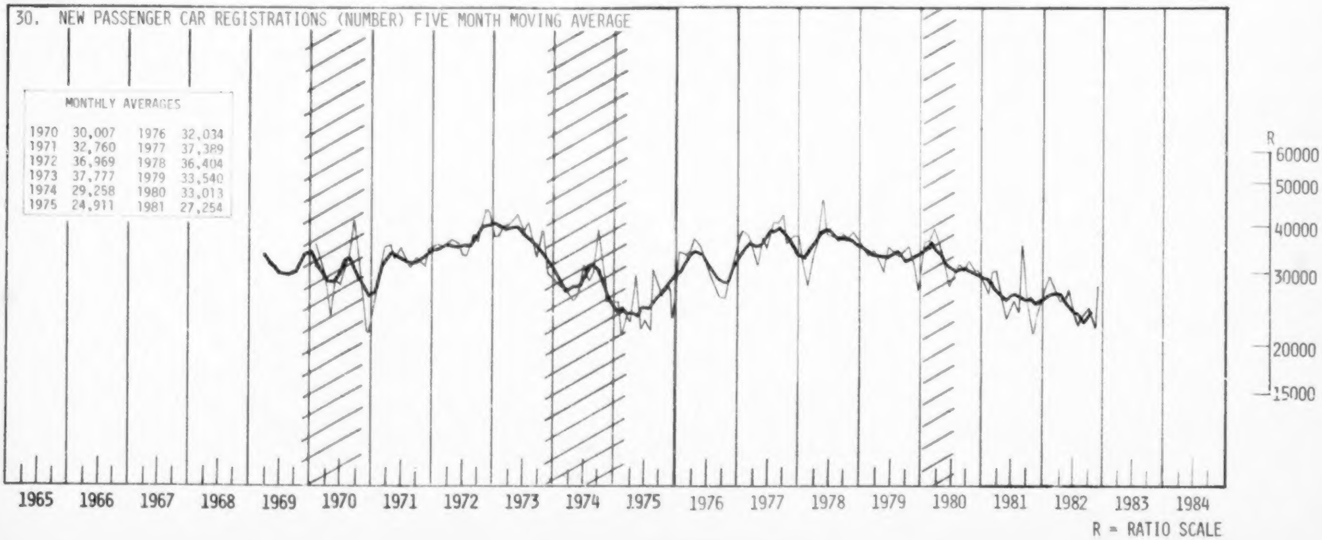
1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,396
1973	1,490	1979	2,634
1974	1,502	1980	2,803
1975	1,636	1981	2,947

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.


29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,279
1973	1,124	1979	1,285
1974	1,004	1980	1,215
1975	1,013	1981	1,184


30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,462	21,499	21,337	22,812	15,617	16,969	10,178	11,210
Feb	14,469	18,119	22,782	27,281	14,092	17,642	10,515	13,166
Mar	20,646	18,598	22,229	20,541	19,788	17,688	16,187	14,013
Apr	18,087	18,906	20,727	20,073	17,465	17,089	12,399	12,205
May	23,967	21,631	21,982	19,915	18,850	17,008	16,617	15,353
Jun	17,107	18,127	16,342	17,985	14,713	15,763	13,581	14,134
Jul	15,109	15,113	19,960	19,440	14,862	14,653	10,714	10,900
Aug	20,453	17,018	20,558	18,440	13,502	12,617	12,774	11,565
Sep	17,961	16,451	26,980	24,235	15,391	13,550	15,604	13,995
Oct	24,981	22,386	18,989	16,959	15,295	14,036	12,754	11,864
Nov	16,138	17,924	16,286	18,910	11,284	13,113		
Dec	16,092	19,400	16,069	18,004	12,908	14,221		

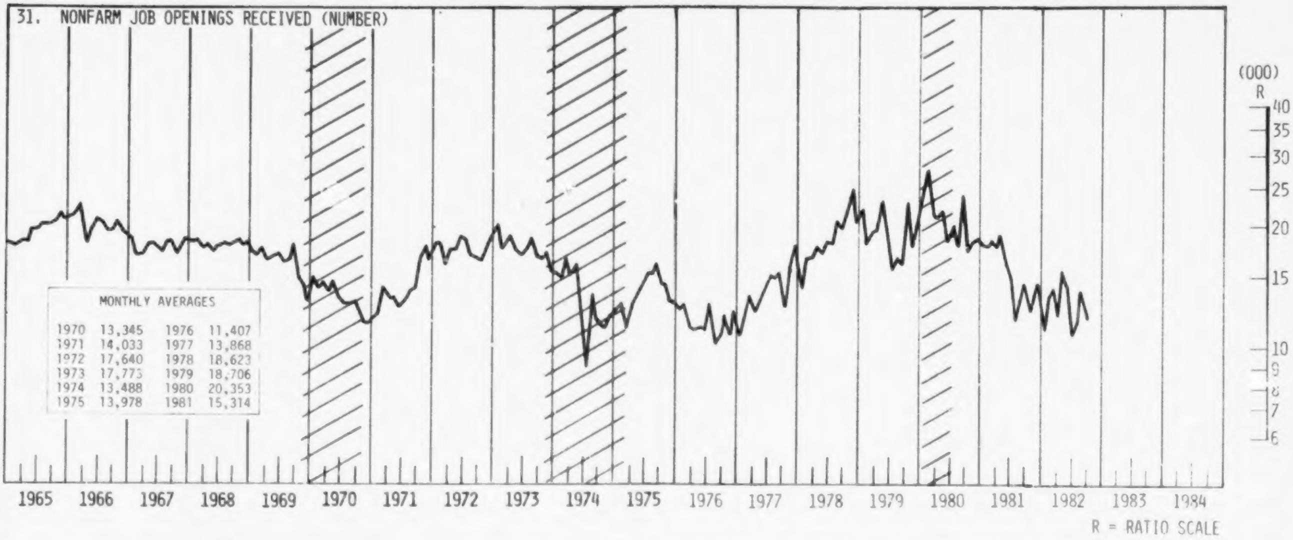
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,806	13,328	12,963	14,065	11,281	12,251	8,167	9,119
Feb	10,157	11,861	13,116	14,285	11,086	12,583	8,520	9,672
Mar	13,292	11,408	14,150	12,804	15,017	13,304	12,572	10,707
Apr	11,152	11,884	13,310	12,922	10,594	14,678	9,253	8,982
May	13,962	13,234	13,936	13,200	12,271	10,304	12,275	12,142
Jun	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,746	10,735	11,538	9,755	10,195
Jul	9,781	10,362	12,143	12,644	9,824	10,445	7,381	8,002
Aug	11,995	10,506	13,331	12,657	10,046	10,025	7,551	7,361
Sep	10,215	9,141	21,725	18,752	11,647	9,769	14,113	12,003
Oct	15,393	14,562	13,799	12,723	11,917	11,100	9,721	9,308
Nov	12,404	13,000	10,048	11,146	8,969	10,081		
Dec	10,492	11,893	11,448	12,218	10,728	11,288		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	151.0	124.0	155.8	128.3	158.4	130.5	166.9	137.6
Feb	158.3	127.6	155.1	126.0	154.2	125.8	170.9	139.4
Mar	148.7	126.7	145.3	124.1	147.2	125.8	159.3	136.1
Apr	128.3	125.2	137.7	135.2	127.7	125.6	148.8	146.3
May	114.1	122.3	130.5	140.4	115.1	123.9	132.5	142.6
Jun	106.5	121.0	128.6	146.5	108.4	123.5	125.8	143.3
Jul	119.1	123.1	142.3	145.7	121.0	123.3	134.6	137.2
Aug	119.2	126.0	136.0	142.4	117.9	122.9	128.5	133.9
Sep	105.7	125.5	118.7	140.2	105.8	124.8	115.5	136.3
Oct	106.2	126.2	117.1	139.4	103.6	123.3	117.6	140.1
Nov	117.3	128.7	120.2	132.0	116.8	128.5	125.6	138.2
Dec	131.7	127.4	132.5	128.6	141.9	138.1	141.2	137.5

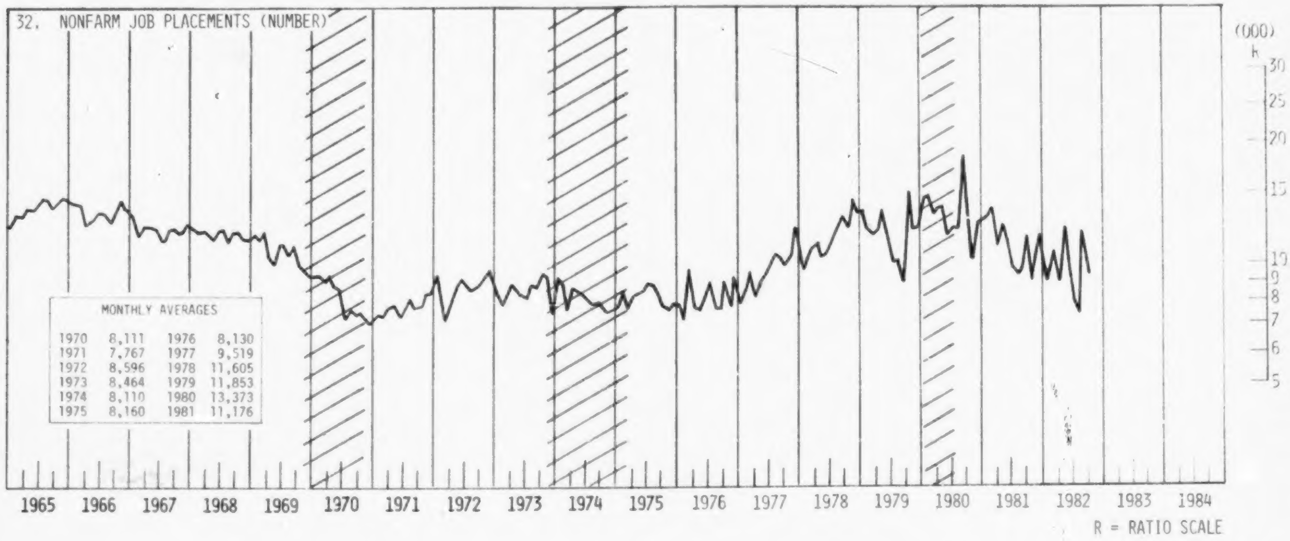
CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314

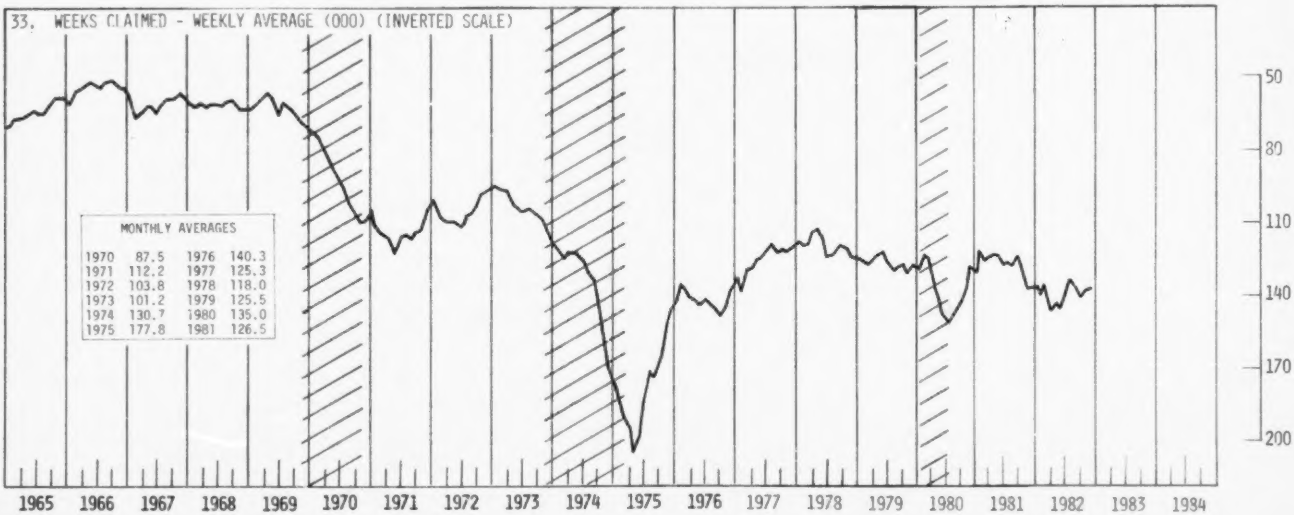
R = RATIO SCALE


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176

R = RATIO SCALE


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7
Feb	6.2	5.0	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7
Mar	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.6
Apr	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9
May	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
Jun	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.1	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8
Jul	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6
Aug	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Sep	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6
Oct	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7
Nov	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7
Dec	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7

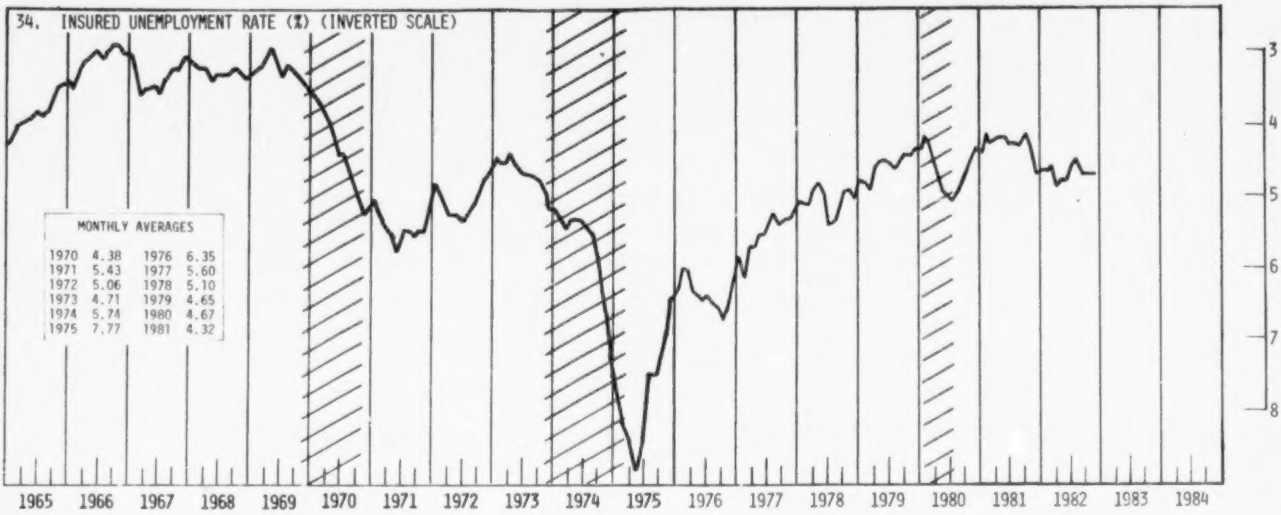
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,913	14,953	19,898	14,814	20,272	15,062	21,466	15,959
Feb	16,275	16,117	16,193	15,670	14,297	14,363	16,689	16,769
Mar	14,365	16,084	15,164	16,389	13,126	14,058	14,425	15,765
Apr	16,475	17,529	16,278	18,445	12,587	14,077	13,754	15,121
May	12,274	15,510	16,539	20,621	11,821	14,662	12,586	14,963
Jun	16,670	16,005	20,648	18,330	15,512	13,747	16,037	15,104
Jul	17,989	15,805	17,923	16,588	15,719	14,498	17,694	16,269
Aug	12,747	15,984	13,781	17,257	11,650	13,996	13,409	15,927
Sep	12,920	16,414	12,514	15,188	12,200	15,804	13,033	16,755
Oct	14,833	16,392	13,258	15,304	13,485	15,577	14,790	17,095
Nov	16,095	16,791	13,829	14,596	16,740	16,694	15,668	15,736
Dec	22,542	16,185	20,125	14,666	22,934	17,404	20,556	15,559

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

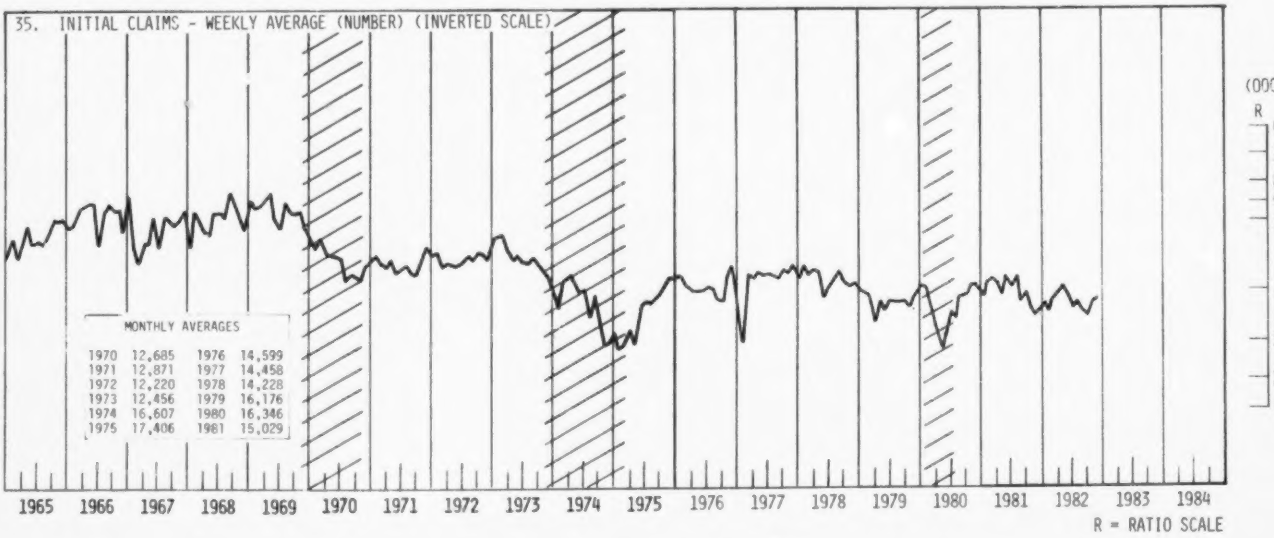
Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,393	12,346	12,754	11,799	14,458	13,408	14,463	13,413
Feb	12,204	11,783	13,181	12,681	14,121	13,587	14,651	14,097
Mar	14,597	11,972	14,712	12,077	17,165	14,099	20,813	17,096
Apr	13,452	11,730	15,526	13,335	16,897	14,400	19,611	16,713
May	12,979	12,242	13,336	12,593	14,009	13,253	18,180	17,200
Jun	10,750	11,594	11,836	12,946	12,543	13,795	18,917	20,806
Jul	12,146	12,323	12,997	13,216	13,349	13,570	16,354	16,625
Aug	11,206	11,830	10,826	11,648	11,760	12,796	15,152	16,487
Sep	9,173	11,069	11,571	13,879	11,624	13,867	14,600	17,418
Oct	12,248	13,856	13,056	14,608	11,831	13,167	13,929	15,503
Nov	11,367	12,981	11,732	13,471	11,387	13,124	15,160	17,473
Dec	11,981	11,887	15,816	15,565	15,087	14,786	17,329	16,984

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

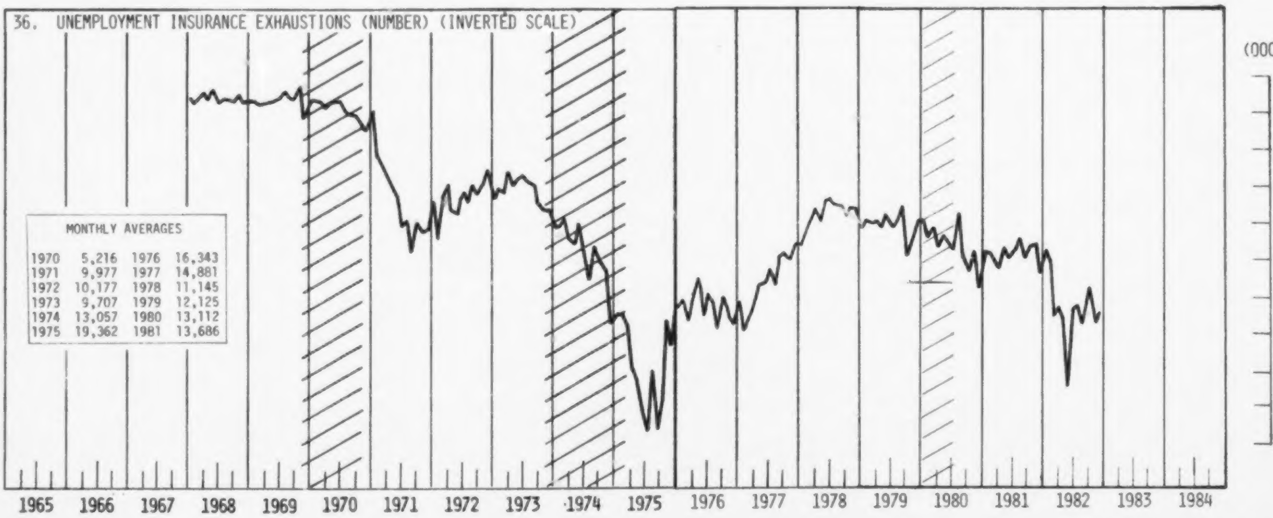
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32


35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029


36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	52.3	41.3	56.7	45.2	59.8	47.7	67.5	53.9
Feb	47.5	40.6	52.1	45.2	52.3	45.8	63.1	55.2
Mar	46.0	42.9	48.5	45.3	50.0	46.7	61.0	57.0
Apr	44.8	42.9	49.6	47.8	45.3	43.8	60.0	58.0
May	41.8	43.0	50.3	51.7	40.0	41.1	54.6	56.0
Jun	37.1	39.6	51.8	55.6	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.4
Jul	37.1	37.0	58.1	57.4	39.5	38.9	52.6	51.9
Aug	37.8	40.8	55.8	59.4	40.8	43.1	47.3	50.1
Sep	34.4	42.4	43.9	54.0	32.1	39.5	46.8	57.6
Oct	37.7	43.7	46.6	54.0	34.2	39.6	50.6	58.6
Nov	39.0	43.5	47.4	52.6	38.7	42.8	49.1	54.4
Dec	48.6	45.9	50.2	47.2	50.7	47.8	51.6	48.6

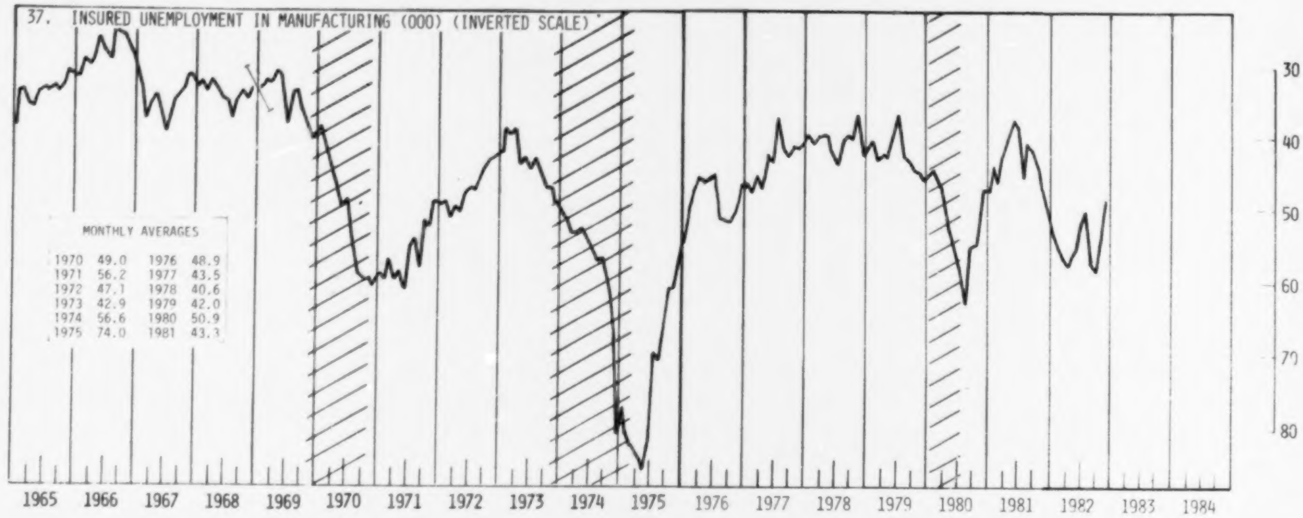
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12.6	10.2	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.2	18.9	15.6
Feb	23.2	11.8	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.4	26.7	13.4
Mar	22.9	11.6	27.4	13.8	22.4	11.2	23.8	11.9
Apr	15.7	11.0	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.7
May	10.6	10.5	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.6	14.2	13.8
Jun	7.6	10.2	11.8	15.9	8.9	11.9	11.3	15.1
Jul	6.7	10.1	10.6	15.9	7.9	11.8	8.7	13.1
Aug	6.5	11.7	7.9	14.2	6.7	12.0	7.6	13.5
Sep	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.2	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.9
Oct	6.5	11.7	7.0	13.0	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.5
Nov	5.9	10.7	7.4	13.6	7.0	13.1	8.8	16.4
Dec	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.5	11.5	15.7

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60.0	53.5	56.1	50.1	67.0	60.2	71.8	64.5
Feb	57.3	52.2	59.5	54.0	67.8	61.5	68.4	62.1
Mar	57.5	54.2	56.8	53.9	63.3	60.2	66.0	62.6
Apr	52.6	53.4	53.9	55.4	57.5	59.4	62.4	64.3
May	49.0	52.4	54.0	58.0	52.9	57.4	57.7	62.4
Jun	47.7	52.5	53.9	59.5	51.0	56.6	56.4	57.4
Jul	54.9	53.1	63.0	60.5	62.0	59.5	63.9	61.2
Aug	61.0	55.9	66.3	60.2	62.4	56.3	63.7	57.6
Sep	51.1	56.9	55.8	61.5	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.6
Oct	49.9	55.7	56.6	63.1	52.4	58.4	54.5	60.8
Nov	49.3	52.6	57.8	61.6	57.6	61.5	62.1	66.2
Dec	55.5	52.8	60.9	58.4	64.0	61.7	60.6	58.4

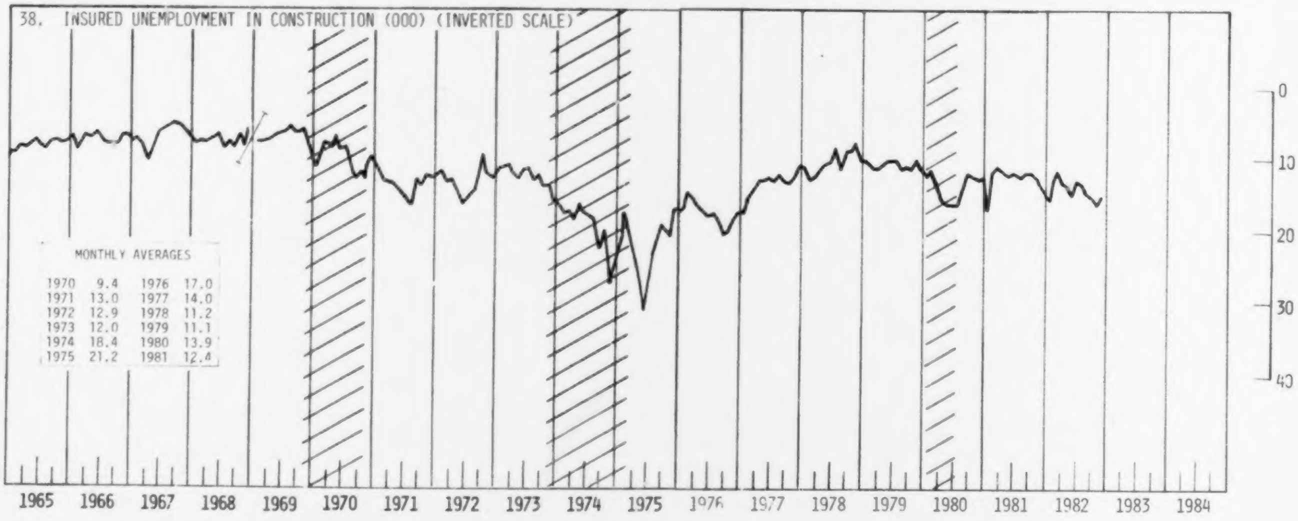
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II



37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

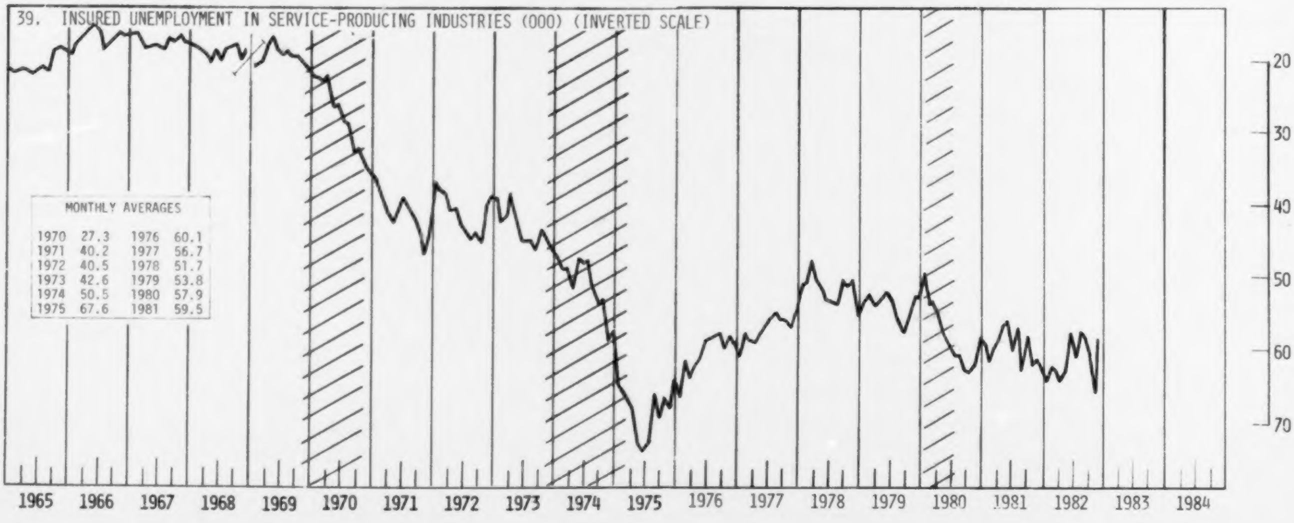
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3091.9	3098.4	3098.4	3083.3	3067.0	3063.2	3054.4	3049.4	3054.8	3059.9	3055.9	3054.1	3056.2
PRIVATE SECTOR	2565.1	2575.5	2572.7	2559.1	2543.2	2537.5	2529.2	2532.9	2535.7	2534.6	2532.5	2530.8	2530.5
GOVERNMENT	526.8	522.9	525.7	524.2	523.8	525.7	525.2	516.5	519.1	525.3	523.4	523.3	525.7
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3095.8	3028.4	3025.7	3037.6	3051.5	3069.9	3112.4	3097.8	3100.0	3070.1	3065.3	3063.3	3059.8
MANUFACTURING	757.0	746.0	744.0	738.7	731.2	730.6	732.5	715.2	723.3	724.4	718.4	712.0	702.3
Durable Goods	364.8	361.6	360.1	357.5	354.5	353.4	352.8	341.9	342.9	343.1	340.3	336.6	332.2
Lumber & Wood Products	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2
Furniture & Fixtures	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	29.5	28.6	28.2	27.5	27.2	27.1	26.7	26.1	26.4	26.3	25.8	25.5	24.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7
Pottery & related products	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	14.8	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.0
Primary Metal Industries	24.7	24.4	23.9	23.4	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.0	20.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Iron & steel foundries	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	9.6	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.2
Other primary metal industries	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	57.7	56.9	56.3	55.9	55.1	54.7	54.6	53.1	52.3	52.6	51.7	50.9	50.4
Metal cans	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.6
Metal stampings	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	24.7	24.3	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.6	21.5	21.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	70.5	70.4	69.4	68.7	67.9	67.1	66.7	64.3	63.1	63.2	62.5	62.3	61.3
Construction & related machinery	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Metalworking machinery	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Special industry machinery	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0
General industry machinery	16.4	16.2	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.8	12.8
Service industry machinery	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4
Other machinery, except elec.	22.9	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.3	21.8	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	89.5	89.3	88.3	88.2	87.1	87.0	87.5	86.5	86.3	86.8	86.7	86.2	85.7
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2
Communication equipment	35.3	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.3	36.5
Electronic components & access.	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.2
Other elec. equipment & supplies	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8
Transportation Equipment	14.5	14.2	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.8	11.8	15.2	15.2	15.3	14.2	14.1
Motor vehicles	8.9	8.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.1	6.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.1	8.9
Aircraft & parts	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.1
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.2	23.2
Nondurable Goods	392.2	384.4	383.9	381.2	376.7	377.2	379.7	373.3	380.4	381.3	378.1	375.4	370.1
Food & Kindred Products	47.8	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.0	46.1	46.7	45.9	47.3	47.9	47.3	47.4	47.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.0
Grain mill & bakery products	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.4
Beverages	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9
Other food & kindred products	18.4	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.6	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	18.2	17.5	17.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.4
Broad woven fabric mills	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
Other textile mill products	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apparel & Other Textile Products	55.2	52.3	53.4	52.6	51.0	52.7	54.2	51.4	55.2	55.3	54.9	53.7	51.0
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
Women's & misses' outerwear	27.0	26.4	27.4	26.4	25.8	27.9	29.3	27.8	30.0	30.1	29.5	28.8	27.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2
Other apparel & related products	15.6	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.6	13.9
Paper & Allied Products	31.1	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.2	28.1	29.0	29.2	28.9	29.2	28.8
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.0
Other paper & allied products	15.4	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9
Printing & Publishing	58.0	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.4
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.6
Commercial printing	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2
Other printing & publishing	25.5	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.3	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	128.2	127.2	125.9	124.8	123.6	123.3	123.9	123.9	124.1	123.8	122.0	121.2	120.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6
Drugs	42.5	42.4	42.1	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.5	24.4	23.9	24.2	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	23.6	23.1	23.1
Paints & allied products	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
Industrial organic chemicals	25.5	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.1
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2
Petroleum refining	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6
Other petroleum & coal products	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	35.8	35.3	35.1	35.1	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.0	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.4	32.9
Rubber & rubber products	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.7	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.1	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.4	26.1
Leather & Leather Products	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Other leather & leather products	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
NONMANUFACTURING	2338.7	2282.4	2281.7	2298.9	2320.3	2339.3	2379.9	2382.6	2376.7	2345.7	2346.9	2351.3	2357.5
Mining	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Construction	112.6	102.3	100.1	105.0	110.5	114.2	115.5	118.8	119.1	117.6	117.1	116.3	112.5
Transportation, Communications1 Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	195.1	190.5	191.7	192.5	192.1	187.2	192.7	188.9	188.8	191.3	192.3	192.2	191.2
Railroad transportation	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4
Other transportation	105.1	100.8	101.3	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.4	97.3	97.9	100.9	102.2	102.5	101.5
Communications	57.9	57.8	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	21.7	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	708.5	679.8	672.6	675.7	682.9	692.9	706.6	704.2	703.1	702.6	696.5	700.7	711.7
Wholesale trade	209.0	209.7	209.5	209.9	210.7	210.4	211.8	210.9	210.6	210.8	210.6	209.9	210.0
Retail trade	499.4	470.1	463.1	465.8	472.2	482.5	494.8	493.3	492.5	491.8	485.9	490.8	501.7
Retail general merchandise	85.7	78.1	73.7	73.5	73.5	74.8	75.5	75.0	75.2	76.1	77.7	82.1	87.9
Food stores	87.1	83.3	83.0	82.8	82.7	83.9	85.5	85.5	85.0	86.0	85.8	86.2	86.5
Auto dealers & service sta.	46.8	46.4	46.2	46.0	46.3	46.4	46.7	46.8	46.8	47.0	46.6	46.5	46.5
Apparel & accessories	44.2	39.9	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.9	39.4	40.4	41.9
Eating & drinking places	127.2	121.3	121.6	125.0	130.7	137.8	146.1	146.2	146.2	141.8	133.5	130.2	130.6
Other retail trade	108.4	101.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.2	102.5	101.8	101.4	102.0	102.9	105.4	108.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	161.6	162.2	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.8	165.5	166.6	166.0	164.0	163.6	163.8	164.4
Banking	46.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	48.2	48.3	48.3	47.6	47.6	47.9	48.3
Insurance agents & carriers	66.7	66.6	66.4	66.7	66.5	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	48.6	47.8	47.6	47.8	48.3	48.9	50.0	50.7	50.7	49.5	49.0	48.8	49.0
Services	631.4	626.0	628.0	634.8	643.9	652.1	666.6	675.5	675.8	661.9	655.8	651.5	649.4
Medical & other health services	175.7	176.2	176.6	177.4	177.7	178.1	179.8	180.9	180.9	181.0	181.3	181.4	181.2
Hospitals	99.1	99.2	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.5	101.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.9
Educational services	42.6	41.6	42.1	43.2	42.8	42.6	41.3	39.2	38.9	41.4	43.7	44.0	43.8
Other services	413.1	408.2	409.3	414.2	423.4	431.4	445.5	455.4	456.0	439.5	430.8	426.1	424.4
Government	527.2	519.4	525.5	526.7	526.3	527.7	530.6	526.2	521.4	505.9	519.2	524.4	525.9
Federal	72.6	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	74.0	74.0	73.6	72.6	73.5	73.6	73.6
Local	352.1	348.2	349.8	350.9	351.2	351.4	355.5	352.3	347.2	335.9	345.8	350.2	352.1
State*	102.5	98.9	103.3	103.4	102.5	103.3	101.6	99.9	100.6	97.4	99.9	100.6	100.2
Executive Department	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	68.2	70.0	71.1	69.6	70.1	69.8
Legislative/Judiciary	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	30.1	29.0	24.7	28.7	29.0	28.9

*This definition has been developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state employment security agencies and is standardized throughout the nation. State government includes full-time and part-time workers in executive departments, the legislature, judiciary, authorities, commissions, the state university, state colleges, and other agencies. Data for executive departments, the legislature and judiciary are provided by the New Jersey Department of Treasury. Other data come from a monthly survey of employers conducted by this Division in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	340.36	332.64	338.52	341.42	340.40	343.26	345.77	341.94	343.08	348.40	352.96	357.69	361.26
Durable Goods	351.27	317.68	346.68	349.21	342.54	352.29	355.19	350.07	348.96	358.27	365.40	367.28	369.74
Lumber & Wood Products	217.00	214.00	212.72	212.35	225.05	223.60	230.21	216.77	226.01	226.94	240.89	242.14	247.59
Furniture & Fixtures	250.73	237.63	243.97	259.50	259.35	261.88	263.34	257.85	274.70	279.39	287.04	275.12	271.20
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	369.10	356.34	366.78	362.92	364.61	369.73	376.19	382.27	372.77	376.16	376.19	390.24	395.58
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	389.55	366.30	383.15	381.33	380.98	389.73	395.81	395.89	391.30	394.49	386.18	398.68	403.42
Pottery & related products	289.33	286.76	306.78	305.18	294.46	300.57	303.32	294.77	301.39	314.04	309.28	314.76	336.98
Primary Metal Industries	370.83	361.27	369.98	366.08	369.41	362.97	363.45	364.41	373.19	374.42	380.88	385.46	381.30
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	440.26	379.42	402.05	399.80	418.32	417.17	407.02	416.34	451.34	433.47	443.56	444.56	444.80
Iron & Steel foundries	329.54	299.06	345.29	335.07	334.46	351.64	348.80	338.48	354.34	350.49	347.23	358.44	335.38
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	538.27	601.80	564.56	542.50	529.19	512.11	524.44	537.85	532.86	570.04	558.25	551.95	589.11
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	326.55	314.57	318.57	325.44	318.24	300.13	304.90	302.99	309.57	311.60	332.38	334.78	324.75
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	348.41	330.80	344.57	346.58	341.52	353.12	353.12	348.98	349.95	347.88	349.83	348.66	359.00
Metal cans	437.22	445.01	422.59	442.96	422.42	407.36	430.95	423.78	445.12	429.29	466.52	436.24	446.84
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	423.33	396.23	417.39	417.34	442.32	531.72	497.84	460.98	456.68	448.09	445.04	442.72	451.63
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	335.90	300.38	314.82	317.60	305.66	301.44	299.00	298.21	301.69	293.40	294.84	300.21	305.11
Metal Stampings	308.15	312.70	332.51	332.43	332.64	338.00	335.41	329.48	322.81	335.16	330.89	328.38	341.09
Machinery, Except Electrical*	408.82	387.53	387.28	389.70	380.39	379.85	381.62	378.45	378.79	381.90	383.00	393.28	394.60
Construction & related machinery*	389.69	351.51	349.06	365.02	365.31	350.35	361.69	347.66	345.73	350.03	357.78	367.09	345.94
Metalworking machinery*	370.60	357.86	360.50	355.19	355.29	346.04	358.09	357.10	350.35	341.78	345.49	350.41	360.25
Special industry machinery*	416.26	423.61	415.09	419.24	402.40	425.04	425.20	410.13	408.11	423.36	424.07	442.65	456.85
General industry machinery*	500.08	413.64	409.58	418.62	384.47	399.11	393.12	411.44	403.29	410.82	409.50	416.47	429.25
Service industry machinery*	305.43	320.80	331.64	318.00	324.41	329.22	318.78	334.13	354.65	332.59	323.87	332.83	326.40
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	331.41	319.93	329.67	330.48	327.98	336.15	337.40	345.65	348.88	350.17	354.35	362.48	364.11
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	252.18	225.06	233.58	231.24	235.25	237.88	257.09	249.69	262.06	265.74	269.57	275.20	286.33
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	271.02	269.43	278.11	284.00	274.92	286.64	286.34	278.60	298.08	287.62	288.75	296.70	291.00
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	297.33	296.42	296.78	308.96	320.40	319.46	327.77	344.72	323.14	350.67	355.92	352.66	345.02
Communication equipment*	437.35	418.40	423.32	417.77	410.26	417.75	416.64	439.19	440.78	437.66	441.72	444.96	441.57
Electronic components & access.*	264.96	272.69	279.16	285.48	286.13	288.93	290.39	292.82	292.22	298.87	301.38	316.22	319.42
Transportation Equipment	449.66	448.53	462.35	465.92	494.76	488.55	523.09	472.76	413.93	540.00	528.65	543.15	533.11
Motor vehicles & equipment	473.47	482.36	492.48	496.94	524.15	505.94	565.97	514.92	418.88	587.16	696.80	579.72	580.18
Aircraft & parts	441.25	419.13	425.48	417.64	421.31	445.45	446.34	430.29	433.87	466.53	501.01	515.68	479.70
Ship & boat building & repairing	369.69	329.90	334.25	347.00	419.61	447.69	288.26	360.96	365.31	348.19	367.29	399.31	368.65
Instruments & Related Products	368.85	350.28	356.14	372.27	373.61	375.41	378.89	381.70	374.74	375.06	369.56	393.98	394.31
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	240.73	246.91	251.67	248.57	247.94	255.45	250.90	242.06	247.04	252.06	249.45	259.01	256.28
Nondurable Goods	330.20	327.92	330.83	335.32	332.29	335.16	336.84	334.77	337.55	339.44	341.88	350.27	354.16
Food & Kindred Products	384.71	373.11	396.86	390.77	395.08	401.81	397.03	393.21	403.09	408.96	424.66	436.55	443.61
Canned, cured & frozen food	353.22	340.20	322.51	340.23	319.55	329.54	330.03	327.25	347.31	354.63	393.39	374.59	414.90
Grain mill & bakery products*	338.80	322.74	334.97	344.00	332.11	336.18	323.99	334.40	337.37	340.40	348.43	343.15	356.75
Beverages	470.90	480.37	562.89	540.32	559.01	593.75	572.50	605.15	584.68	628.21	629.09	669.96	680.24
Textile Mill Products	284.23	273.47	292.11	296.78	284.09	289.39	287.00	285.11	293.04	290.70	292.41	300.94	298.28
Textile finishing, except wool	364.31	340.29	369.92	373.27	335.02	353.16	356.80	340.63	352.00	344.11	337.43	365.40	355.32
Apparel & other Textile Products	191.81	185.49	184.42	192.65	191.26	191.54	192.72	192.67	192.20	187.15	185.41	190.81	184.90
Men's & boys' suits & coats	213.67	193.80	212.85	204.38	200.37	201.05	215.77	225.36	209.93	208.24	220.84	220.00	223.67
Men's & boys' furnishings	213.13	197.69	203.76	210.65	215.91	208.74	210.53	199.72	210.31	203.11	191.18	202.02	195.48
Women's & children's undergarm.	193.76	169.26	198.74	196.21	184.19	181.58	187.37	195.50	195.96	205.19	213.01	209.57	205.32
Paper & Allied Products	346.76	346.87	338.00	333.49	328.55	328.76	334.17	339.58	338.10	339.37	344.75	351.50	362.93
Paperboard containers & boxes	322.42	323.90	324.69	325.74	317.25	321.59	332.11	330.64	327.19	327.89	338.57	334.84	348.29
Printing & Publishing	348.83	337.24	352.60	347.90	345.93	346.33	362.15	347.85	364.18	365.22	361.09	369.22	367.43
Newspapers	307.09	307.76	302.65	299.49	292.95	299.52	303.36	302.09	307.82	312.01	309.44	323.39	328.32
Commercial printing	394.21	364.59	402.55	392.40	382.45	387.09	412.38	383.76	412.43	400.98	385.56	402.14	396.83
Chemicals & Allied Products	406.93	411.58	409.49	418.32	414.51	424.87	426.78	417.54	424.09	430.08	433.39	441.15	443.89
Industrial inorganic chemical	445.67	475.81	464.54	463.15	464.81	473.85	473.93	484.64	490.12	493.51	497.73	503.55	524.99
Plastic materials & synthetics	384.97	374.46	376.93	362.45	381.21	402.19	392.66	403.61	416.87	426.83	414.00	431.26	397.97
Drugs	395.43	404.67	406.81	414.41	406.62	411.89	412.29	390.17	398.05	399.74	403.79	415.07	419.74
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	344.70	351.20	350.27	358.52	346.50	359.26	378.63	364.62	389.48	397.25	415.53	414.42	421.18
Paints & allied products	428.56	458.08	444.85	475.24	461.30	459.92	450.45	465.13	454.77	466.19	465.86	458.28	457.00
Industrial organic chemicals	479.24	474.31	468.86	495.60	490.44	497.95	500.56	491.62	488.01	493.28	490.01	500.17	500.94
Petroleum & Coal Products	504.89	540.12	518.57	539.25	521.56	520.35	537.37	534.89	528.08	543.02	550.84	562.12	577.72
Petroleum refining	537.41	581.82	555.41	584.51	557.40	554.00	565.81	567.02	559.37	578.48	589.33	605.98	616.67
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	272.86	262.08	271.22	271.49	270.00	264.77	260.91	269.33	266.45	263.25	268.31	273.03	283.68
Rubber & rubber products	261.61	242.79	262.70	255.76	249.88	252.31	249.45	253.87	262.82	253.96	260.40	265.79	269.35
Miscellaneous plastic products	275.80	267.59	272.90	275.72	272.69	268.40	264.27	273.50	267.30	265.88	270.40	275.12	287.04
Leather & Leather Products	201.84	192.15	199.25	206.85	207.67	212.05	214.32	200.27	208.87	200.38	204.02	206.15	208.80

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.1	39.6	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.6	40.5
Durable Goods	41.3	38.0	40.5	40.7	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.9
Lumber & Wood Products	36.2	33.7	34.2	33.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.9	36.8	37.8
Furniture & Fixtures	39.5	37.6	38.3	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	38.2	41.0	41.7	41.6	40.4	40.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.0	41.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	42.6	42.7	43.7	44.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.7	42.2	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	44.8	45.1	46.0
Pottery & related products	36.1	35.8	38.3	38.1	36.9	36.7	35.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	36.3	36.9	38.6
Primary Metal Industries	42.8	41.1	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	44.3	39.4	40.9	40.1	42.0	41.1	40.1	40.5	42.7	41.6	41.3	41.9	40.0
Iron & steel foundries	42.9	38.0	43.0	42.2	41.6	43.9	43.6	42.1	43.8	42.9	42.5	43.5	40.8
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	44.3	47.2	44.7	43.4	41.8	41.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	41.7	40.6	40.2	42.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	41.9	40.8	41.0	41.3	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	41.6	41.9	40.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.7	38.6	40.3	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.8
Metal cans	42.7	43.5	42.6	43.3	41.7	40.9	42.5	42.0	43.3	41.8	43.6	41.0	41.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	37.9	35.6	37.3	37.7	38.8	43.3	41.8	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.7	38.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.7	37.5	39.7	39.9	38.4	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.0	36.4	36.7	37.3
Metal Stampings	38.3	38.7	40.6	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.6	38.9	37.8	39.2	38.7	39.0	39.8
Machinery, Except Electrical*	42.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.9	38.8
Construction & related machinery*	43.1	38.5	38.4	40.2	40.1	38.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	37.9	38.6	36.3
Metalworking machinery*	42.5	40.3	41.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	38.9	38.5	37.6	37.8	37.8	39.2
Special industry machinery*	45.7	45.5	44.3	44.6	42.9	44.6	44.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	43.9	45.4	46.1
General industry machinery*	44.2	38.3	38.1	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.5	37.1
Service industry machinery*	40.4	40.2	41.3	39.7	40.1	40.1	38.5	40.5	41.0	39.5	39.4	40.1	40.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	40.8	39.4	40.7	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.3	42.1	41.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	41.4	37.2	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.0	41.2	41.0	42.2	43.0	41.6	42.8	42.8
Electric lighting & wiring equip*	39.7	38.6	40.6	41.4	39.5	40.6	40.5	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	39.7
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	46.7	46.1	45.8	46.6	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	49.6	50.2	49.6	48.8
Communication equipment*	42.0	40.7	40.9	40.6	39.6	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.0
Electronic components & access.*	38.8	38.9	40.4	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.8	41.8	43.2	43.4
Transportation Equipment	40.0	38.7	40.1	40.2	42.0	41.9	43.7	42.4	35.5	45.0	49.5	45.0	44.5
Motor vehicles & equipment	39.3	38.9	40.6	40.6	42.1	41.2	44.6	43.6	34.0	46.6	52.0	45.9	45.9
Aircraft & parts	45.0	42.9	44.0	43.1	42.6	44.5	44.5	42.9	43.3	46.7	48.5	49.3	46.8
Ship & boat building & repairing	38.5	34.4	33.9	35.7	41.3	42.8	39.1	37.6	36.9	35.1	37.1	37.6	36.5
Instruments & Related Products	43.8	41.7	42.6	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.2	43.2	43.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.2	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.6	37.8
Nondurable Goods	40.9	39.7	40.1	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.4	40.2
Food & Kindred Products	42.6	40.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	44.5	44.9
Canned, cured & frozen foods	44.4	40.5	41.0	40.6	38.5	39.8	41.1	42.5	42.2	43.3	46.5	44.7	47.8
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.9	39.6	40.8	41.9	40.6	40.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.0	40.8	40.9	41.1
Beverages	38.2	39.7	43.5	44.0	44.9	46.9	45.8	47.8	46.7	47.7	47.3	49.7	50.5
Textile Mill Products	41.1	38.9	41.2	41.8	40.7	41.4	41.0	40.1	41.1	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.2
Textile finishing, except wool	44.0	41.6	45.5	45.8	42.3	44.2	44.6	42.9	44.0	42.8	40.9	43.5	42.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	35.4	33.9	33.9	34.9	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.3	32.7	33.3	32.1
Men's and boys' suits & coats*	38.6	35.3	38.7	37.5	36.9	37.3	38.6	40.1	38.1	38.0	40.3	40.0	40.3
Men's & boys' furnishings	40.2	37.8	38.3	39.3	39.4	38.3	38.7	37.4	38.1	37.2	34.2	37.0	36.0
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.6	31.0	35.3	35.1	32.6	32.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	35.5	35.8	35.4	34.8
Paper & Allied Products	44.8	44.3	43.5	42.7	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.9
Paperboard containers & boxes	45.5	44.8	44.6	44.5	43.4	43.4	44.4	44.5	43.8	43.2	43.8	42.6	43.7
Printing & Publishing	41.3	40.1	41.0	40.5	39.9	39.9	41.2	39.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	41.3	40.2
Newspapers	33.0	33.2	32.3	32.1	31.0	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.8	32.4	32.0	33.1	33.4
Commercial printing	43.7	40.6	43.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	43.5	41.0	42.3	41.0	40.5	42.6	40.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.2	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.0	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.9	45.1	44.2	43.9	43.4	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	44.5	44.8	44.8	46.5
Plastic materials & synthetics	41.4	39.5	40.4	38.6	39.3	40.3	38.8	39.3	40.2	41.2	40.0	40.8	38.6
Drugs	41.7	41.0	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.3	41.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	40.0	40.0	40.4	41.4	39.6	41.2	42.4	41.2	42.8	42.9	44.3	43.9	43.6
Paints and allied products	46.0	45.9	45.3	47.1	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.4	45.6	45.7
Industrial organic chemicals	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	41.4	42.0	40.8	41.9	40.4	40.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.7	42.2
Petroleum refining	41.0	42.1	40.6	41.9	39.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.2	41.0	41.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.2	39.0	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.8	40.7
Rubber and rubber products	37.0	34.1	37.0	36.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.7	37.2	37.7	37.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.3	40.3	41.1	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	40.7	39.6	39.1	40.0	40.4	41.6
Leather & Leather Products	40.7	37.9	39.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.5	40.4	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.28	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.51	8.56	8.58	8.57	8.62	8.71	8.78	8.81	8.92
Durable Goods	8.50	8.55	8.56	8.58	8.65	8.72	8.77	8.73	8.79	8.89	9.00	8.98	9.04
Lumber & Wood Products	5.99	6.35	6.22	6.32	6.43	6.50	6.54	6.49	6.57	6.54	6.71	6.58	6.55
Furniture & Fixtures	6.35	6.32	6.37	6.52	6.50	6.58	6.65	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.81	6.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.58	8.67	8.63	8.60	8.64	8.72	8.81	8.89	8.73	8.83	8.81	8.93	8.97
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.71	8.68	8.61	8.55	8.60	8.68	8.68	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.62	8.84	8.77
Pottery & related products	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.73
Primary Metal Industries	8.67	8.79	8.83	8.80	8.88	8.81	8.93	9.02	9.08	9.11	9.20	9.22	9.30
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.93	9.63	9.83	9.97	9.96	10.15	10.15	10.21	10.57	10.42	10.74	10.61	11.12
Iron and Iron foundries	7.68	7.87	8.03	7.94	8.04	8.01	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.17	8.17	8.24	8.22
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.16	12.75	12.63	12.50	12.66	12.46	13.21	13.48	13.49	13.67	13.75	13.73	13.96
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.79	7.71	7.77	7.88	7.80	7.56	7.68	7.69	7.72	7.79	7.99	7.99	7.94
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.56	8.57	8.55	8.60	8.69	8.85	8.85	8.88	8.95	8.92	8.97	8.94	9.02
Metal cans	10.23	10.23	9.92	10.23	[illegible]	9.96	10.14	10.09	10.28	10.27	10.70	10.64	10.69
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	11.17	11.13	11.19	11.07	11.40	12.28	11.91	11.70	11.65	11.46	11.47	11.44	11.64
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.05	8.01	7.93	7.96	7.96	7.85	7.91	7.91	8.11	8.15	8.10	8.18	8.18
Metal stampings	8.05	8.08	8.19	8.29	8.30	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.54	8.55	8.55	8.42	8.57
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.65	9.64	9.61	9.67	9.73	9.69	9.76	9.83	9.89	10.05	10.00	10.11	10.17
Construction & related machinery*	9.05	9.13	9.09	9.08	[illegible]	9.10	9.18	9.03	8.98	9.26	9.44	9.51	9.53
Metalworking machinery*	8.73	8.88	8.75	8.77	8.16	8.85	9.02	9.18	9.10	9.09	9.14	9.27	9.19
Special industry machinery*	9.10	9.31	9.37	9.40	9.78	9.53	9.47	9.45	9.58	9.71	9.66	9.75	9.91
General industry machinery*	11.31	10.80	10.75	10.93	10.65	10.70	10.80	11.09	11.11	11.38	11.25	11.41	11.57
Service industry machinery*	7.56	7.98	8.03	8.01	8.09	8.21	8.28	8.25	8.65	8.42	8.22	8.30	8.16
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	8.13	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.22	8.30	8.29	8.41	8.53	8.52	8.58	8.61	8.69
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	6.09	6.05	6.02	6.15	6.29	6.26	6.24	6.09	6.21	6.18	6.48	6.43	6.69
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	6.83	6.98	6.85	6.86	6.96	7.06	7.07	7.00	7.36	7.30	7.31	7.29	7.33
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	6.37	6.43	6.48	6.63	6.92	6.96	7.11	7.35	7.04	7.07	7.09	7.11	7.07
Communication equipment*	10.42	10.28	10.35	10.29	10.36	10.47	10.39	10.66	10.83	10.86	10.80	10.80	10.77
Electric components & access.*	6.82	7.01	6.91	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.15	7.21	7.32	7.36
Transportation Equipment	11.25	11.59	11.53	11.59	11.78	11.66	11.97	11.15	11.66	12.00	12.70	12.07	11.98
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.04	12.40	12.13	12.24	12.45	12.28	12.69	11.81	12.32	12.60	13.40	12.63	12.64
Aircraft & parts	9.80	9.77	9.67	9.69	9.89	10.01	10.03	10.03	10.02	9.99	10.33	10.46	10.25
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.60	9.59	9.86	9.72	10.16	10.46	9.93	9.60	9.90	9.92	9.90	10.62	10.10
Instruments & Related Products	8.42	8.40	8.36	8.48	8.53	8.65	8.71	8.96	8.88	8.93	8.97	9.12	9.17
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.14	6.38	6.50	6.39	6.44	6.55	6.50	6.32	6.40	6.53	6.53	6.71	6.78
Nondurable Goods	8.08	8.26	8.25	8.30	8.37	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.55	8.59	8.67	8.81
Food & Kindred Products	9.02	9.19	9.36	9.26	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.34	9.44	9.60	9.74	9.81	9.88
Canned, cured & frozen foods	7.95	8.40	8.11	8.38	8.30	8.28	8.03	7.70	8.23	8.19	8.46	8.38	8.68
Grain mill & bakery products*	8.08	8.15	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.26	8.12	8.36	8.33	8.51	8.54	8.39	8.68
Beverages	12.32	12.10	12.94	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.50	12.66	12.52	13.17	13.30	13.48	13.47
Textile Mill Products	6.92	7.03	7.09	7.10	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.11	7.13	7.16	7.22	7.34	7.42
Textile finishing, except wool	8.27	8.18	8.13	8.15	7.92	7.99	8.00	7.94	8.00	8.04	8.25	8.40	8.42
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.42	5.46	5.44	5.52	5.56	5.65	5.57	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.67	5.73	5.76
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.54	5.49	5.50	5.45	5.43	5.39	5.59	5.62	5.51	5.48	5.48	5.50	5.55
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.31	5.23	5.32	5.36	5.48	5.45	5.44	5.34	5.52	5.46	5.59	5.46	5.43
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.60	5.46	5.63	5.59	5.65	5.57	5.56	5.75	5.68	5.78	5.95	5.92	5.90
Paper & Allied Products	7.74	7.83	7.77	7.81	7.86	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.29	8.46
Paperboard containers & boxes	7.09	7.23	7.28	7.32	7.31	7.41	7.48	7.43	7.47	7.59	7.73	7.86	7.97
Printing & Publishing	8.44	8.41	8.60	8.59	8.67	8.68	8.79	8.74	8.97	9.04	8.96	8.94	9.14
Newspapers	9.31	9.27	9.37	9.33	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.59	9.68	9.63	9.67	9.77	9.83
Commercial printing	9.03	8.98	9.34	9.41	9.42	9.35	9.48	9.36	9.75	9.78	9.52	9.44	9.75
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.65	9.87	9.82	9.96	10.11	10.14	10.21	10.11	10.17	10.24	10.27	10.38	10.42
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.38	10.55	10.51	10.55	10.71	10.53	10.65	10.94	11.11	11.09	11.11	11.24	11.29
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.30	9.48	9.33	9.39	9.70	9.98	10.12	10.27	10.37	10.36	10.35	10.57	10.31
Drugs	9.48	9.87	9.85	10.01	10.04	10.17	10.18	9.73	9.78	9.87	9.97	10.05	10.09
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	8.62	8.78	8.67	8.66	8.75	8.72	8.93	8.85	9.10	9.26	9.38	9.44	9.66
Paints & allied products	9.32	9.98	9.82	10.09	10.05	10.02	9.75	9.96	9.78	9.94	10.04	10.05	10.00
Industrial organic chemicals	11.22	11.32	11.38	11.80	12.05	11.97	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.12	12.01	12.14	12.10
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.17	12.86	12.71	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.98	12.92	12.88	13.18	13.37	13.48	13.69
Petroleum refining	13.11	13.82	13.68	13.95	13.97	13.99	14.11	14.07	14.09	14.39	14.66	14.78	14.98
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.62	6.72	6.73	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.69	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.81	6.86	6.97
Rubber & rubber products	7.07	7.12	7.10	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.91	6.88	6.88	6.92	7.00	7.05	7.26
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.51	6.64	6.64	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.80	6.76	6.81	6.90
Leather & Leather Products	4.96	5.07	5.07	5.12	5.09	5.21	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.06	5.05	5.09	5.22

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

AREA (County)	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ATLANTIC CITY (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	97.6	97.2	96.9	98.2	99.9	102.5	106.3	108.7	108.7	104.1	102.4	102.6	101.5
Manufacturing	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9
Durable Goods	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
Apparel	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Rubber	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nonmanufacturing	90.0	90.1	89.7	91.1	92.9	95.4	99.1	101.8	101.7	97.3	95.5	95.8	94.6
Construction	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.2
Transportation/Public Utilities	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Trade	18.2	16.9	16.6	16.8	17.8	18.8	20.4	21.8	21.8	20.0	18.7	18.8	18.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
Services	41.3	43.4	43.2	44.0	44.9	45.9	47.8	49.1	48.9	46.9	46.1	46.0	45.6
Government	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.7
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	53.9	52.0	52.1	51.9	50.8	50.9	50.8	50.5	51.9	51.6	51.2	50.6	50.9
Manufacturing	17.4	16.6	16.7	16.5	15.4	15.5	15.2	15.0	16.5	16.2	15.4	14.9	15.0
Durable Goods	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.5
Stone/Clay/Glass	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6
Other	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.6	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.5
Food	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.8
Apparel	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	36.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.8	35.7	35.9
Construction	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Transportation/Public Utilities	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Trade	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Services	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
Government	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.9
LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK (Monmouth County)													
Total Nonfarm	168.7	165.1	164.7	165.6	168.2	171.3	175.4	176.5	175.7	169.6	168.9	168.8	168.5
Manufacturing	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.1	24.1	23.8	23.7	23.5	23.3
Durable Goods	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Electrical Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8
Other	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3
Nondurable Goods	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5
Apparel	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Other	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	143.5	140.3	140.0	141.0	144.1	146.9	150.9	152.4	151.6	145.8	145.2	145.3	145.2
Construction	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9
Transportation/Public Utilities	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8
Trade	42.5	40.3	39.8	40.1	42.4	43.4	45.2	45.8	45.8	44.4	43.8	43.8	44.1
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
Services	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.2	43.7	45.0	46.5	47.7	47.9	45.9	45.0	44.9	44.5
Government	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.7	37.0	37.0	37.4	36.7	36.3	33.9	35.0	35.3	35.1
PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC (Passaic County)													
Total Nonfarm	192.0	185.9	186.3	186.8	186.4	186.3	188.0	185.8	184.0	184.1	185.4	187.1	187.3
Manufacturing	66.5	65.3	66.1	65.7	65.1	64.9	65.2	63.9	64.0	64.7	64.1	64.1	63.2
Durable Goods	28.7	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.3	27.9	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.8
Primary Metal	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Electrical Machinery	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8
Other	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
Nondurable Goods	37.8	37.1	37.5	37.1	36.6	36.3	36.6	35.6	36.1	36.5	36.1	36.2	35.4
Food	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Printing/Publishing	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Chemicals	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3
Rubber	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Other	15.2	14.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	125.5	120.6	120.2	121.1	121.3	121.4	122.8	121.9	120.0	119.4	121.3	123.0	124.1
Construction	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2
Transportation/Public Utilities	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
Trade	43.3	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.4	38.6	38.1	38.8	39.4	40.7	41.7
Wholesale	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.5
Retail	30.2	27.2	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.2	25.8	26.5	27.3	28.3	29.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Services	34.4	33.9	33.9	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.4	35.0	34.8	34.8	35.1	35.0	34.9
Government	26.2	26.3	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.0	24.7	25.9	26.3	26.5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

HACKENSACK (Bergen County)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Nonfarm	403.5	393.7	390.8	393.4	393.0	392.8	394.3	389.6	387.0	387.2	391.7	391.8	392.1
Manufacturing	108.9	107.4	106.9	106.7	105.6	105.0	105.0	104.0	104.2	104.7	103.9	102.8	101.7
Durable Goods	50.8	50.2	50.0	49.7	49.1	48.8	49.0	48.2	47.9	48.1	47.7	47.2	46.8
Transportation Equipment	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Instruments	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Other	37.5	36.9	36.7	36.5	35.8	35.5	35.7	34.9	34.7	35.0	34.7	34.3	33.9
Nondurable Goods	58.1	57.2	56.9	57.0	56.5	56.2	56.0	55.8	56.3	56.6	56.2	55.6	54.9
Food	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
Paper	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4
Chemicals	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4
Other	30.2	29.6	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.2	28.8
Nonmanufacturing	294.6	286.3	283.9	286.7	287.4	287.8	289.3	285.6	282.8	282.5	287.8	289.0	290.4
Construction	15.2	13.7	13.2	14.0	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.6	14.1
Transportation/Public Utilities	20.8	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.3
Trade	119.0	115.4	112.9	113.1	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.2	110.1	110.8	111.6	112.0	113.7
Wholesale	48.0	47.8	46.5	46.3	46.0	45.7	45.2	45.4	45.1	44.9	45.0	44.7	44.8
Retail	71.0	67.6	66.4	66.8	66.1	66.0	66.2	65.8	65.0	65.9	66.6	67.3	68.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3
Services	79.0	77.6	77.4	79.2	80.2	80.9	81.3	81.0	80.8	79.6	81.3	81.4	81.0
Government	42.5	41.4	42.3	42.2	42.1	41.8	42.4	39.5	38.4	39.1	41.4	42.5	43.0

NEWARK (Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union Counties)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Nonfarm	951.2	934.8	931.7	932.5	934.1	937.2	945.2	938.6	939.0	935.6	941.2	940.8	940.0
Manufacturing	241.3	239.5	237.1	235.8	233.1	232.9	233.8	226.6	229.9	229.0	229.5	227.4	225.3
Durable Goods	124.4	125.3	123.2	122.8	121.1	120.5	120.5	113.9	116.7	116.2	115.9	115.1	113.9
Primary Metals	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4
Fabricated Metals	23.8	23.8	23.1	23.0	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.2	21.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	25.9	25.9	25.4	25.5	25.0	24.8	24.9	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.9	23.7	23.5
Electrical Machinery	29.1	30.0	29.3	29.4	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.0	27.9	28.2	28.2	27.8	27.0
Transportation Equipment	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	3.4	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
Instruments	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8.4	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0
Other	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
Nondurable Goods	116.9	114.2	113.9	113.0	112.3	112.4	113.3	112.7	113.2	112.8	113.6	112.3	111.4
Food	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3
Textiles	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Apparel	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.1
Paper	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
Printing/Publishing	16.8	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3
Chemicals	55.6	54.8	54.3	53.6	53.4	53.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	53.3	53.7	53.3	53.0
Petroleum	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Rubber	10.8	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.9
Leather	1.4	1.4	1.4	.1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Nonmanufacturing	709.9	695.3	694.6	696.7	701.5	704.3	711.4	712.0	709.1	706.6	711.7	713.4	714.7
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Construction	31.8	29.5	27.8	29.4	31.2	32.2	32.6	33.5	33.5	33.1	33.0	32.7	31.8
Transportation/Public Utilities	75.6	74.5	74.1	74.4	74.9	73.2	75.7	75.0	74.6	74.8	74.9	75.1	74.6
Trade	186.5	181.0	179.3	179.1	178.7	180.9	181.3	178.7	177.8	179.6	181.4	182.1	184.5
Wholesale	61.1	61.9	61.6	61.7	61.5	61.7	62.0	61.9	61.8	62.4	61.4	60.8	61.3
Retail	125.5	119.1	117.7	117.4	117.2	119.2	119.3	116.8	116.0	117.2	120.0	121.3	123.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	66.1	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.5	66.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.6	66.9	66.9	67.4
Services	203.4	200.2	201.1	202.1	204.9	205.6	208.3	209.2	209.1	207.6	208.3	208.4	208.0
Government	145.4	143.3	145.7	145.1	145.4	145.6	145.8	147.9	146.4	144.1	146.4	147.4	147.6

PERTH AMBOY-NEW BRUNSWICK-SAYREVILLE (Middlesex County)

	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Nonfarm	293.4	285.6	286.6	288.1	286.5	286.6	288.2	287.2	287.0	285.1	287.0	287.6	286.2
Manufacturing	87.8	86.4	87.3	87.0	85.5	85.3	85.3	83.6	83.4	83.0	82.0	80.6	79.4
Durable Goods	38.3	38.1	39.6	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.8	36.4	36.1	35.4	35.3	34.3	33.4
Stone/Clay/Glass	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Primary Metals	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8
Fabricated Metals	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.3
Electrical Machinery	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9
Instruments	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Other	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.0
Nondurable Goods	49.5	48.3	47.7	47.4	46.6	46.9	47.5	47.2	47.3	47.6	46.7	46.3	46.0
Apparel	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
Paper	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Chemicals	21.7	20.8	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.9	20.3	20.1	20.2	20.6	19.8	19.6	19.7
Rubber	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Other	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.6
Nonmanufacturing	205.6	199.2	199.3	201.1	201.0	201.3	202.9	203.6	203.6	202.1	205.0	207.0	206.8
Construction	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.3
Transportation/Public Utilities	24.0	23.4	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.0	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.5	23.6
Trade	69.6	66.8	66.5	66.4	66.1	66.8	66.4	65.7	66.2	67.2	67.9	68.6	69.7
Wholesale	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.3	23.0	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.7	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.4
Retail	46.2	43.1	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.7	43.6	43.3	43.5	44.9	45.5	46.1	47.3
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.6
Services	43.3	43.3	43.6	44.4	44.8	45.0	45.2	46.5	46.6	45.9	45.8	45.8	45.6
Government	46.2	43.6	43.9	44.5	43.9	43.7	44.4	44.4	43.8	41.6	43.8	45.1	45.0

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY BY AREA AND INDUSTRY
(thousands)

AREA (County)	1981 Dec	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
JERSEY CITY (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	224.6	220.6	221.3	222.0	221.3	220.7	221.7	219.7	220.6	217.9	219.1	217.9	215.6
Manufacturing	66.4	64.4	64.8	64.3	63.9	64.3	64.3	61.6	62.0	61.6	61.6	60.7	58.5
Durable Goods	22.5	22.1	22.3	22.0	21.5	21.5	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.2	18.9
Primary Metals	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Fabricated Metals	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Electrical Machinery	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3
Transportation Equipment	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Other	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2
Nondurable Goods	43.8	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.8	43.5	41.2	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.5	39.6
Food	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
Textiles	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8
Apparel	18.5	17.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.5	19.0	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.7	16.2
Paper	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Printing/Publishing	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Chemicals	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Leather	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	158.2	156.2	156.5	157.7	157.4	156.4	157.4	158.1	158.6	156.3	157.5	157.2	157.1
Construction	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5
Transportation/Public Utilities	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.4	23.1	24.0	23.6	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.0	23.5
Trade	46.0	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.5	44.7	44.3	44.1	45.5	45.8	45.7	45.9
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8
Services	32.7	32.5	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	31.7	32.0	32.7	32.9	32.9	32.7
Government	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.5	41.3	43.8	43.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.7
TRENTON (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	163.2	160.2	159.5	159.9	159.2	158.7	159.2	157.1	155.4	156.9	158.0	158.0	158.2
Manufacturing	32.7	32.0	31.0	31.1	30.5	29.7	29.6	29.3	28.9	29.0	28.3	27.9	27.6
Durable Goods	19.7	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.4	17.7	17.7	17.3	17.0	17.2	16.9	16.6	16.4
Stone/Clay/Glass	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Fabricated Metals	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3
Electrical Machinery	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Other	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.2
Food	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Apparel	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Printing/Publishing	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Chemicals	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Rubber	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	130.5	128.2	128.5	128.8	128.7	129.0	129.6	127.8	126.5	127.9	129.7	130.1	130.6
Construction	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Transportation/Public Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Trade	25.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.0	23.5	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.5	25.2
Wholesale	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Retail	20.2	19.0	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.3	18.7	19.0	19.5	20.2
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
Services	42.5	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.5	40.5	40.1	40.5	41.9	42.0	42.0
Government	45.2	45.2	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.4	46.1	46.1	46.1	45.9
CAMDEN (Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)													
Total Nonfarm	346.7	340.8	338.9	339.7	340.8	342.0	346.8	344.0	344.1	343.7	344.2	345.4	345.7
Manufacturing	70.0	69.2	68.7	68.1	67.1	67.3	67.1	65.3	66.2	66.0	65.8	65.4	64.7
Durable Goods	39.7	39.5	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.1	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.6	37.5
Primary Metal	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Fabricated Metals	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
Electrical Machinery	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.3
Other	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.7
Nondurable Goods	30.3	29.7	29.4	28.8	28.3	28.2	28.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.2
Food	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
Textiles	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Paper	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9
Printing/Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Chemicals	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Petroleum	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nonmanufacturing	276.7	271.6	270.2	271.6	273.7	274.7	279.7	278.7	277.9	277.7	278.4	280.0	281.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	13.5	11.9	22.1	12.0	12.9	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.2	13.5
Transportation/Public Utilities	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1
Trade	91.6	88.8	87.6	87.3	88.1	88.7	89.6	89.1	89.0	89.7	90.0	90.7	91.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.7
Services	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.9	73.5	74.0	75.1	76.0	75.6	75.0	74.5	74.6	74.9
Government	66.8	66.5	66.8	67.3	67.4	67.4	68.2	66.7	66.4	66.3	67.2	67.8	67.9

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Dec 1982	Nov 1982	Dec 1981	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,609	3,675	3,529	-66.0	80.0
Total Employment	3,291	3,330	3,270	-39.0	21.0
Total Unemployment	318	345	259	-27.0	59.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	338	365	270	-27.0	68.0
Unemployment Rate	8.8	9.4	7.3	- 0.6	1.5
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	9.3	9.9	7.7	- 0.6	1.6

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Dec 1982	Nov 1982	Dec 1981	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Regular State UI Program	134,189	129,472	136,366	+ 4,717	- 2,177
Federal Employees' Program	814	934	984	- 120	- 170
Veterans' Program	713	296	662	+ 417	+ 51
Extended Benefits[1]	165	185	13	- 20	+ 152
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	25,451	55,312	--	-29,861	+25,451
TOTAL	161,332	186,199	138,025	-24,867	+23,307

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981 and "triggered on" again in February 1982 and "triggered off" again in May 1982. This may distort comparisons between months and years.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Dec 1982	Nov 1982	Dec 1981	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	134.2	129.5	136.4	+4.7	-2.2
Male	77.0	72.9	74.6	+4.1	+2.4
Female	57.2	56.6	61.8	+0.6	-4.6
White, not Hispanic	92.3	88.6	91.0	+3.7	+1.3
Black, not Hispanic	26.0	25.3	29.9	+0.7	-3.9
Hispanic	15.0	14.6	14.3	+0.4	+0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	0.3	--	-0.1
INA	0.5	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	51.6	49.1	50.7	+2.5	+0.9
Durable Goods	24.8	25.0	23.9	-0.2	+0.9
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	4.2	4.9	3.8	-0.7	+0.4
Machinery except electrical	4.8	4.8	2.6	--	+2.2
Electrical machinery	4.2	4.5	4.1	-0.3	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	26.8	24.1	26.8	+2.7	--
Food & kindred products	2.8	2.2	2.8	+0.6	--
Textile mill products	1.5	1.4	2.0	+0.1	-0.5
Apparel & other textile products	10.6	8.2	10.3	+2.4	+0.3
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.4	2.2	-0.2	--
Chemicals & allied products	4.2	4.0	4.2	+0.2	--
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.8	2.8	2.6	--	+0.2
NONMANUFACTURING	80.2	77.2	82.9	+3.0	-2.7
Contract construction	11.5	8.8	10.0	+2.7	+1.5
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	6.1	6.0	-0.7	-0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.7	25.5	26.4	+1.2	+0.3
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.5	4.2	4.7	-0.7	-1.2
Services	25.0	26.4	26.9	-1.4	-1.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	24.6	28.6	34.0	-4.0	-9.4
25 through 34	41.7	40.0	41.1	+1.7	+0.6
35 through 44	25.7	24.0	21.7	+1.7	+4.0
45 through 54	19.8	17.5	18.4	+2.3	+1.4
55 through 64	18.4	16.1	17.2	+2.3	+1.2
65 & over	4.0	3.3	3.8	+0.7	+0.2
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	15.6	13.5	18.7	+2.1	-3.1
3 to 4 weeks	17.6	16.6	20.4	+1.0	-2.8
5 through 14 weeks	70.2	61.1	67.3	+9.1	+2.9
15 weeks & over	30.8	38.2	30.0	-7.4	+0.8

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Nov 1982[1]	Oct 1982[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1982	1981	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,005	2,829	16,890	17,280	- 2.3
Private Units	2,005	2,753	16,687	16,758	- 0.4
Single family	1,550	1,265	10,358	10,399	- 0.4
Two-family	144	110	706	1,204	-41.4
Three-or-four family	26	15	247	323	-23.5
Five or more family	285	1,363	5,376	4,832	+11.3
Public Units	0	76	203	522	-61.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$118,321	$139,588	$1,032,656	$1,099,312	- 6.1
New Buildings	$ 96,013	$110,009	$ 784,035	$ 818,211	- 4.2
Additions and Alterations	$ 22,308	$ 29,579	$ 248,621	$ 281,101	-11.6

[1] Based on reports received from 439 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 434 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

Year	Month	RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
		Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,058.0	780.8	2,277.2	2.4	111.2	193.4	680.4	158.1	602.8	528.8
1981	3,085.9	771.0	2,314.9	2.4	109.2	192.5	690.1	161.4	635.2	524.2
1982	3,065.5	726.7	2,338.8	2.4	112.4	191.0	694.1	163.7	651.9	523.3

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.7	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	56.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.0	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	91.9	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.6	6.0	9.5	31.3	25.5	59.0	72.6	90.3	17.5	37.9	25.1
1982	348.1	6.0	9.0	26.7	22.5	53.7	65.5	87.1	15.1	38.0	24.5

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.2	0.3	19.0	56.4	31.2	57.5	129.0	11.9	37.0	5.9
1982	378.6	47.1	0.3	16.5	53.2	29.2	57.3	123.7	11.6	34.1	5.6

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 224 Based on data available through March 4, 1983

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IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER.

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's eighth post-World War II recession may be over. At least that is the emerging consensus of business forecasters in the wake of a series of mostly favorable national economic indicators released over the past several weeks. Housing starts continued their strong rebound in January, new home sales increased, and industrial production registered a big gain. The recovery of retail sales paused during December and January, but economists see resumed expansion of consumer spending during the months ahead. Moreover, with inventories shrinking, economists believe that increased spending will translate quickly into further gains of industrial production.

Employment advanced moderately in January, reversing a year and one-half long decline. The improvement was mostly in construction and retail trade, in both cases boosted by abnormal seasonal factors. Factory employment was little changed, but a sizeable lengthening of the average workweek (by nearly an hour) could be a forerunner of increased hiring during the months ahead. At the same time, the nation's civilian jobless rate dropped to 10.4% in January from 10.8% in December. It remained at 10.4% in February.

January's most significant gains were those in homebuilding and industrial production. Housing starts soared to an annual rate of over 1.7 million, roughly double their volume when they were at their lowpoint in late 1981, and the highest since 1979. Good weather helped, but the principal contributor to the continued homebuilding expansion has been the reduction of mortgage interest rates to the 13% to 13 1/2% range. The homebuilding recovery has fueled increased orders for lumber and other construction supplies, helping to reverse the downtrend of industrial production. Also contributing to an 0.9% increase in industrial output during January were sizeable gains in the demand for new cars, household goods, and defense equipment. Rising new orders for durable goods over the past three months point to further production gains ahead.

There also continued to be good news on the inflation front. After climbing by only 3.9% in 1982, consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of just 2.4% in January. A sharp drop of energy prices partially offset small mark-ups for most other goods and services. At the same time, producers' prices dropped at a 12% annual rate, reflecting steep declines for home heating oil, gasoline, and natural gas as well as smaller reductions for food products and other consumer nondurable goods. These trends at the producer price level bode well for retail prices during the weeks ahead. Consumer prices can be expected to increase somewhat faster once the economic recovery takes hold, but inflation is still expected to remain moderate--in the 5% to 6% range--throughout 1983.

THE STATE

The economic recovery apparently getting underway nationally is mirrored in most but, as yet, not all New Jersey economic indicators. New car sales picked up nicely in the state during December and January, and the pace of activity in the housing market has quickened in line with national trends. Nonresidential construction contracts also showed strength during the early winter months. The number of new business incorporations jumped sharply in December, after remaining depressed through most of 1982. Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined in January for the third month in a row, after adjusting for normal seasonal variations.

Though these indicators all point to recovery, a cyclical turnaround is not yet reflected in the employment statistics compiled on the basis of the New Jersey Department of Labor's monthly survey of the state's business establishments and government agencies. According to that survey, nonfarm wage and salary employment declined on a seasonally adjusted basis by 6,400 from December to January, continuing a contraction that began in the fall of 1981. At 3,049,400 in January, nonfarm employment was down 49,600 from its October 1981 early-recession peak.

January's job losses were shared by manufacturing, trade, services, and state and local government. Employment increased on a seasonally adjusted basis in construction, thanks in part to abnormally mild weather, and little or

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of March 4, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

no change was recorded in finance, utilities, transportation, and federal government. Because the statistics have been seasonally adjusted to help identify underlying economic trends, they of course obscure the substantial and predictable seasonal changes that repeatedly affect the job market during the winter months. Before seasonal adjustment, nonfarm employment actually dipped by 78,000 in January, mostly because of the termination of Christmas holiday jobs in retail trade, weather-related layoffs in construction, and entry into the tourism industry's slowest time of the year.

The brunt of recession's impact has been experienced by the state's manufacturing industries, which have cut their payrolls by about 75,000 workers since July 1981. When added to the losses of the 1980 recession, from which the nation's industrial sector never really recovered, this recession's cutbacks have brought the total factory job decline since June 1979 to nearly 101,000, or 12.6%. The industrial slump has been even more severe nationally, where employment dropped 14.3% over the same period. Thus, as bad as the local effects of the last two recessions have been, New Jersey has not been disproportionately impacted as had been the case earlier in the 1970s.

New Jersey has held its own in the manufacturing sector since 1979 at least partly because of its comparatively minor dependency upon some of the industries hit hardest by the last two recessions, such as steel, rubber, autos, and lumber. The state's industry-mix advantages have undoubtedly masked some continued out-migration of manufacturing activity to the Sun Belt. The real test of whether that migration has slowed will come during the cyclical recovery period ahead. During the early and mid-1970s, New Jersey's out-migration became most evident not during the contraction phase of the business cycle, but rather during the subsequent expansion when many of the jobs eliminated during the recession reappeared elsewhere in the country.

This test should start soon, as stepped-up consumer spending, homebuilding, and defense outlays generate increased factory orders to a broad range of industries across the nation. It may take several months before this gets translated into new hiring, since employers will first expand their hours of work and take advantage of productivity improvements implemented during the recession. Once it does, however, there should be an expansion of employment in such cyclically depressed industries as fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, electrical equipment, plastic products, chemicals, paper, lumber products, and furniture. There also should be job increases in printing and instruments--two strong growth industries in New Jersey--and, when business equipment spending picks up later in the year, there should be a cyclical rebound in the machinery industry.

Construction is another cyclically sensitive sector that should generate at least some increased employment opportunities in 1983. Homebuilding is clearly emerging from the doldrums, with building permits and contract awards for new residential construction registering strong gains in New Jersey since interest rates began to recede during the second half of 1982. During the three-month period ending January, residential construction contracts were up 76% from their cyclically low volume of a year earlier. Based on preliminary data, the number of dwelling units authorized by building permits was up 69% over the same period last year. The trends of these leading indicators offer the promise of a strong pick-up of actual building activity during the spring and summer months. They also should have a beneficial effect on the demand for lumber and wood products, furniture, and household appliances.

Prospects for nonresidential construction in New Jersey are not as bullish as for homebuilding, but they are not bad either, considering the nationwide slump of business investment in new facilities. Nonresidential building contracts declined during much of 1982, mirroring national trends, but substantial increases have been recorded over the last three months, when awards matched their strong pace of late 1981. Given the volatility of this indicator, it would be premature to interpret this three-month upturn as a trend reversal. At the same time, the recent bulge of awards has swelled the inventory of projects in the pipeline, and this should ameliorate any slackening of nonresidential building activity that may be in the offing for 1983.

As with manufacturing, New Jersey has outperformed the nation in the construction sector over the course of past two business cycles, thanks in part to casino development in Atlantic City and a strong pace of office building construction. Nationally, construction employment has dropped 15.8% from its January 1980 all-time high, despite a substantial increase this January attributable in part to good weather. Over the same period, construction jobs have declined by roughly 6.2% in New Jersey.[1] Considering the multiplier effects of construction cutbacks on other industries, this disparity helps to explain why New Jersey has weathered the last two recessions as well as it has vis-a-vis many other parts of the country.

Service-producing industries registered a fractional employment decline in January, but not enough to be of significance. Except for longshoring, trucking, and rail transportation--which are sensitive to cyclical fluctuations of manufacturing and construction activity--these sectors have shown stable or expanding employment levels throughout the recession. Most of the gains have been in medical and health services, tourism, finance, business services, and public utilities. Service sector job growth can be expected to accelerate as the economy picks up momentum in 1983, reflecting cyclically stronger demand for truck drivers, dockworkers, and retail clerks as well as continued hiring in those industries that never did stop growing during the recession.

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[1] Based on preliminary data, New Jersey's construction employment estimates for recent months may be revised downwards by about 3,000 when new benchmarks are introduced next month. This would increase the state's loss of jobs since January 1980 to 8.7%, still far below the nation's loss over the same period.

All of this points to declining unemployment during the year ahead. After averaging 9.0% in 1982 (compared with a national average of 9.7%), New Jersey's jobless rate should recede to somewhere in the 8.0%-8.5% range by year's end. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the rate has already dropped to 8.3% in January and 8.5% in February from 9.2% in December. The Bureau's January and February estimates, however, are inconsistent with January's employment decline and probably understated joblessness in the state because of sampling and/or seasonal adjustment error. Independent New Jersey Department of Labor unemployment estimates are currently undergoing revision and will not be available until next month, but Department analysts believe that unemployment was still close to 9% in January.

Unemployment insurance claims have shown some signs of improvement since late 1982, with initial claims increasing less than seasonally expected between October and January, and the percentage of covered workers collecting regular UI benefits (the insured unemployment rate) dropping from 4.7% during the last quarter of 1982 to 4.4% in January.

Unfortunately, the improvement arrived too late to forestall a deficit in the state's unemployment insurance trust fund. For the first time since 1978, borrowing from the federal government will be necessary during March and April in order to continue paying benefits. Seasonally increased tax receipts and reduced benefit payouts as employment expands during the spring and summer should replenish the trust fund enough to permit repayment of this new borrowing prior to October 1, thus avoiding the 10% interest now payable on other-than-cash-flow loans.

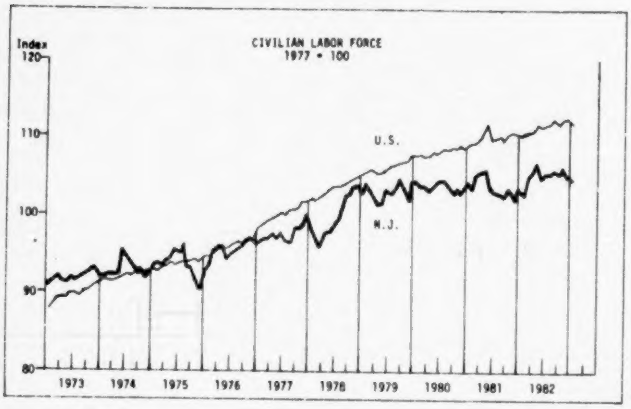
In the meantime, the $735 million borrowed during the 1975-78 period is gradually being repaid through a surtax on New Jersey employers' Federal unemployment insurance tax. As of the end of 1982, about $521 million of that interest-free debt was still outstanding.

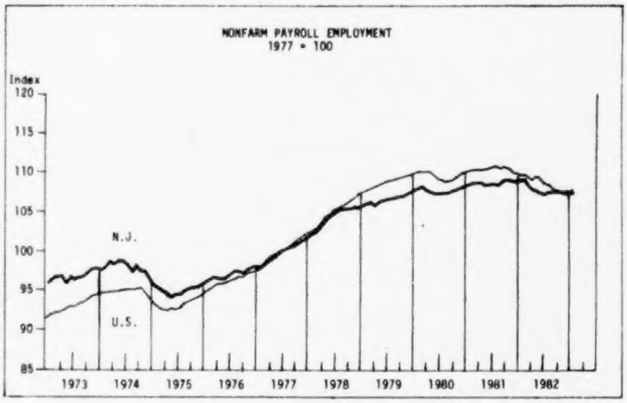
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

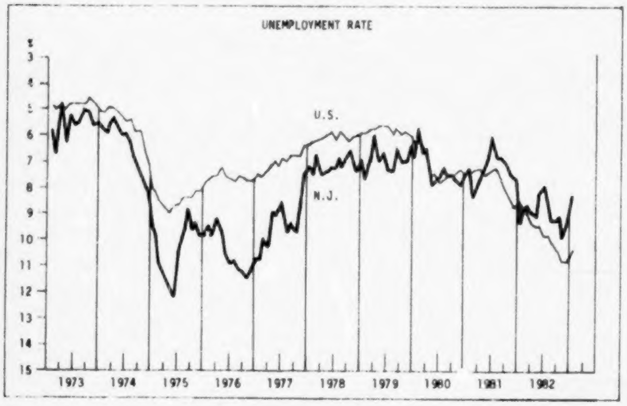
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8286	$ 8136	$ 7713	Nov	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.1	+ 6.5
$ 3127	$ 3200	$ 2890	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 5.0	+ 2.9
2339	1823	1892	Dec	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	- 6.9	INA
36	45	35	Jan'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 2.9	+36.9
83.0	79.3	59.2	Dec	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	- 3.3	- 0.5
$ 379.7	$ 308.5	$ 183.1	Jan	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+107.4	+ 0.4
$ 140.2	$ 128.8	$ 59.7	Jan	Residential*	S-18	+134.8	+66.2
$ 206.2	$ 133.1	$ 103.5	Jan	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 99.2	+15.3
$ 33.2	$ 46.6	$ 19.9	Jan	Nonbuilding*		+ 66.8	-56.4
3049.4	3055.8	3098.4	Jan	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 1.6	- 1.8
701.3	705.5	758.1	Jan	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 7.5	- 7.0
2348.1	2350.3	2340.3	Jan	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 0.3	- 0.3
298	334	329	Jan	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 9.4	+22.5
8.3	9.2	9.2	Jan	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
129.6	137.5	137.6	Jan	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 5.8	--
4.4	4.7	4.7	Jan	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.1	39.9	39.6	Jan	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 1.3	+ 5.6
$ 8.96	$ 8.91	$ 8.40	Jan	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 6.7	+ 3.3
$359.30	$361.75	$332.64	Jan	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 8.0	+ 8.9

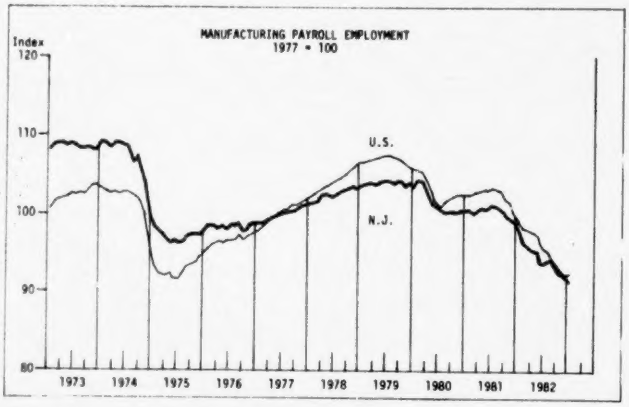
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

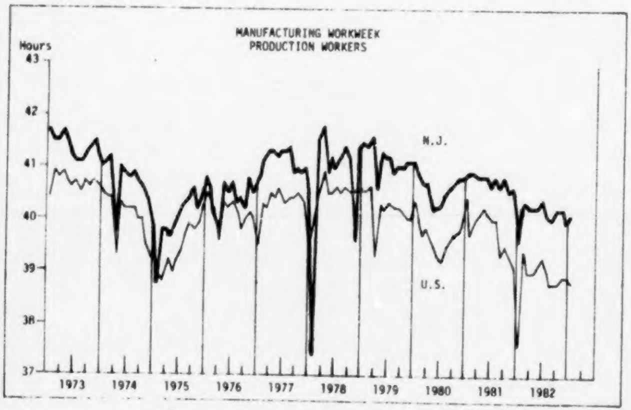
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

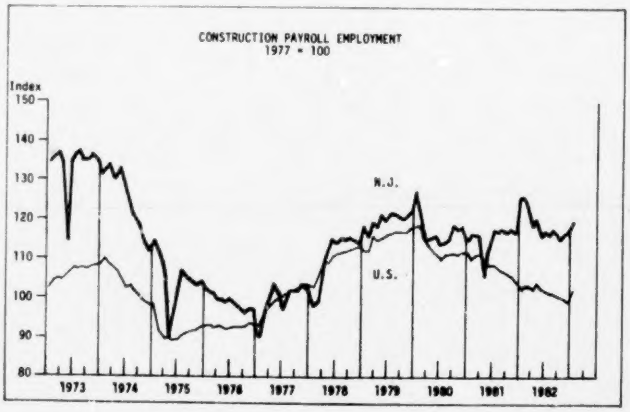




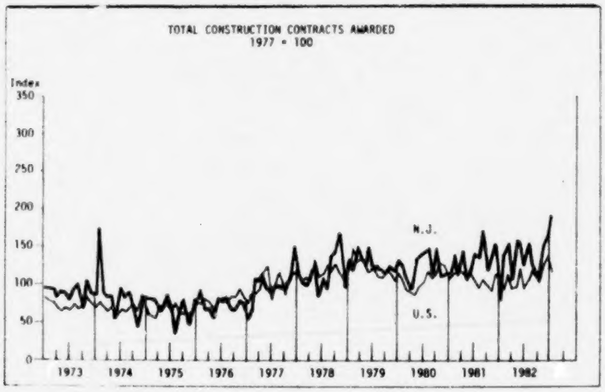


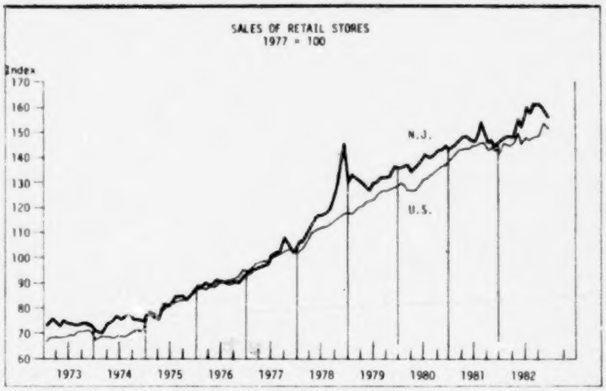


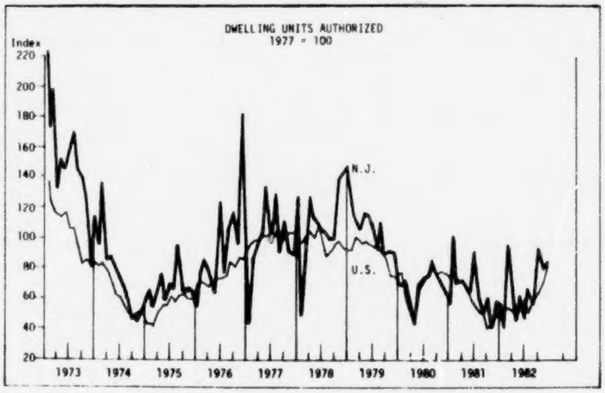


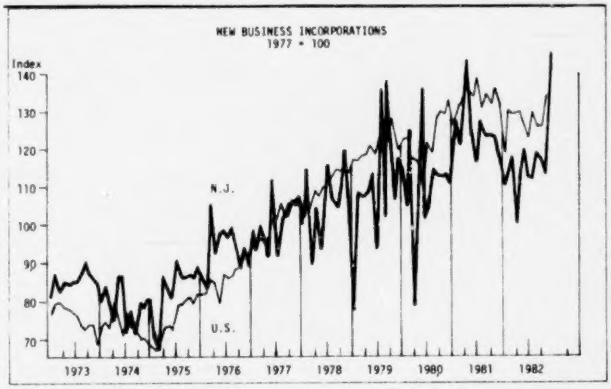


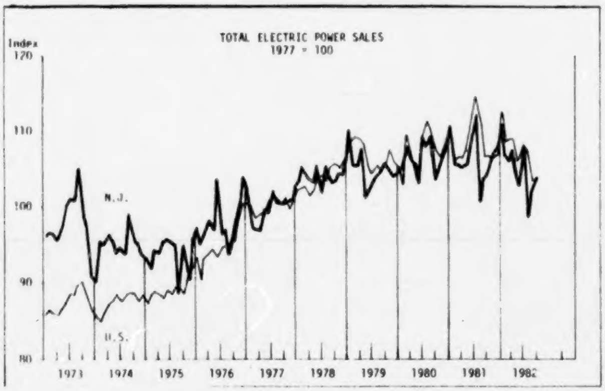
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

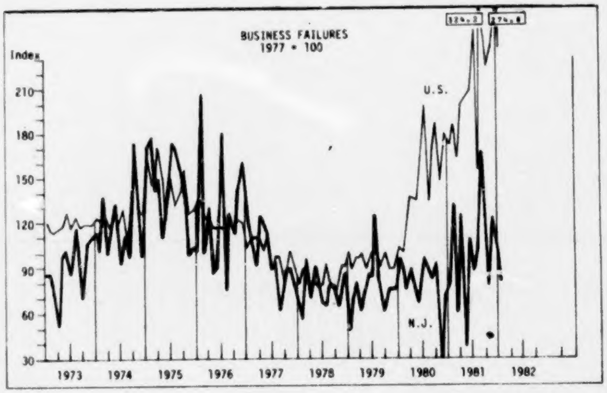












Federal Expenditures to States and Territories Increase 1981 to 1982

Federal outlays (See: Technical Note and Data Availability) to states and territories rose $41.4 billion from U.S. fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year (FY) 1982, according to recently released U.S. Census Bureau reports (U.S. fiscal year: October 1-September 30). Expenditures totaled $603.6 billion in FY 1982, up 7.4% from $562.2 billion a year earlier.

Direct payments to individuals represented the largest proportion of federal outlays, and in FY 1982 comprised a slightly larger share (47%) than in FY 1981 (46%). Funding for procurement, the second highest category, increased the most by 14%. On the other hand, grants to state and local governments declined from $94.8 billion to $88.2 billion, or -7%.

In total, the Middle Atlantic Division--New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania--received about 15% of all federal outlays. Over 16% of the nation's population lives in this division. New Jersey received 8.5% more in FY 1982 than in FY 1981--$16.6 million compared to $15.3 million. The per capita increase ($177) was enough to raise the state's ranking from 36th to 30th. Both of New Jersey's neighbors had higher rankings--New York (21st) and Pennsylvania (25th). However, New York's ranking dropped by 2 places, while Pennsylvania's rose 1 place.

New York and Pennsylvania had increases in direct payments to individuals greater than that for the nation (10%). For both states, the 1981 to 1982 increase was 11%. The increase for New Jersey was below the national average at 9%. Conversely, New Jersey secured the largest percent increase in the division in procurement funds--21%. At the same time, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, while receiving less in FY 1982 than in FY 1981 in grants to state and local governments, did not experience as large a decline as the nation (-7%) or New York (-11%). New Jersey received 6% less in 1982, and Pennsylvania received 5% less.

TECHNICAL NOTE AND DATA AVAILABILITY

These and other data on federal expenditures to states are presented in reports from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1981* and *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1982*. The reports, prepared for the first time by the Bureau, provide dollar amounts spent within each state and territory for major grant programs such as general revenue sharing, highway trust, maintenance assistance such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), employment and training, education, Medicade, child nutrition, low income energy assistance, and sewer construction. They include state totals of direct payments to individuals (commonly referred to as transfer payments) for Social Security, Medicare, food stamps, national guaranteed student loans, black lung benefits, and other programs. Also included are per capita federal expenditures and percent distribution by state. Not included are interest paid on debt and overseas non-territorial expenditures.

Copies are available from the Superintendent or Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or can be reviewed at all New Jersey federal depository libraries.

SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS
FISCAL YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	FISCAL 1981				FISCAL 1982			
	US	NJ	NY	PA	US	NJ	NY	PA
Per Capita	$ 2,414	$ 2,068	$ 2,353	$ 2,216	$ 2,591	$ 2,245	$ 2,490	$ 2,399
State Ranking	--	36	19	26	--	30	21	25
Total (millions)	$562,219	$15,310	$41,420	$26,301	$603,576	$16,619	$43,835	$28,481
Grants to State & Local Governments	94,806	2,891	10,374	4,887	88,221	2,718	9,288	4,629
Salaries & Wages	74,169	1,258	1,903	2,244	78,043	1,413	2,198	2,451
Direct Payments to Individuals	259,653	8,405	20,798	15,542	286,080	9,170	36,116	17,260
Procurement	128,188	2,707	7,915	3,421	145,816	3,275	8,816	3,973
Other Major Programs	5,402	49	429	206	5,415	42	373	169

NOTE: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Amounts for procurement replacement represent obligated funds. All other amounts represent actual outlays.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1981* and *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1982* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1982. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1981 benchmark and are based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES reflects the transactions of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company only and does not include the transactions of other private companies operating in New Jersey.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607		3,611		3,592		3,609	
Feb	3,595		3,594		3,564			
Mar	3,580		3,637		3,615			
Apr	3,552		3,630		3,634			
May	3,546		3,612		3,643		Unofficial series undergoing benchmark revisions.	
Jun	3,607		3,587		3,617			
Jul	3,612		3,569		3,630			
Aug	3,582		3,556		3,634			
Sep	3,562		3,543		3,644			
Oct	3,579		3,584		3,630			
Nov	3,570		3,568		3,658			
Dec	3,604		3,548		3,626			

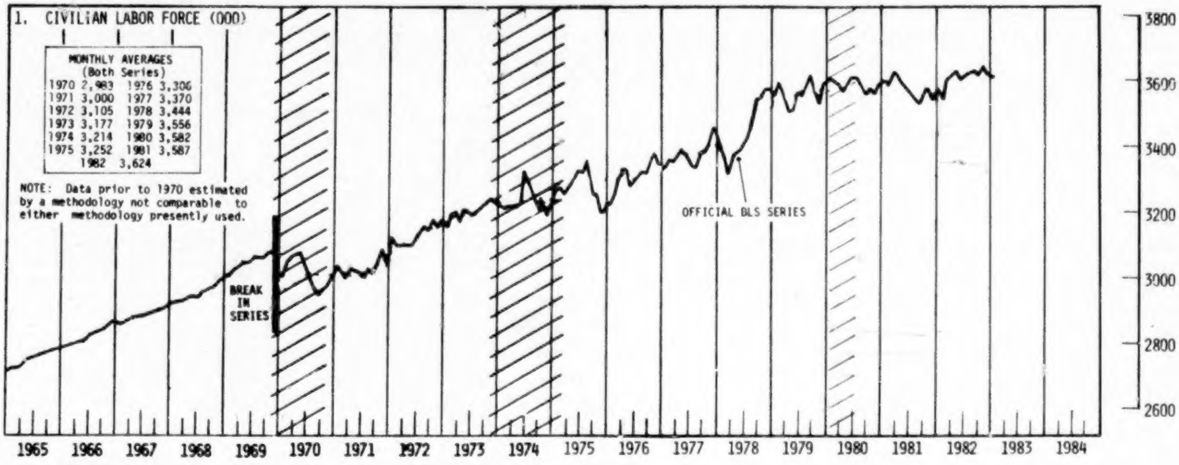
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

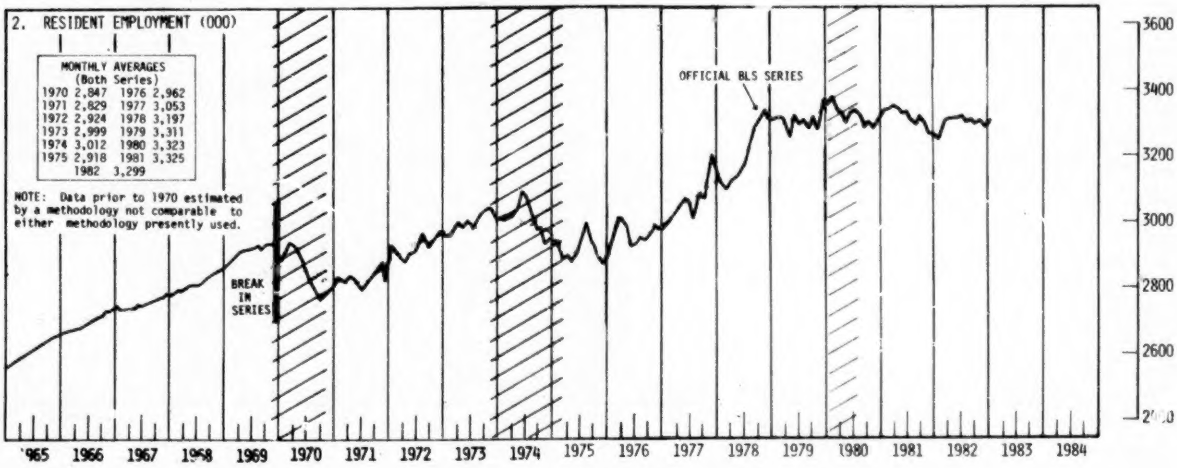
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363		3,343		3,263		3,311	
Feb	3,395		3,339		3,254			
Mar	3,342		3,340		3,303			
Apr	3,327		3,353		3,311			
May	3,273		3,347		3,314		Unofficial series undergoing benchmark revisions.	
Jun	3,323		3,328		3,313			
Jul	3,329		3,333		3,324			
Aug	3,323		3,308		3,301			
Sep	3,291		3,298		3,308			
Oct	3,307		3,323		3,298			
Nov	3,296		3,304		3,303			
Dec	3,316		3,272		3,292			

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244		268		329		298	
Feb	200		255		310			
Mar	238		297		312			
Apr	225		277		323			
May	273		265		329		Unofficial series undergoing benchmark revisions.	
Jun	284		259		304			
Jul	283		236		306			
Aug	259		248		333			
Sep	271		245		336			
Oct	272		261		332			
Nov	274		264		355			
Dec	288		276		334			

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I





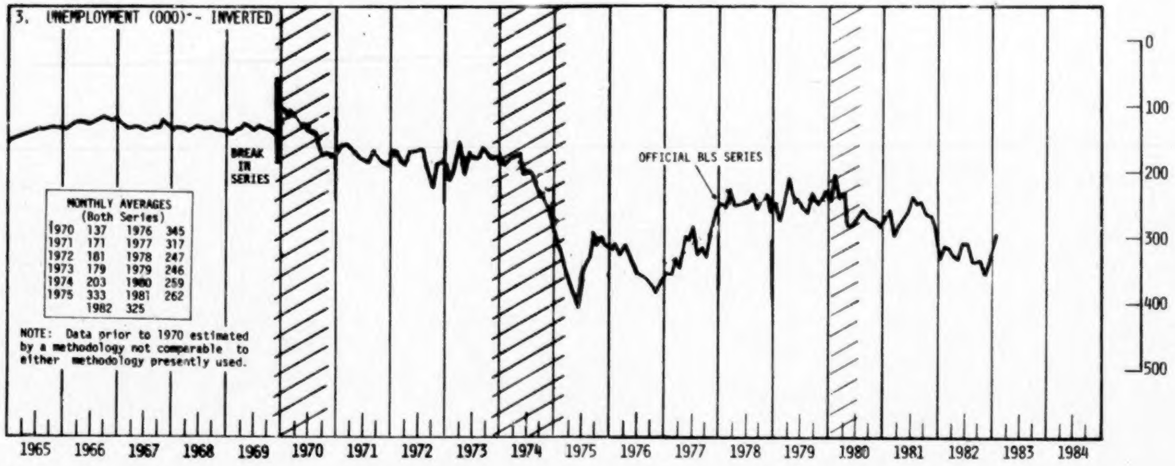


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9		64.3		63.2		63.0	
Feb	64.7		63.9		62.7			
Mar	64.4		64.6		63.6			
Apr	63.8		64.4		63.9			
May	63.7		64.0		64.0		Unofficial series undergoing benchmark revisions.	
Jun	64.7		63.5		63.5			
Jul	64.7		63.1		63.7			
Aug	64.1		62.8		63.7			
Sep	63.7		62.5		63.8			
Oct	63.9		63.2		63.5			
Nov	63.7		62.9		64.0			
Dec	64.2		62.5		63.4			

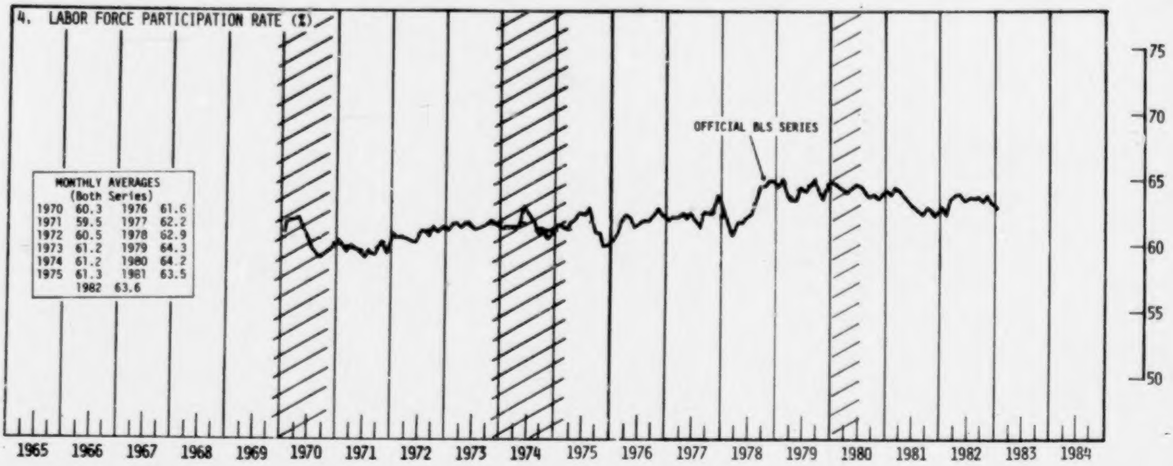
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

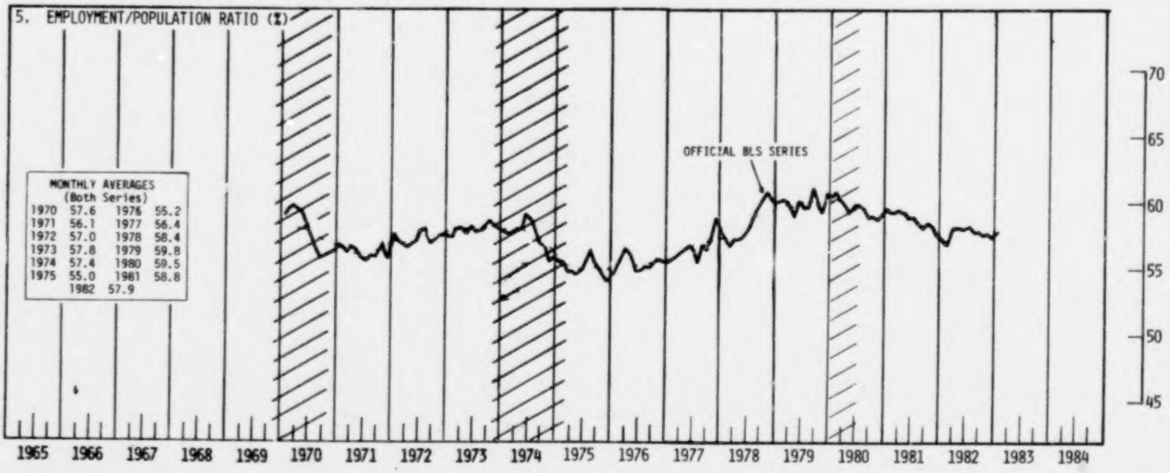
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5		59.5		57.4		57.8	
Feb	61.1		59.3		57.2			
Mar	60.1		59.3		58.1			
Apr	59.8		59.5		58.2			
May	58.8		59.3		58.2		Unofficial series undergoing benchmark revisions.	
Jun	59.6		58.9		58.1			
Jul	59.6		58.9		58.3			
Aug	59.5		58.4		57.9			
Sep	58.8		58.2		57.9			
Oct	59.0		58.6		57.7			
Nov	58.8		58.3		57.8			
Dec	59.1		57.6		57.5			

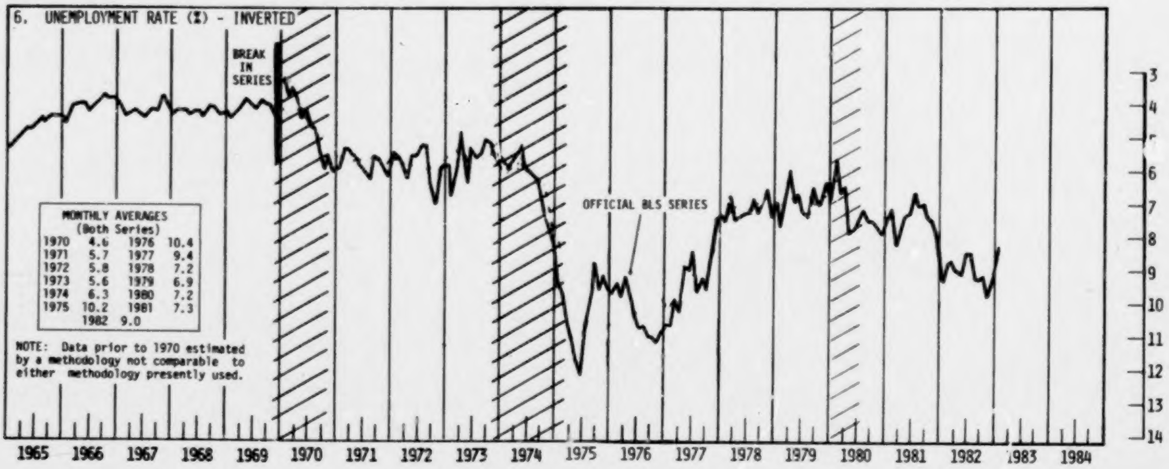
6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8		7.4		9.2		8.3	
Feb	5.6		7.1		8.7			
Mar	6.6		8.2		8.6			
Apr	6.3		7.6		8.9			
May	7.7		7.3		9.0		Unofficial series undergoing benchmark revisions.	
Jun	7.9		7.2		8.4			
Jul	7.8		6.6		8.4			
Aug	7.2		7.0		9.2			
Sep	7.6		6.9		9.2			
Oct	7.6		7.3		9.1			
Nov	7.7		7.4		9.7			
Dec	8.0		7.8		9.2			

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II


4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)


5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)


6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3062.3	3011.5	3078.8	3028.4	3098.4	2981.3p	3049.4p
Feb	2996.6	3069.3	3011.5	3082.2	3025.7	3098.4		
Mar	3024.5	3069.6	3036.7	3080.6	3037.6	3083.3		
Apr	3043.8	3058.8	3072.4	3087.9	3051.5	3067.0		
May	3061.5	3054.5	3085.3	3078.2	3069.9	3063.2		
Jun	3105.1	3046.3	3136.6	3078.5	3112.4	3054.4		
Jul	3091.2	3044.6	3130.8	3083.8	3097.8	3049.4		
Aug	3091.5	3046.3	3127.1	3082.0	3100.1	3054.8		
Sep	3059.7	3048.7	3106.5	3095.4	3070.1	3059.9		
Oct	3073.7	3062.4	3109.5	3099.0	3065.3	3055.9		
Nov	3075.2	3063.4	3107.7	3097.8	3063.3	3054.1		
Dec	3080.2	3074.6	3095.8	3091.9	3059.3r	3055.8r		

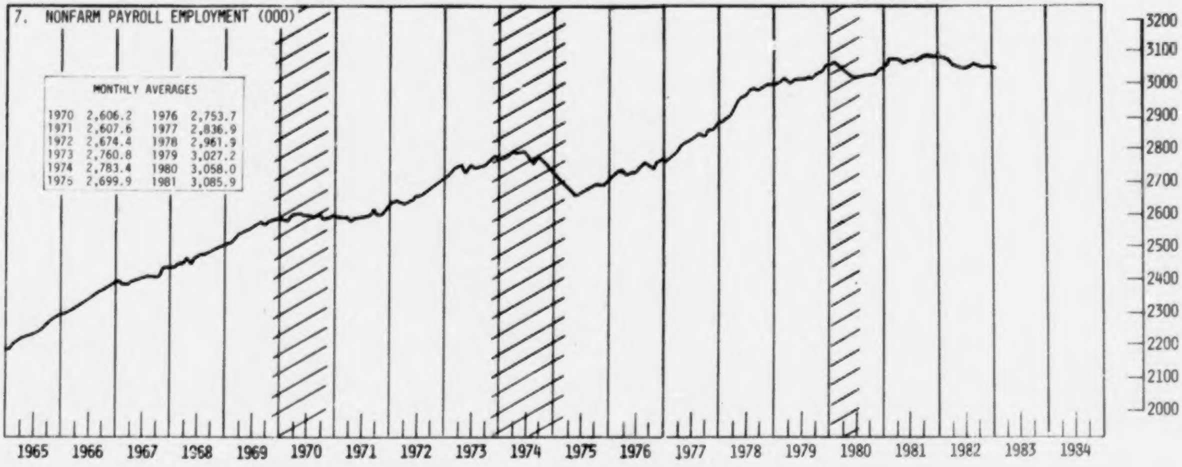
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2540.7	2483.3	2547.1	2509.0	2575.5	2461.1p	2525.7p
Feb	2474.2	2546.6	2481.1	2551.6	2500.2	2572.7		
Mar	2497.1	2544.6	2504.1	2550.5	2510.9	2559.1		
Apr	2511.8	2529.3	2542.7	2560.6	2525.2	2543.2		
May	2527.7	2522.7	2558.0	2552.9	2542.2	2537.5		
Jun	2571.1	2517.9	2609.1	2556.4	2581.8	2529.2		
Jul	2552.2	2516.0	2607.6	2570.3	2571.6	2532.9		
Aug	2559.3	2516.9	2611.5	2568.6	2578.6	2535.7		
Sep	2548.6	2517.9	2604.2	2574.0	2564.2	2534.6		
Oct	2544.5	2529.0	2590.3	2575.7	2546.1	2532.5		
Nov	2541.1	2530.7	2580.8	2571.9	2538.9	2530.8		
Dec	2547.5	2542.7	2568.6	2565.1	2534.1r	2530.8r		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

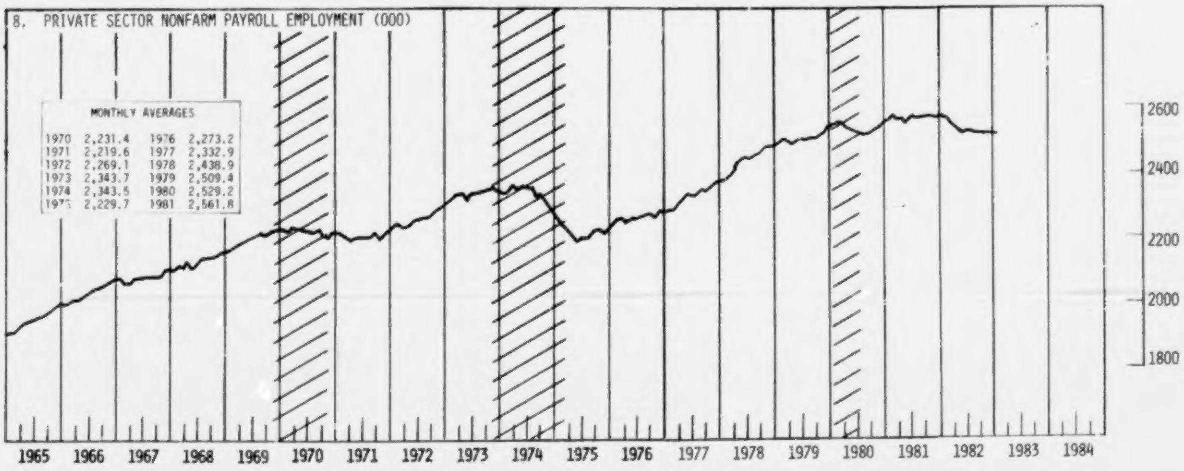
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	521.6	528.2	531.7	519.4	522.9	520.2p	523.7p
Feb	522.4	522.7	530.4	530.6	525.5	525.7		
Mar	527.4	525.0	532.6	530.1	526.7	524.2		
Apr	532.0	529.5	529.7	527.3	526.3	523.8		
May	533.8	531.8	527.3	525.3	527.7	525.7		
Jun	534.0	528.4	527.5	522.1	530.6	525.2		
Jul	539.0	528.6	523.2	513.5	526.2	516.5		
Aug	532.2	529.4	515.6	513.4	521.4	519.1		
Sep	511.1	530.8	502.3	521.4	505.9	525.3		
Oct	529.2	533.4	519.2	523.3	519.2	523.4		
Nov	534.1	532.7	526.9	525.9	524.4	523.3		
Dec	532.7	531.9	527.2	526.8	525.2r	525.0r		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

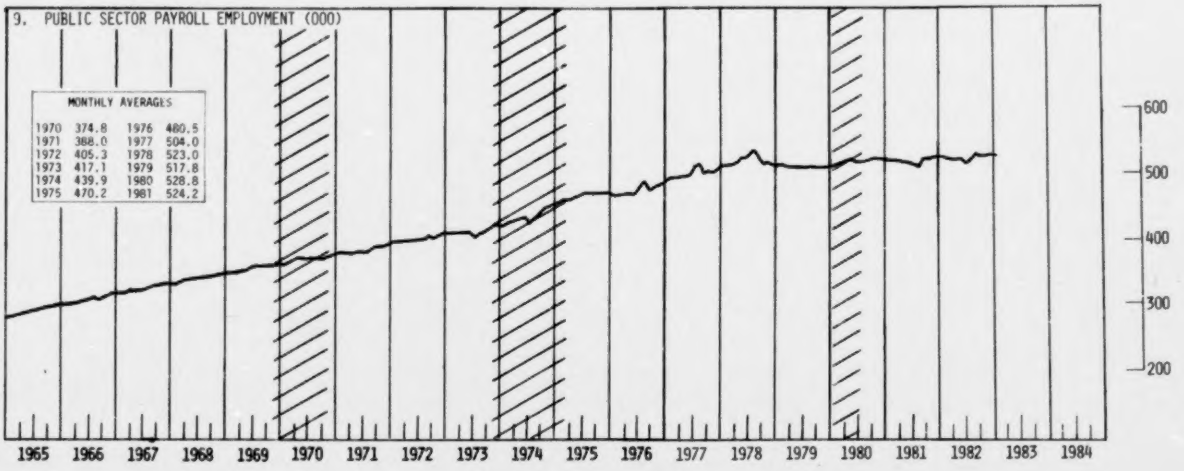
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,058.0
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,085.9


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.2
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,561.8


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	528.8
1975	470.2	1981	524.2

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.2	760.7	772.4	746.0	758.1	690.6p	701.3p
Feb	791.5	801.2	763.6	772.5	744.0	752.7		
Mar	797.9	799.8	768.0	769.4	738.7	740.3		
Apr	789.5	791.3	770.1	771.8	731.2	733.0		
May	783.0	782.0	774.6	773.4	730.6	730.1		
Jun	789.0	777.0	784.6	773.4	732.5	722.0		
Jul	768.0	773.9	770.2	776.4	715.2	720.5		
Aug	770.1	768.7	775.5	774.9	723.3	723.3		
Sep	778.0	768.9	781.6	773.1	724.4	716.5		
Oct	777.5	770.7	777.2	770.4	718.4	712.1		
Nov	774.0	769.6	769.0	764.9	712.0	708.5		
Dec	768.5	771.8	757.0	760.7	701.9r	705.5r		

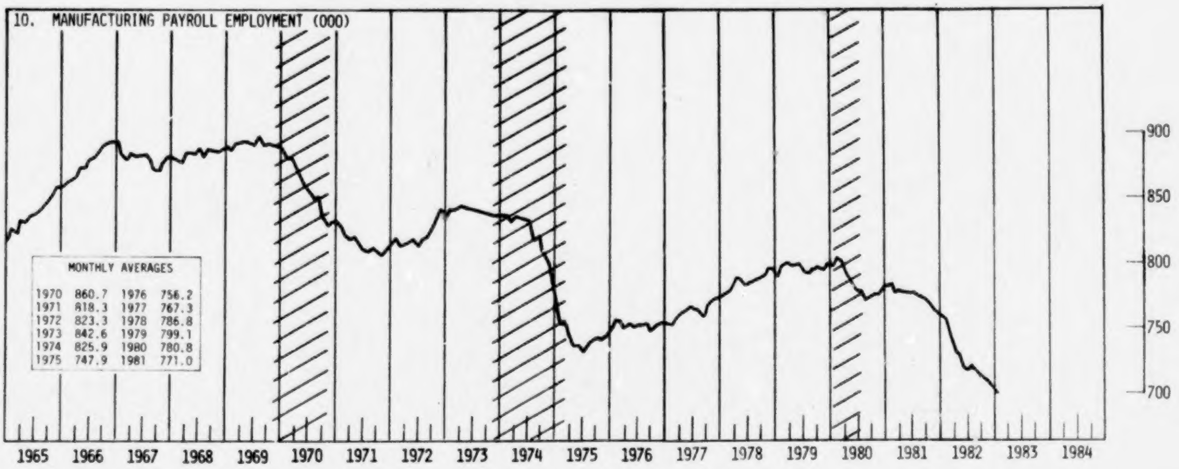
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	120.3	93.2	108.3	102.3	118.9	970.0p	112.8p
Feb	98.3	117.1	92.5	110.0	100.1	119.1		
Mar	100.2	113.1	97.5	109.9	105.0	118.4		
Apr	106.2	108.0	107.8	109.7	110.5	112.5		
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.1	114.2	113.5		
Jun	115.9	109.5	111.7	105.9	115.5	109.5		
Jul	115.9	108.0	119.5	111.3	118.8	110.7		
Aug	116.7	108.2	119.4	110.8	119.1	110.6		
Sep	116.3	109.0	118.5	111.2	117.6	110.4		
Oct	120.8	112.2	119.2	110.6	117.1	108.7		
Nov	117.6	111.1	118.1	111.5	116.3	109.8		
Dec	113.6	112.1	112.6	110.9	113.0r	111.3r		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1622.8	1627.2	1664.1	1658.5	1696.2	1671.3p	1709.3p
Feb	1582.2	1626.0	1622.7	1666.8	1653.9	1698.6		
Mar	1596.6	1629.3	1636.3	1668.9	1664.9	1698.1		
Apr	1613.5	1627.4	1662.6	1676.8	1681.1	1695.2		
May	1632.2	1629.0	1680.4	1677.1	1695.0	1691.5		
Jun	1663.7	1628.9	1710.5	1674.9	1731.4	1695.4		
Jul	1665.8	1631.7	1715.4	1680.2	1735.2	1699.4		
Aug	1669.9	1637.5	1714.1	1680.5	1733.7	1699.4		
Sep	1651.9	1637.6	1701.5	1687.3	1719.8	1705.4		
Oct	1643.8	1643.7	1691.4	1692.2	1708.2	1709.3		
Nov	1647.1	1647.6	1691.3	1693.1	1708.2	1710.1		
Dec	1663.0	1656.4	1696.5	1691.1	1716.8r	1711.7r		

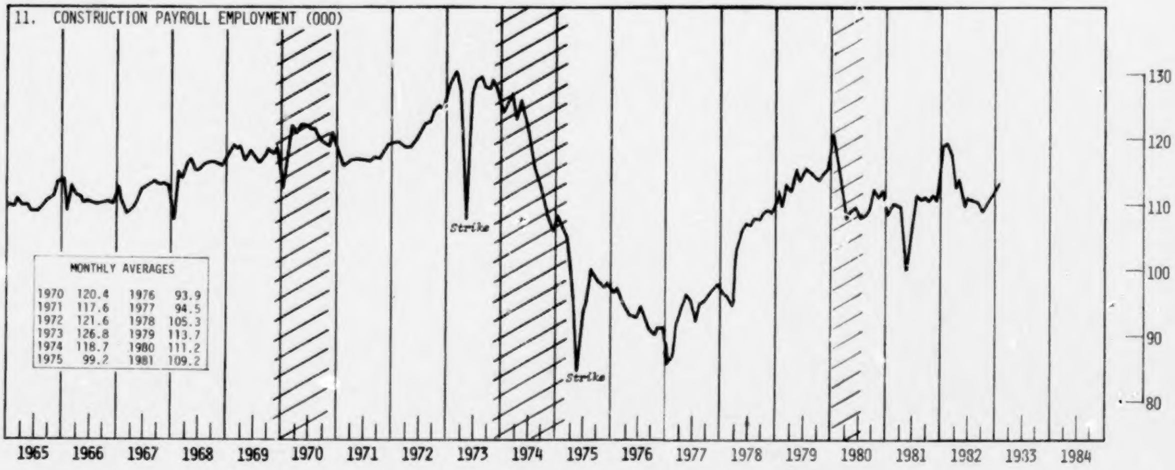
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

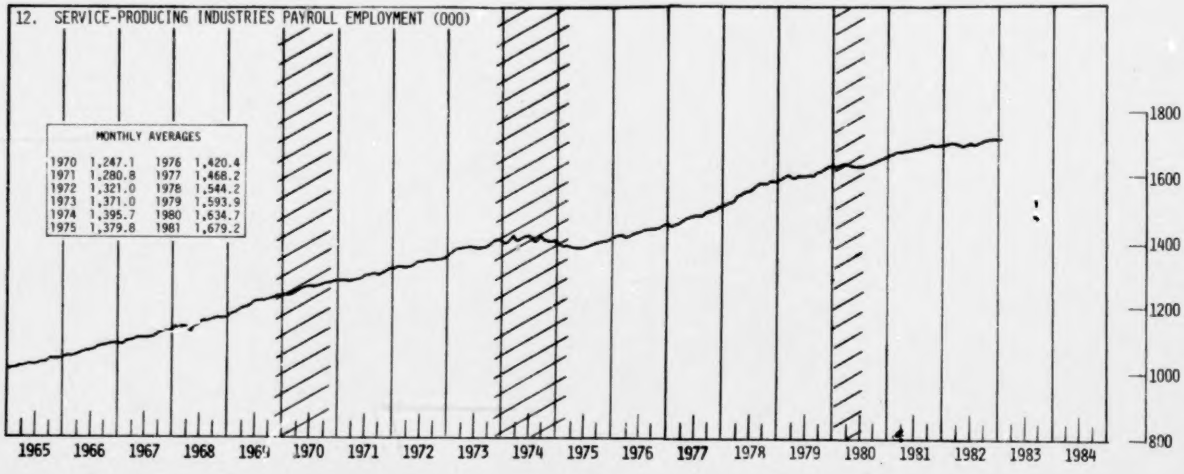
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	780.8
1975	747.9	1981	771.0



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	109.2



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,634.7
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,679.2

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

te	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
n	515.8	524.0	496.7	504.3	479.2	487.0	434.1	441.1
b	519.1	524.0	498.9	503.3	478.4	482.8		
r	520.5	521.3	501.9	502.7	473.0	474.2		
or	517.4	518.7	503.2	504.5	465.8	466.2		
y	510.8	510.7	505.2	505.1	466.3	465.5		
in	513.3	506.2	514.9	507.8	467.6	460.9		
ıl	493.2	502.1	501.8	510.9	452.6	461.1		
ig	497.1	500.3	506.0	509.2	460.2	461.9		
ep	507.7	500.2	514.2	506.6	463.1	456.4		
ct	507.5	500.2	509.7	502.4	457.8	451.5		
ov	504.4	500.5	501.4	497.6	451.5	447.6		
ec	501.6	502.2	489.8	490.3	442.5r	444.3r		

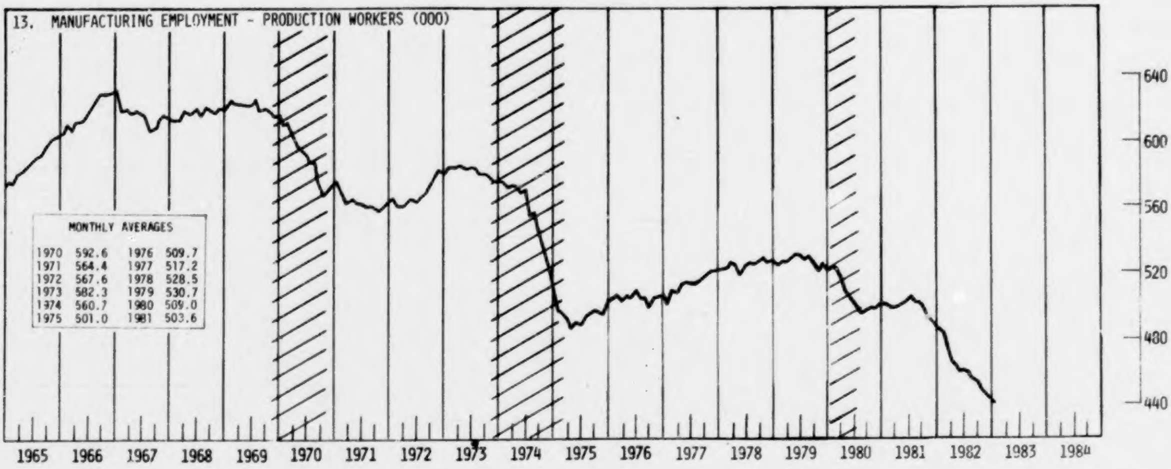
4. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS(hours)

ate	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
an	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6	40.1	40.1
eb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3		
ar	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.4		
or	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.3		
ay	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3		
un	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3		
ul	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4		
ug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
ep	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0		
ct	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2		
ov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.2		
ec	41.5	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.6r	39.9r		

5. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

ate	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,536	20,265	20,575	18,976	19,285	17,407	17,688
eb	21,179	21,432	20,305	20,484	19,280	19,457		
lar	21,236	21,217	20,528	20,510	19,157	19,158		
pr	20,903	21,111	20,329	20,533	18,632	18,788		
lay	20,585	20,632	20,511	20,608	18,699	18,760		
Jun	20,635	20,349	20,956	20,667	18,844	18,574		
Jul	19,679	20,285	20,122	20,743	18,059	18,628		
ug	20,033	20,262	20,493	20,775	18,316	18,522		
Sep	20,663	20,358	20,825	20,517	18,524	18,256		
Oct	20,706	20,408	20,745	20,448	18,404	18,150		
Nov	20,731	20,370	20,457	20,103	18,331	17,994		
Dec	20,816	20,490	20,131	19,808	17,966r	17,728r		

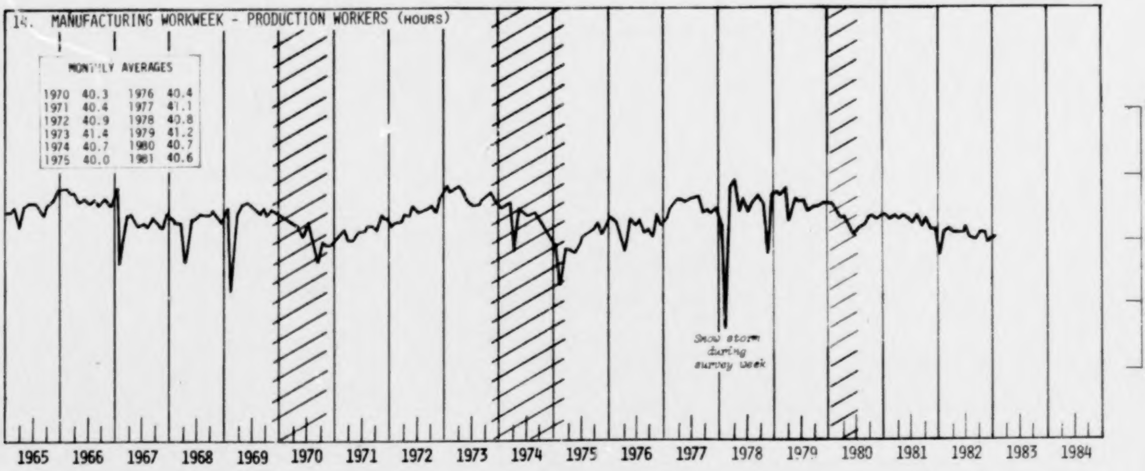
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

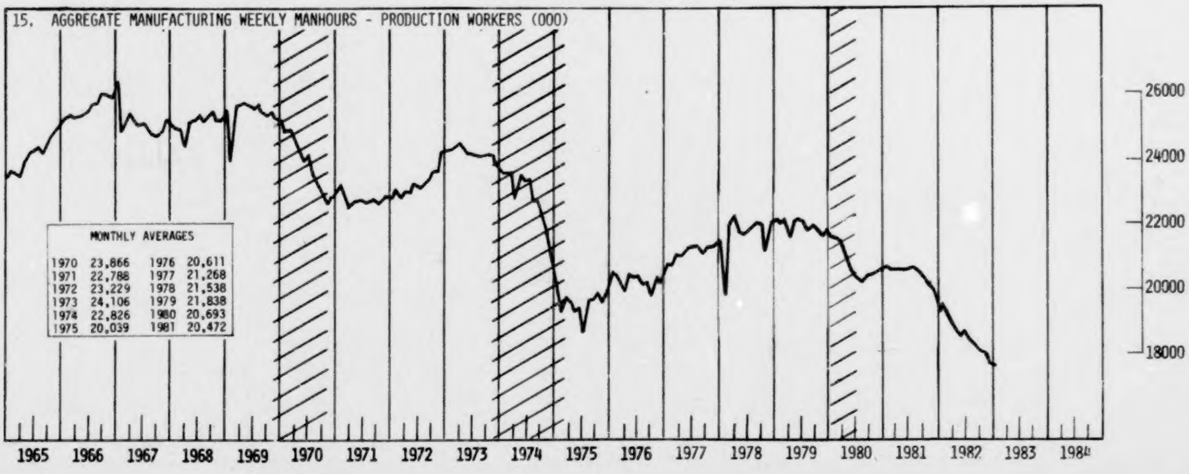
1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.0
1975	501.0	1981	503.6



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,693
1975	20,039	1981	20,472

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	318.89	332.64	359.30p
Feb	287.64	318.21	338.52	
Mar	290.90	321.32	341.42	
Apr	291.28	320.21	340.40	
May	290.97	323.30	343.26	
Jun	293.06	325.68	345.77	
Jul	290.87	323.00	341.94	
Aug	294.59	324.94	343.08	
Sep	303.22	330.44	348.40	
Oct	306.41	332.25	352.96	
Nov	312.77	332.84	357.69	
Dec	318.72	340.36	361.75r	

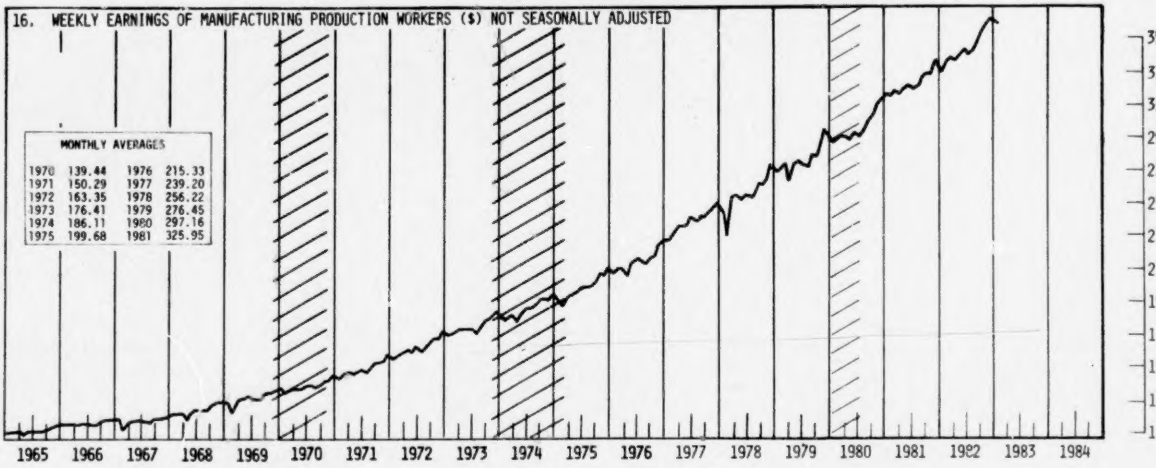
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1			
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3			
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5			
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7			
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1			
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9			
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.85	103.71	91.34	100.50	94.17p	103.83p
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.55	102.26	92.63	101.97		
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.86	102.63	93.78	103.26		
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.02	101.70	93.41	102.84		
May	93.08	102.61	92.32	102.06	93.52	102.98		
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.04	101.77	92.37	101.74		
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.17	99.68	92.26	101.10		
Aug	91.39	100.76	89.81	99.29	92.39	101.25		
Sep	93.38	102.99	89.92	99.47	93.08	102.04		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.42	100.52	93.62	102.67		
Nov	94.78	104.59	91.70	100.82	94.71	103.88		
Dec	95.46	105.40	93.51	102.88	96.07r	105.40r		

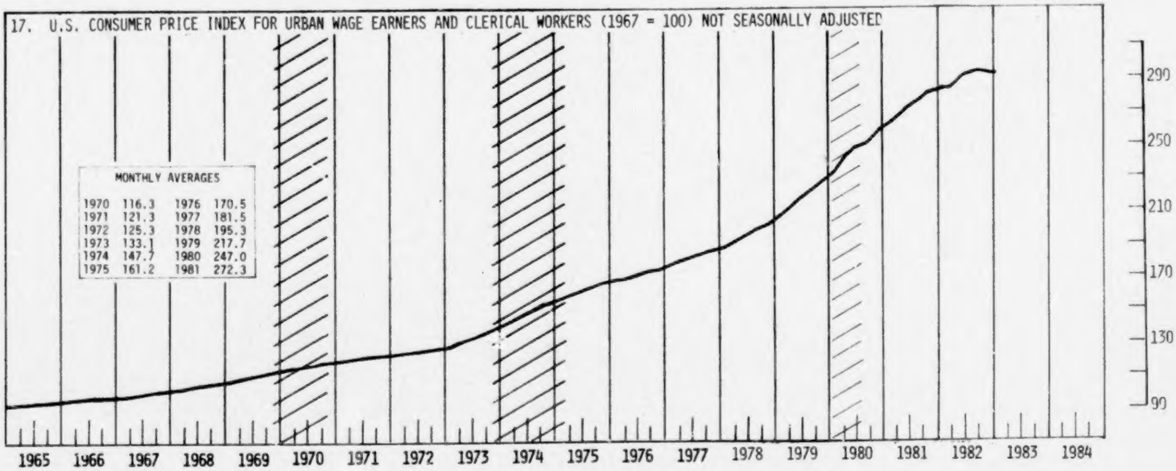
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

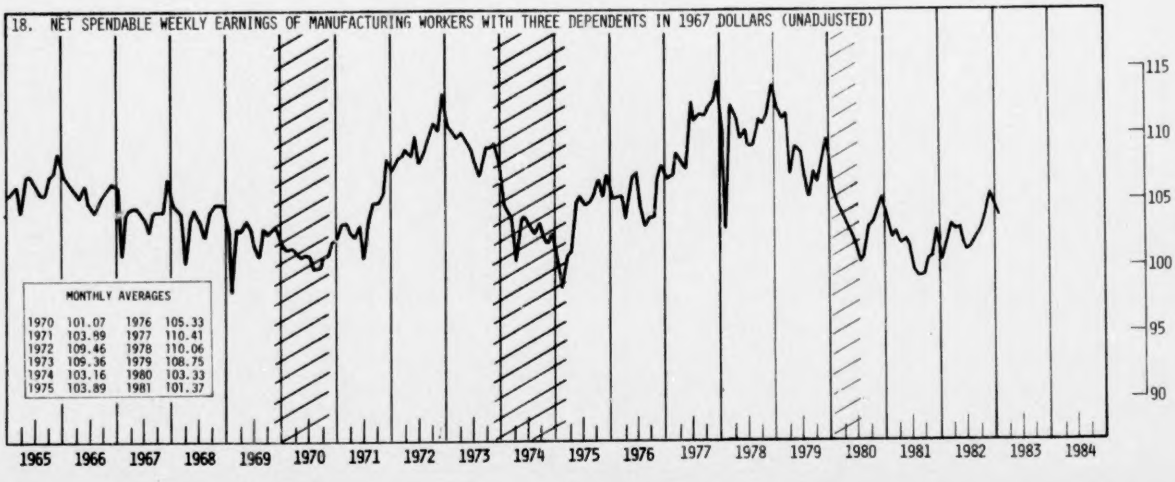
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	325.95



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.37

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,007	1,855	1,942	1,903	1,746	1,787		
Feb	1,605	1,693	1,870	2,050	1,695	1,858		
Mar	2,209	2,008	2,236	1,946	2,273	1,901		
Apr	1,405	1,256	2,405	2,132	1,792	1,610		
May	2,355	2,194	2,410	2,311	1,884	1,807		
Jun	1,620	1,635	2,026	1,993	1,984	1,926		
Jul	1,723	1,671	1,903	1,872	1,752	1,801		
Aug	1,674	1,848	1,838	2,035	1,693	1,798		
Sep	1,710	1,819	1,904	1,987	1,841	1,912		
Oct	1,910	1,817	2,000	1,988	1,808	1,878		
Nov	1,561	1,821	1,749	1,983	1,670	1,823		
Dec	1,705	1,788	1,830	1,892	2,263	2,339		

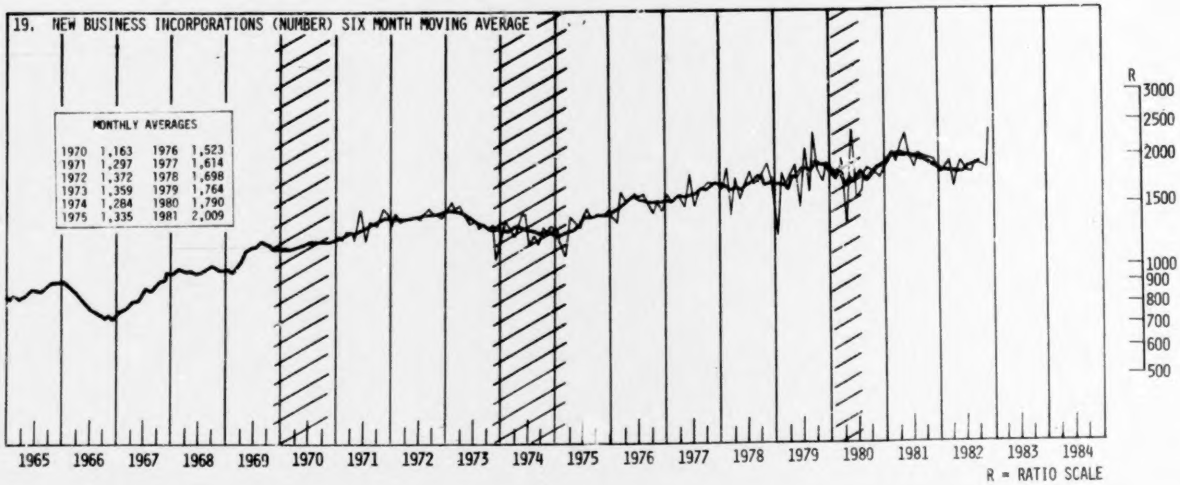
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	43	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	59				
Mar	37	34	31	27				
Apr	42	40	58	56				
May	42	34	21	17				
Jun	30	30	51	49				
Jul	40	43	35	39				
Aug	46	40	54	46				
Sep	30	37	64	75				
Oct	49	42	39	35				
Nov	11	12	50	55				
Dec	31	32	43	45				

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5,847	6,521	5,437	5,901	4,160	4,624	- 45	419
Feb	3,987	5,180	4,804	6,023	1,219	2,438		
Mar	7,642	5,727	2,808	1,031	1,166	- 611		
Apr	9,266	6,619	8,271	5,609	5,789	3,127		
May	7,661	4,863	8,953	6,234	6,286	3,567		
Jun	5,807	4,699	7,874	6,881	1,572	579		
Jul	5,976	6,351	5,433	5,880	1,169	1,616		
Aug	3,967	5,820	5,337	7,251	5,128	7,042		
Sep	5,162	6,029	3,880	4,820	1,276	2,216		
Oct	4,557	6,468	6,787	8,404	3,178	4,647		
Nov	4,165	4,922	2,066	2,798	134	866		
Dec	5,003	5,768	14,690	15,426	-1,238	- 502		

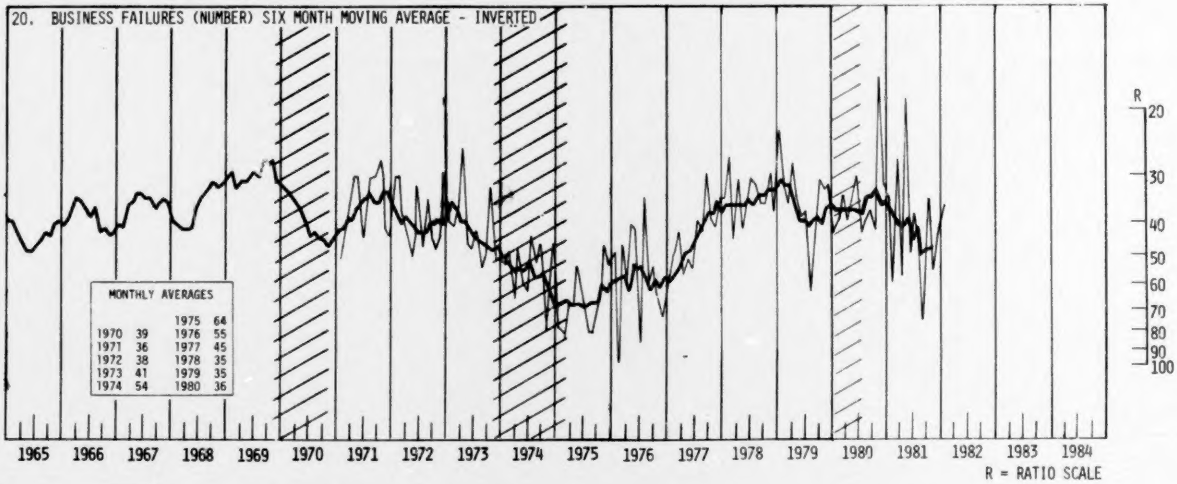
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

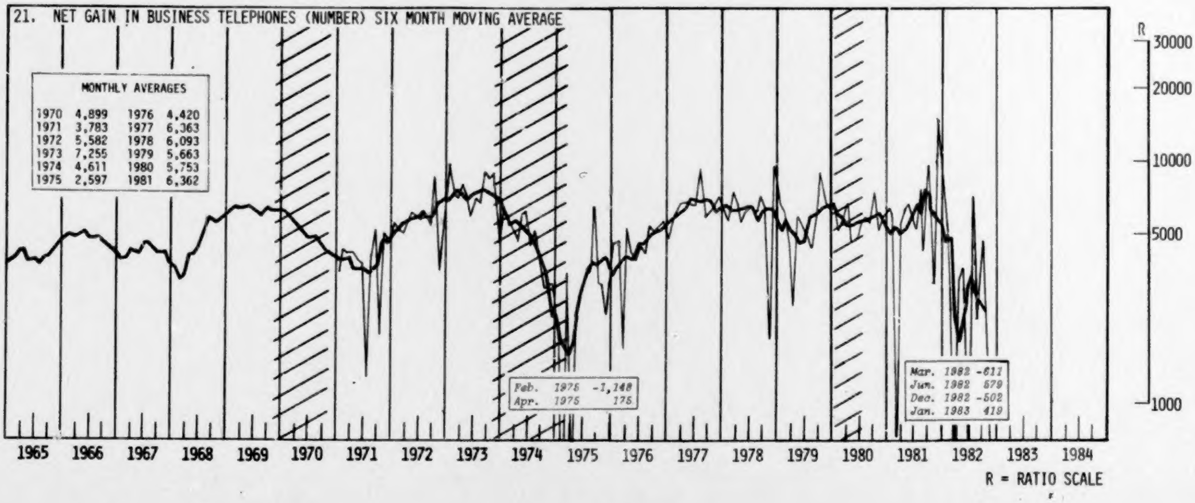
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753
1975	2,597	1981	6,362

Feb.	*1975*	*-1,148*
Apr.	*1975*	*175*

Mar.	*1982*	*-611*
Jun.	*1982*	*579*
Dec.	*1982*	*-502*
Jan.	*1983*	*419*

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.4	227.6	264.7	183.1r	212.9r	379.7	441.5
Feb	183.4	294.4	185.7	199.2	203.3	321.5		
Mar	232.9	260.2	207.5	235.3	317.3	359.8		
Apr	245.5	224.0	307.1	284.2	268.5	248.4		
May	357.1	313.7	264.2	237.7	412.3	371.1		
Jun	381.7	326.8	311.7	264.0	429.8	364.0		
Jul	331.7	333.1	312.4	309.2	293.0	289.9		
Aug	425.4	343.5	344.6	274.0	450.9	358.5		
Sep	290.6	269.4	424.0	390.3	318.7	293.4		
Oct	389.7	343.6	327.7	287.8	283.2	248.8		
Nov	245.2	256.1	335.5	356.4	326.3	346.7		
Dec	216.1	262.5	298.2	368.4	308.5	381.2		

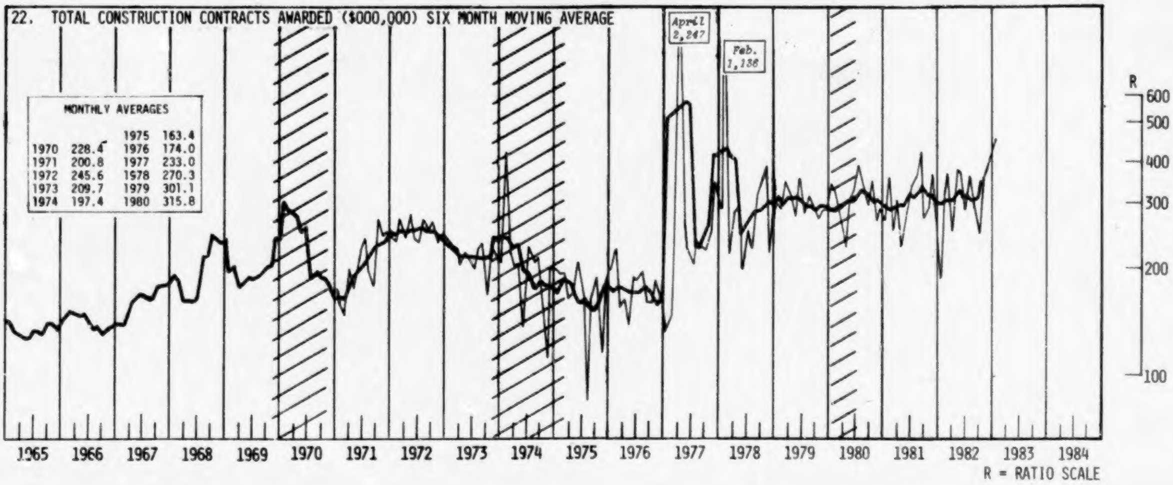
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	140.2	78.4	116.4	59.7r	88.5r	140.2	208.1
Feb	64.8	122.7	89.7	165.8	51.4	95.0		
Mar	70.1	86.4	76.4	96.9	141.9	179.9		
Apr	98.5	88.2	134.5	119.1	86.9	76.9		
May	116.4	106.5	118.8	109.3	120.7	111.1		
Jun	114.8	100.3	102.3	89.2	198.2	172.9		
Jul	96.4	86.5	131.0	119.0	108.4	98.5		
Aug	173.0	123.4	137.3	96.4	134.6	94.6		
Sep	122.4	118.3	128.5	124.0	112.7	108.8		
Oct	125.2	120.7	124.4	120.5	115.2	111.6		
Nov	117.7	107.3	75.5	68.8	157.4	143.2		
Dec	113.2	119.6	106.8	114.4	128.8	138.0		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	132.5	111.8	115.4	103.5r	106.9r	206.2	212.9
Feb	73.1	124.3	70.4	117.4	102.0	170.2		
Mar	106.7	113.3	93.5	102.2	124.1	135.6		
Apr	94.4	89.0	95.2	92.9	137.0	133.7		
May	157.9	133.1	109.9	94.0	127.2	108.8		
Jun	188.5	171.4	154.4	137.8	170.3	152.0		
Jul	169.0	163.0	137.8	129.4	113.4	106.5		
Aug	170.5	145.4	169.9	144.2	234.1	198.6		
Sep	127.3	110.9	173.2	150.8	150.2	130.7		
Oct	151.1	131.2	181.6	154.6	119.6	101.9		
Nov	106.3	115.6	172.8	191.9	143.4	159.2		
Dec	76.5	102.8	123.2	169.8	133.1	183.4		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

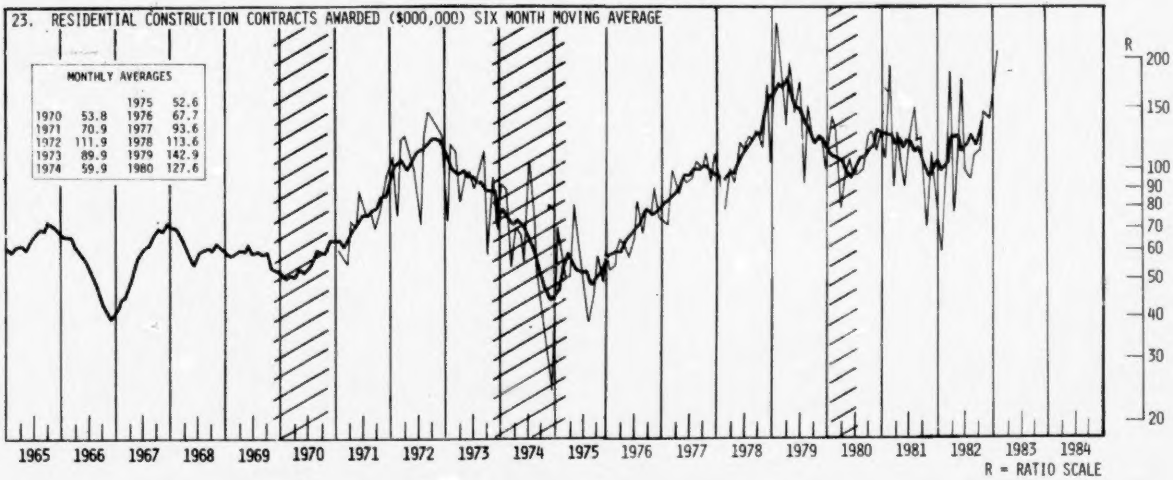


22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	163.4
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8

R = RATIO SCALE

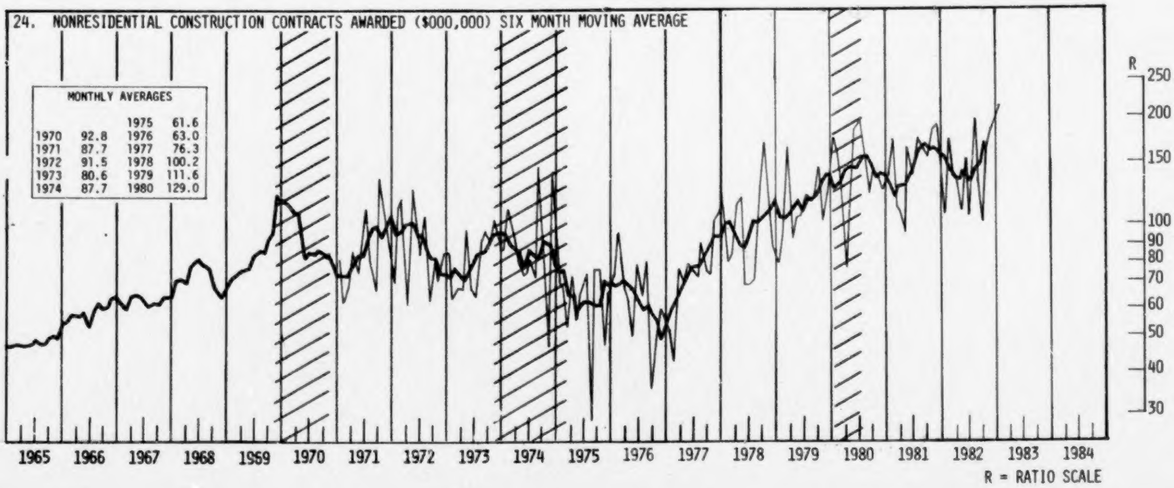


23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	52.6
1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6

R = RATIO SCALE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

		1975	61.6
1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1,688	676	1,367	634	1,342		
Feb	881	1,676	1,292	2,447	521	988		
Mar	1,477	1,751	1,454	1,715	1,694	1,939		
Apr	1,235	1,348	1,668	1,740	1,208	1,373		
May	1,078	1,041	1,585	1,587	1,145	1,111		
Jun	2,120	1,664	1,967	1,560	1,924	1,492		
Jul	1,994	1,741	2,474	2,213	1,237	1,136		
Aug	1,970	1,825	1,645	1,465	1,813	1,637		
Sep	2,484	2,007	1,562	1,229	1,880	1,387		
Oct	2,495	1,840	1,891	1,455	2,829	2,250		
Nov	1,811	1,735	1,066	1,003	2,005r	1,914r		
Dec	1,630	1,551	1,551	1,429	2,174	2,003		

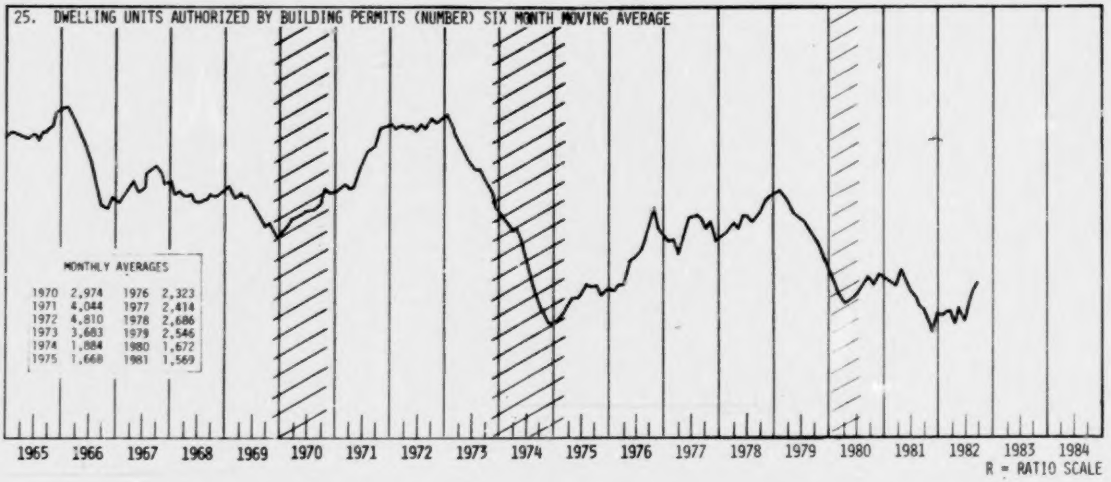
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1,243	467	785	383	714		
Feb	694	1,039	574	998	311	541		
Mar	810	954	940	1,098	834	980		
Apr	731	738	1,281	1,229	968	953		
May	762	631	1,029	944	943	821		
Jun	1,032	978	1,018	916	1,077	1,027		
Jul	1,159	998	1,150	1,041	915	801		
Aug	1,314	1,132	1,071	870	1,047	840		
Sep	1,599	1,250	1,018	831	1,180	905		
Oct	1,557	1,256	1,161	910	1,265	1,088		
Nov	1,330	1,330	690	681	1,550r	1,453r		
Dec	1,382	1,547	638	684	1,376	1,476		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	205	119	518	215	945		
Feb	80	394	644	3,169	169	809		
Mar	447	555	416	517	772	925		
Apr	356	498	160	224	155	226		
May	247	364	324	477	169	259		
Jun	759	406	843	451	733	392		
Jul	649	462	898	640	268	179		
Aug	545	595	337	368	690	830		
Sep	666	536	336	270	557	429		
Oct	485	360	507	376	1,363	1,039		
Nov	296	246	248	207	285r	241r		
Dec	129	93	792	571	594	428		

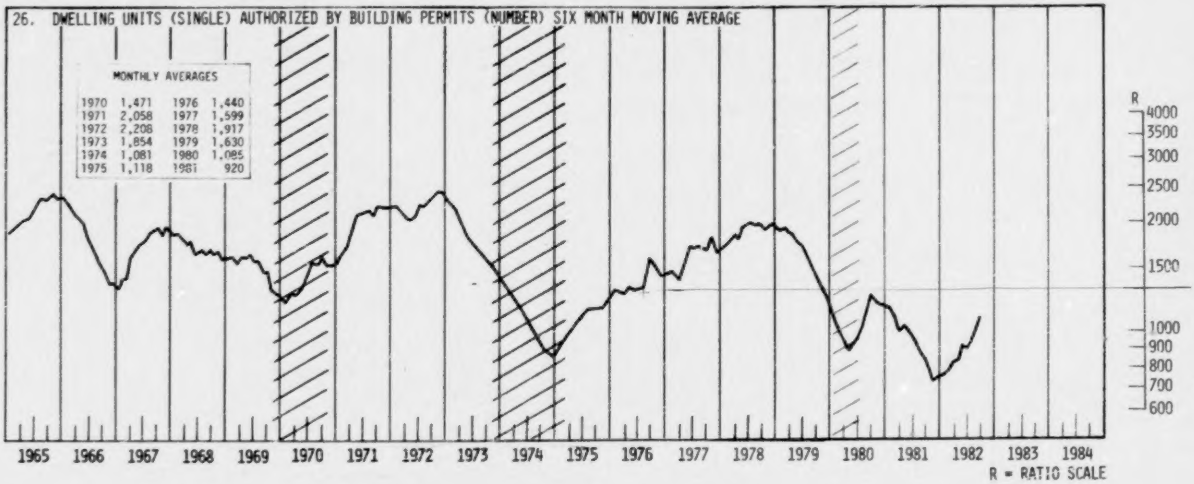
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

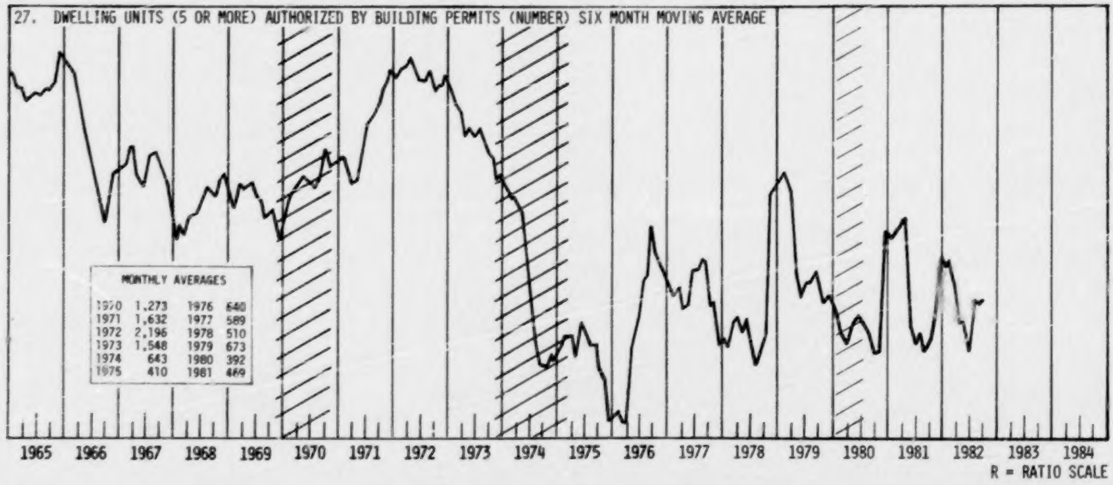
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,540	2,723	2,740	2,877	2,731	2,929		
Feb	2,561	2,741	2,590	2,908	2,639	2,963		
Mar	2,684	2,745	2,859	2,932	2,964	2,985		
Apr	2,649	2,709	2,915	2,980	2,956	2,975		
May	2,805	2,739	2,971	2,969	3,089	3,128		
Jun	2,688	2,772	2,917	2,952	3,007	3,052		
Jul	2,715	2,837	2,841	2,933	3,102	3,188		
Aug	2,728	2,812	2,874	3,004	2,992	3,138		
Sep	2,624	2,817	2,868	3,090	3,036	3,267		
Oct	2,861	2,872	2,932	2,930	3,173	3,240		
Nov	2,972	2,867	3,054	2,953	3,380r	3,200r		
Dec	3,807	2,898	3,806	2,890	4,173p	3,237p		

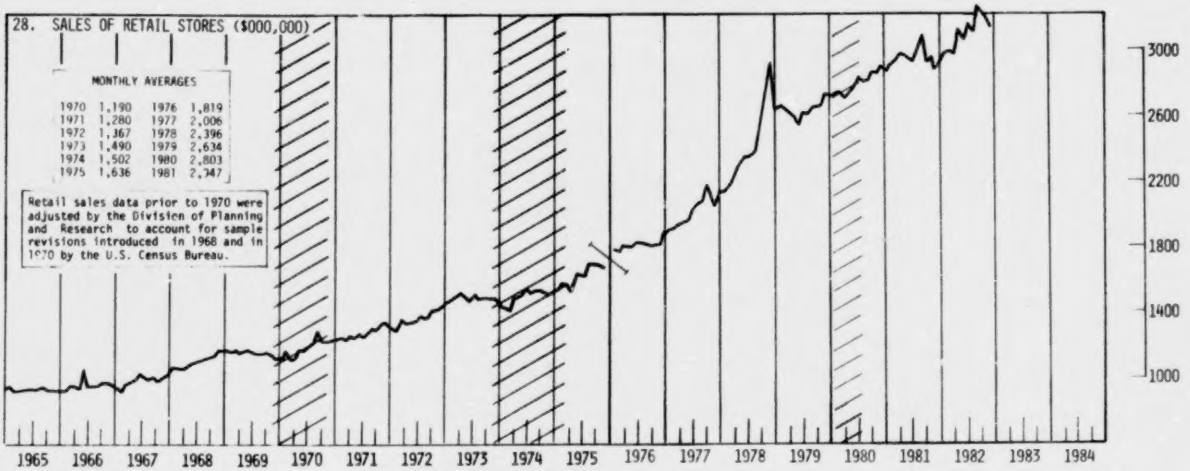
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,247	1,196	1,150	
Feb	1,236	1,191	1,161	
Mar	1,218	1,195	1,177	
Apr	1,193	1,209	1,175	
May	1,200	1,203	1,229	
Jun	1,203	1,187	1,178	
Jul	1,225	1,172	1,228	
Aug	1,205	1,191	1,208	
Sep	1,201	1,211	1,255	
Oct	1,220	1,150	1,235	
Nov	1,211	1,163	1,220r	
Dec	1,216	1,136	1,196p	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,562	36,277	29,079	28,967	24,492	27,753	27,399	31,047
Feb	33,215	37,065	23,732	27,467	25,072	29,023		
Mar	40,687	37,930	31,180	29,078	31,491	27,357		
Apr	33,610	35,440	29,314	29,879	25,183	25,206		
May	35,451	33,694	24,929	27,112	25,082	25,463		
Jun	32,865	29,067	30,523	24,394	30,940	26,886		
Jul	34,625	30,471	29,656	26,493	28,181	24,186		
Aug	34,196	32,740	28,465	25,515	24,557	22,298		
Sep	28,970	30,524	31,599	36,277	21,209	23,699		
Oct	32,360	32,073	27,683	26,063	23,095	24,735		
Nov	23,380	30,703	17,477	22,011	19,575	22,275		
Dec	31,229	30,787	23,414	23,881	26,691	27,507		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

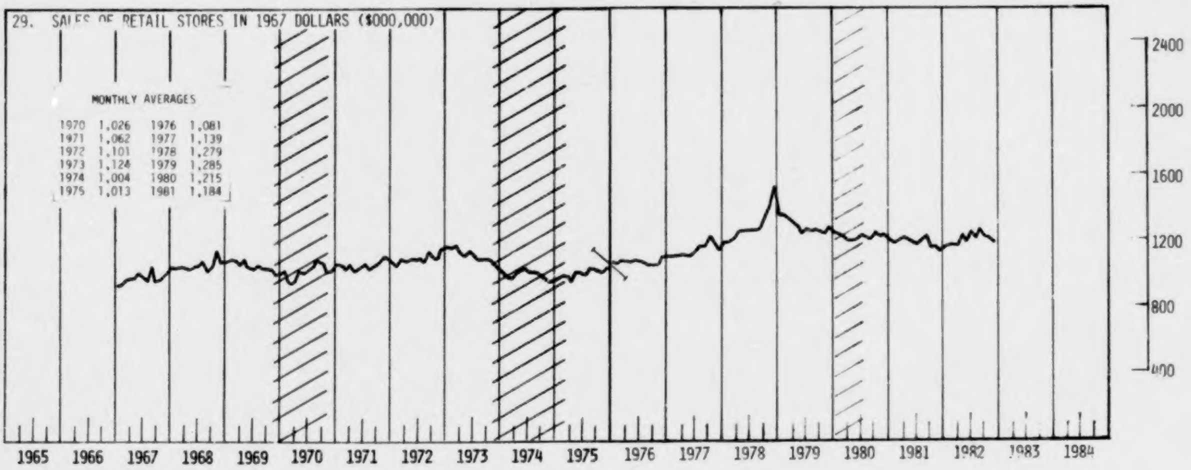


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,396
1973	1,490	1979	2,634
1974	1,502	1980	2,803
1975	1,636	1981	2,947

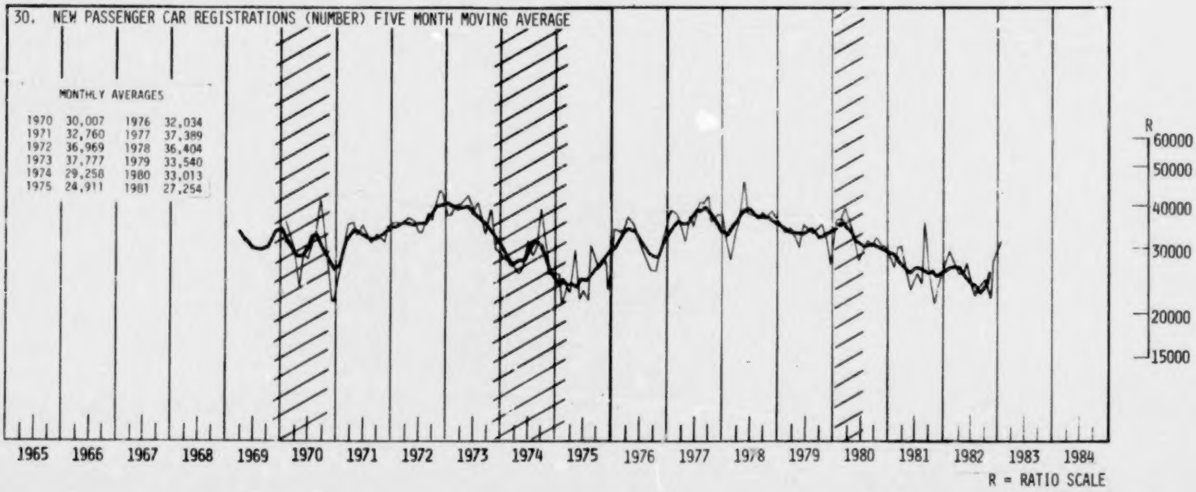
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,279
1973	1,124	1979	1,285
1974	1,004	1980	1,215
1975	1,013	1981	1,184



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	22,812	15,617	16,969	10,178	11,210		
Feb	22,782	27,281	14,092	17,642	10,515	13,166		
Mar	22,229	20,541	19,788	17,688	16,187	14,013		
Apr	20,727	20,073	17,465	17,089	12,399	12,205		
May	21,982	19,915	18,850	17,008	16,617	15,353		
Jun	16,342	17,985	14,713	15,763	13,581	14,134		
Jul	19,960	19,440	14,862	14,653	10,714	10,900		
Aug	20,558	18,440	13,502	12,617	12,774	11,565		
Sep	26,980	24,235	15,391	13,550	15,604	13,995		
Oct	18,989	16,959	15,295	14,036	12,754	11,864		
Nov	16,286	18,910	11,284	13,113	12,961	14,577		
Dec	16,069	18,004	12,908	14,221	11,374	12,590		

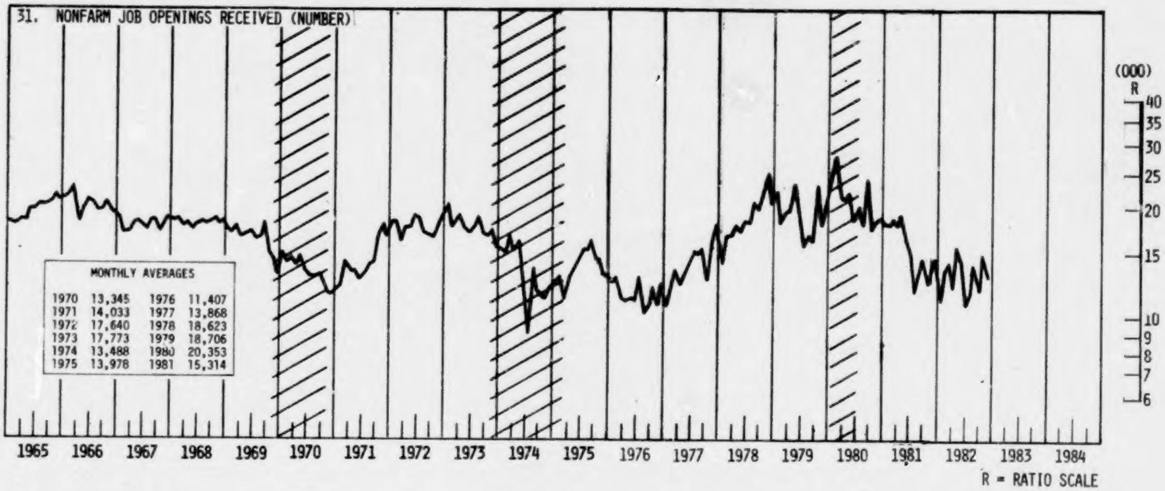
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,065	11,281	12,251	8,167	9,119		
Feb	13,116	14,285	11,086	12,583	8,520	9,672		
Mar	14,150	12,804	15,017	13,304	12,572	10,707		
Apr	13,310	12,922	10,594	14,678	9,253	8,982		
May	13,936	13,200	12,271	10,304	12,275	12,142		
Jun	10,504	11,746	10,735	11,538	9,755	10,195		
Jul	12,143	12,644	9,824	10,445	7,381	8,002		
Aug	13,331	12,657	10,046	10,025	7,551	7,361		
Sep	21,725	18,752	11,647	9,769	14,113	12,003		
Oct	13,799	12,723	11,917	11,100	9,721	9,308		
Nov	10,048	11,146	8,969	10,081	10,169	10,937		
Dec	11,448	12,218	10,728	11,288	9,424	9,908		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	AAdj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.3	158.4	130.5	166.9	137.6	157.3	129.6
Feb	155.1	126.0	154.2	125.8	170.9	139.4		
Mar	145.3	124.1	147.2	125.8	159.3	136.1		
Apr	137.7	135.2	127.7	125.6	148.8	146.3		
May	130.5	140.4	115.1	123.9	132.5	142.6		
Jun	128.6	146.5	108.4	123.5	125.8	143.3		
Jul	142.3	145.7	121.0	123.3	134.6	137.2		
Aug	136.0	142.4	117.9	122.9	128.5	133.9		
Sep	118.7	140.2	105.8	124.8	115.5	136.3		
Oct	117.1	139.4	103.6	123.3	117.6	140.1		
Nov	120.2	132.0	116.8	128.5	125.6	138.2		
Dec	132.5	128.6	141.9	138.1	141.2	137.5		

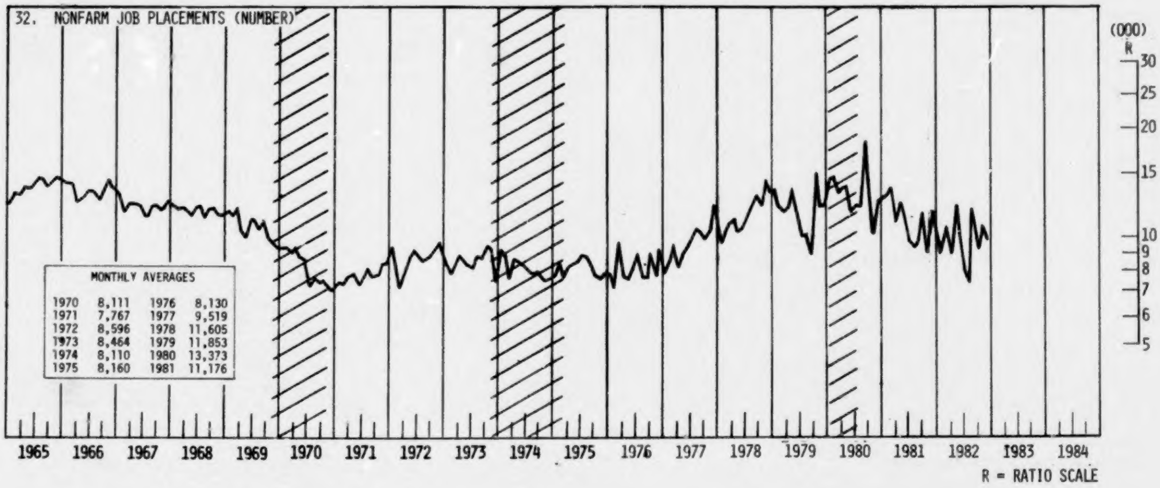
CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

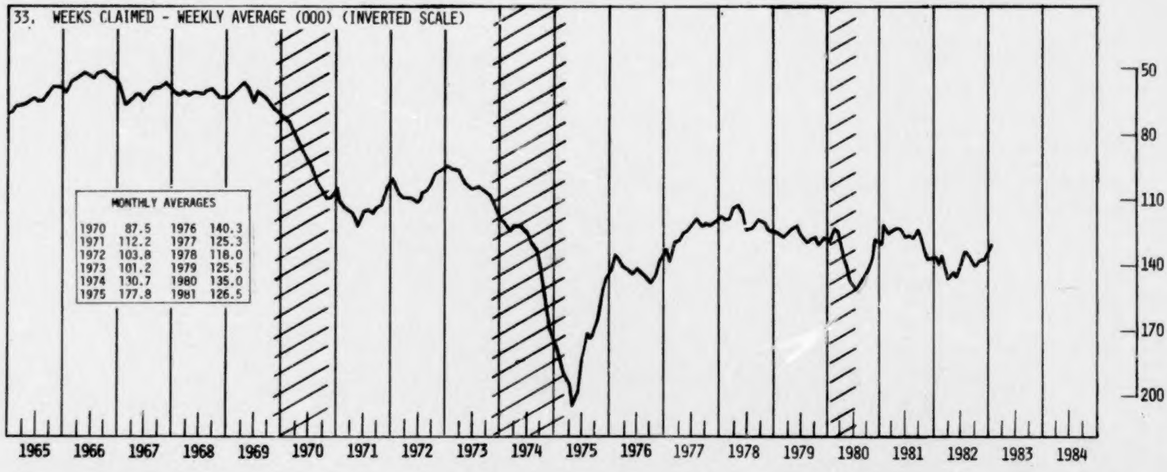
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.7		
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.6		
Apr	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9		
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8		
Jun	4.5	5.1	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8		
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6		
Aug	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5		
Sep	4.1	4.8	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

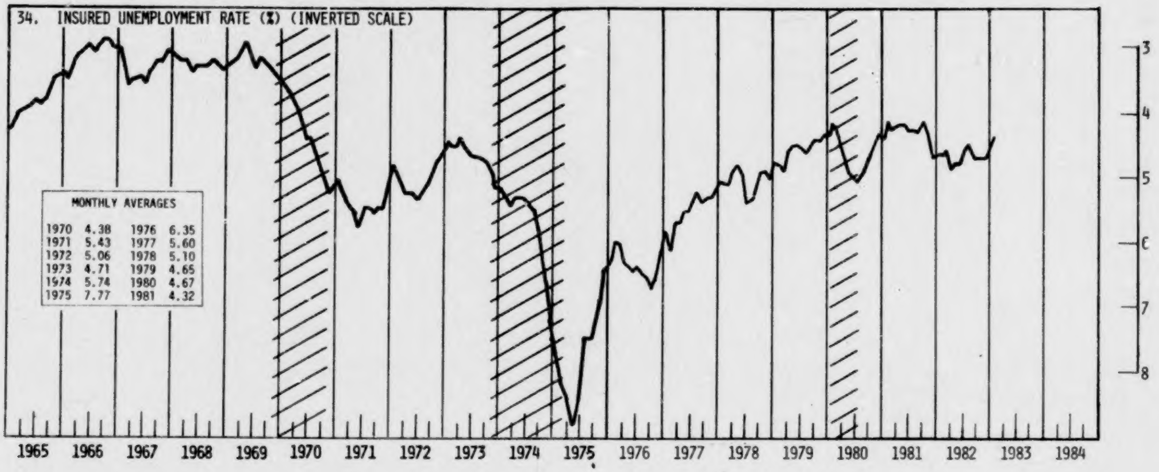
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,814	20,272	15,062	21,466	15,959	20,107	14,949
Feb	16,193	15,670	14,297	14,363	16,689	16,769		
Mar	15,164	16,389	13,126	14,058	14,425	15,765		
Apr	16,278	18,445	12,587	14,077	13,754	15,121		
May	16,539	20,621	11,821	14,662	12,586	14,963		
Jun	20,648	18,330	15,512	13,747	16,037	15,104		
Jul	17,923	16,588	15,719	14,498	17,694	16,269		
Aug	13,781	17,257	11,650	13,996	13,409	15,927		
Sep	12,514	15,188	12,200	15,804	13,033	16,755		
Oct	13,258	15,304	13,485	15,577	14,790	17,095		
Nov	13,829	14,596	16,740	16,694	15,668	15,736		
Dec	20,125	14,666	22,934	17,404	20,556	15,559		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

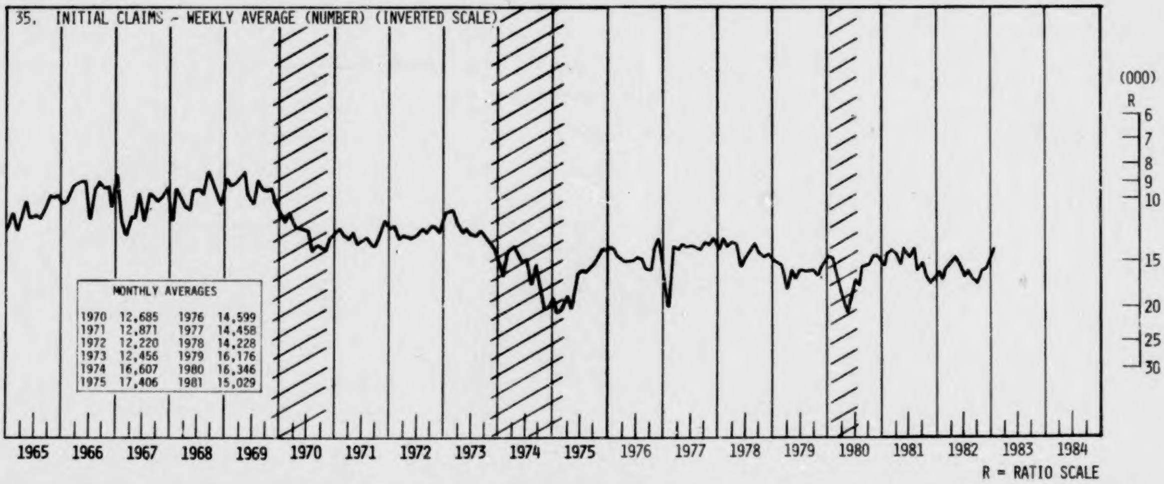
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	11,799	14,458	13,408	14,463	13,413	17,382	16,119
Feb	13,181	12,681	14,121	13,587	14,651	14,097		
Mar	14,712	12,077	17,165	14,099	20,813	17,096		
Apr	15,526	13,335	16,897	14,400	19,611	16,713		
May	13,336	12,593	14,009	13,253	18,180	17,200		
Jun	11,836	12,946	12,543	13,795	18,917	20,806		
Jul	12,997	13,216	13,349	13,570	16,354	16,625		
Aug	10,826	11,648	11,760	12,796	15,152	16,487		
Sep	11,571	13,879	11,624	13,867	14,600	17,418		
Oct	13,056	14,608	11,831	13,167	13,929	15,503		
Nov	11,732	13,471	11,387	13,124	15,160	17,473		
Dec	15,816	15,565	15,087	14,786	17,329	16,984		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



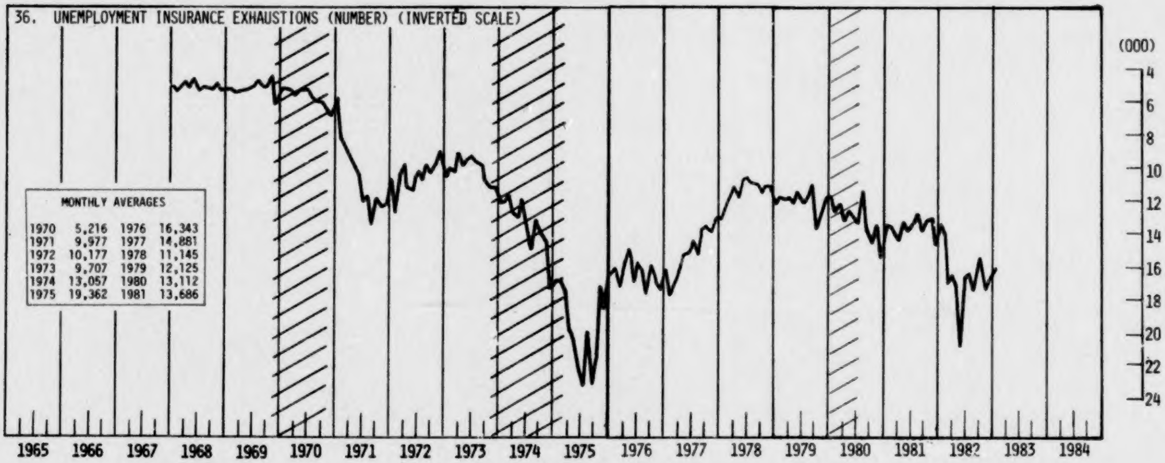
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	45.2	59.8	47.7	67.5	53.9	62.7	49.2
Feb	52.1	45.2	52.3	45.8	63.1	55.2		
Mar	48.5	45.3	50.0	46.7	61.0	57.0		
Apr	49.6	47.8	45.3	43.8	60.0	58.0		
May	50.3	51.7	40.0	41.1	54.6	56.0		
Jun	51.8	55.6	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.4		
Jul	58.1	57.4	39.5	38.9	52.6	51.9		
Aug	55.8	59.4	40.8	43.1	47.3	50.1		
Sep	43.9	54.0	32.1	39.5	46.8	57.6		
Oct	46.6	54.0	34.2	39.6	50.6	58.6		
Nov	47.4	52.6	38.7	42.8	49.1	54.4		
Dec	50.2	47.2	50.7	47.8	51.6	48.6		

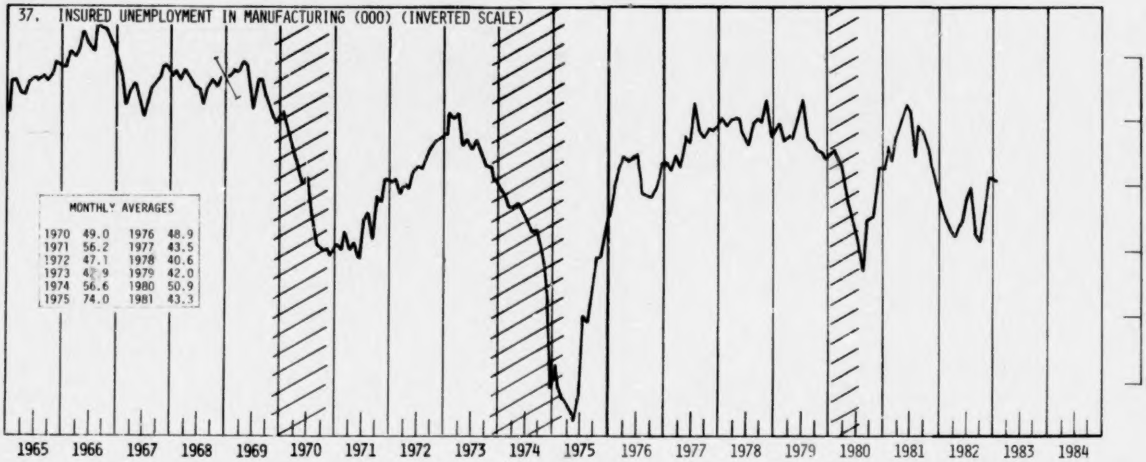
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.2	18.9	15.6	16.9	13.9
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.4	26.7	13.4		
Mar	27.4	13.8	22.4	11.2	23.8	11.9		
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.7		
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.6	14.2	13.8		
Jun	11.8	15.9	8.9	11.9	11.3	15.1		
Jul	10.6	15.9	7.9	11.8	8.7	13.1		
Aug	7.9	14.2	6.7	12.0	7.6	13.5		
Sep	6.5	12.2	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.9		
Oct	7.0	13.0	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.5		
Nov	7.4	13.6	7.0	13.1	8.8	16.4		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.5	11.5	15.7		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	50.1	67.0	60.2	71.8	64.5	68.4	61.3
Feb	59.5	54.0	67.8	61.5	68.4	62.1		
Mar	56.8	53.9	63.3	60.2	66.0	62.6		
Apr	53.9	55.4	57.5	59.4	62.4	64.3		
May	54.0	58.0	52.9	57.4	57.7	62.4		
Jun	53.9	59.5	51.0	56.6	56.4	57.4		
Jul	63.0	60.5	62.0	59.5	63.9	61.2		
Aug	66.3	60.2	62.4	56.3	63.7	57.6		
Sep	55.8	61.5	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.6		
Oct	56.6	63.1	52.4	58.4	54.5	60.8		
Nov	57.8	61.6	57.6	61.5	62.1	66.2		
Dec	60.9	58.4	64.0	61.7	60.6	58.4		

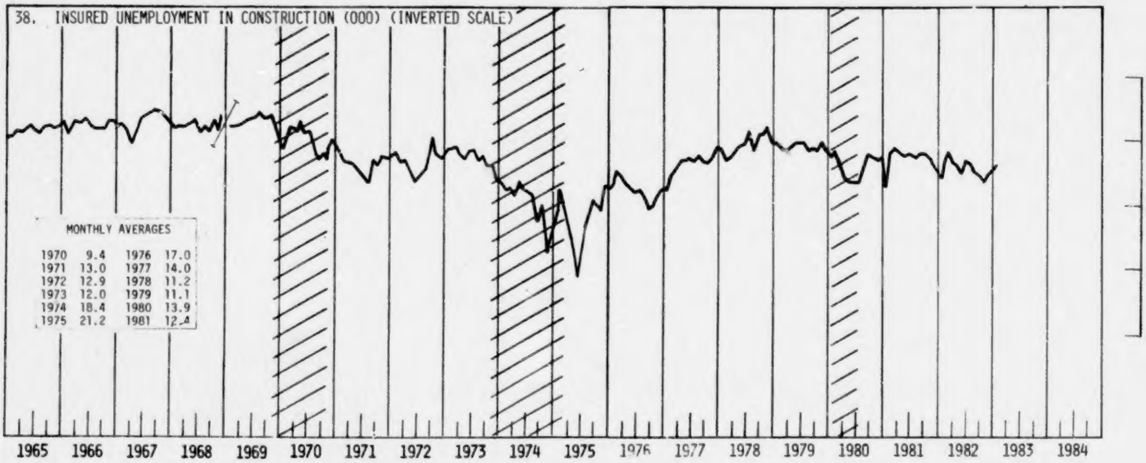
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II



37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

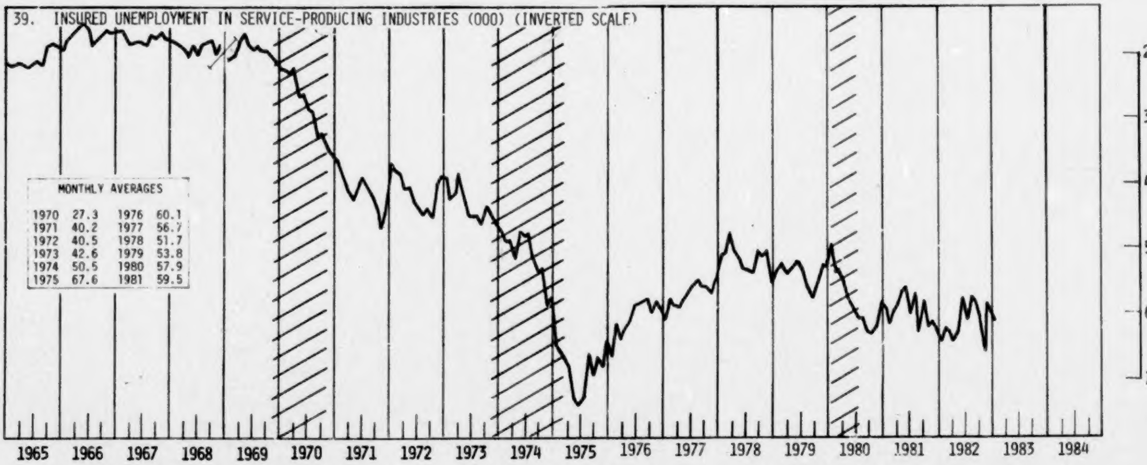
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3098.4	3098.4	3083.3	3067.0	3063.2	3054.4	3049.4	3054.8	3059.9	3055.9	3054.1	3055.8	3049.4
PRIVATE SECTOR	2575.5	2572.7	2559.1	2543.2	2537.5	2529.2	2532.9	2535.7	2534.6	2532.5	2530.8	2530.8	2525.7
GOVERNMENT	522.9	525.7	524.2	523.8	525.7	525.2	516.5	519.1	525.3	523.4	523.3	525.0	523.7
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3028.4	3025.7	3037.6	3051.5	3069.9	3112.4	3097.8	3100.0	3070.1	3065.3	3063.3	3059.3	2981.3
MANUFACTURING	746.0	744.0	738.7	731.2	730.6	732.5	715.2	723.3	724.4	718.4	712.0	701.9	690.6
Durable Goods	361.6	360.1	357.5	354.5	353.4	352.8	341.9	342.9	343.1	340.3	336.6	332.2	328.3
Lumber & Wood Products	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.8
Furniture & Fixtures	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	28.6	28.2	27.5	27.2	27.1	26.7	26.1	26.4	26.3	25.8	25.5	24.8	24.4
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.7	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.6
Pottery & related products	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.6
Primary Metal Industries	24.4	23.9	23.4	23.1	23.7	23.4	22.8	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.0	20.5	20.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2
Iron & steel foundries	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	9.6	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Other primary metal industries	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	56.9	56.3	55.9	55.1	54.7	54.6	53.1	52.3	52.6	51.7	50.9	50.2	49.7
Metal cans	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	13.3	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.2
Metal stampings	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	24.3	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.3	23.1	22.7	21.9	22.3	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	70.4	69.4	68.7	67.9	67.1	66.7	64.3	63.1	63.2	62.5	62.3	61.7	60.9
Construction & related machinery	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Metalworking machinery	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Special industry machinery	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
General industry machinery	16.2	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.3
Service industry machinery	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4
Other machinery, except elec.	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.3	21.8	21.6	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.3	20.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	89.3	88.3	88.2	87.1	87.0	87.5	86.5	86.3	86.8	86.7	86.2	85.4	85.6
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2
Communication equipment	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.2	35.3	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.2
Electronic components & access.	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.2	17.9
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0
Transportation Equipment	14.2	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.8	11.8	15.2	15.2	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.3
Motor vehicles	8.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.1	6.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.1	9.0	8.9
Aircraft & parts	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.3	36.9	36.9
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.1	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.9	24.4	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.2	23.3	21.5
Nondurable Goods	384.4	383.9	381.2	376.7	377.2	379.7	373.3	380.4	381.3	378.1	375.4	369.7	362.3
Food & Kindred Products	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.0	46.1	46.7	45.9	47.3	47.9	47.3	47.4	47.1	45.5
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8
Grain mill & bakery products	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.4	12.9
Beverages	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
Other food & kindred products	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.6	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.1
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	17.5	17.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.4	14.7
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0
Other textile mill products	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	8.7

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan
Apparel & Other Textile Products	52.3	53.4	52.6	51.0	52.7	54.2	51.4	55.2	55.3	54.9	53.7	50.6	47.6
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.6
Women's & misses' outerwear	26.4	27.4	26.4	25.8	27.9	29.3	27.8	30.0	30.1	29.5	28.8	26.8	25.6
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0
Other apparel & related products	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.6	13.9	12.7
Paper & Allied Products	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.2	28.1	29.0	29.2	28.9	29.2	28.8	28.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.8
Other paper & allied products	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.7
Printing & Publishing	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.4	57.3
Newspapers	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.7	15.6
Commercial printing	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1
Other printing & publishing	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.3	25.3	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	127.2	125.9	124.8	123.6	123.3	123.9	123.9	124.1	123.8	122.0	121.2	120.5	119.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.7
Drugs	42.4	42.1	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.2	42.2
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.4	23.9	24.2	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	23.6	23.1	23.0	22.6
Paints & allied products	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Industrial organic chemicals	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.2	23.1
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.0
Petroleum refining	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.6
Other petroleum & coal products	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	35.3	35.1	35.1	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.0	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.4	33.0	33.1
Rubber & rubber products	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.1	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.4	26.1	26.4
Leather & Leather Products	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1
Other leather & leather products	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7
NONMANUFACTURING	2282.4	2281.7	2298.9	2320.3	2339.3	2379.9	2382.6	2376.7	2345.7	2346.9	2351.3	2357.4	2290.7
Mining	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Construction	102.3	100.1	105.0	110.5	114.2	115.5	118.8	119.1	117.6	117.1	116.3	113.0	97.0
Transportation, Communications1													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	190.5	191.7	192.5	192.1	187.2	192.7	188.9	188.8	191.3	192.3	192.2	192.1	189.5
Railroad transportation	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	100.8	101.3	102.4	101.9	101.3	101.4	97.3	97.9	100.9	102.2	102.5	102.4	99.8
Communications	57.8	58.6	58.4	58.5	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.1	21.7	26.9	27.0	26.9	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	679.8	672.6	675.7	682.9	692.9	706.6	704.2	703.1	702.6	696.5	700.7	711.8	676.9
Wholesale trade	209.7	209.5	209.9	210.7	210.4	211.8	210.9	210.6	210.8	210.6	209.9	210.1	208.1
Retail trade	470.1	463.1	465.8	472.2	482.5	494.8	493.3	492.5	491.8	485.9	490.8	501.7	468.8
Retail general merchandise	78.1	73.7	73.5	73.5	74.8	75.5	75.0	75.2	76.1	77.7	82.1	87.8	75.1
Food stores	83.3	83.0	82.8	82.7	83.9	85.5	85.5	85.0	86.0	85.8	86.2	86.5	83.5
Auto dealers & service sta.	46.4	46.2	46.0	46.3	46.4	46.7	46.8	46.8	47.0	46.6	46.5	46.5	46.4
Apparel & accessories	39.9	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.9	39.4	40.4	42.0	38.0
Eating & drinking places	121.3	121.6	125.0	130.7	137.8	146.1	146.2	146.2	141.8	133.5	130.2	130.7	124.4
Other retail trade	101.1	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.2	102.5	101.8	101.4	102.0	102.9	105.4	108.3	101.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	162.2	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.8	165.5	166.6	166.0	164.0	163.6	163.8	164.5	163.7
Banking	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	48.2	48.3	48.3	47.6	47.6	47.9	48.4	48.5
Insurance agents & carriers	66.6	66.4	66.7	66.5	66.6	67.3	67.6	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	47.8	47.6	47.8	48.3	48.9	50.0	50.7	50.7	49.5	49.0	48.8	49.0	48.1
Services	626.0	628.0	634.8	643.9	652.1	666.6	675.5	675.8	661.9	655.8	651.5	648.5	641.2
Medical & other health services	176.2	176.6	177.4	177.7	178.1	179.8	180.9	180.9	181.0	181.3	181.4	181.1	182.2
Hospitals	99.2	99.7	100.0	100.2	100.5	101.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.9	103.4
Educational services	41.6	42.1	43.2	42.8	42.6	41.3	39.2	38.9	41.4	43.7	44.0	43.9	42.3
Other services	408.2	409.3	414.2	423.4	431.4	445.5	455.4	456.0	439.5	430.8	426.1	423.5	416.7
Government	519.4	525.5	526.7	526.3	527.7	530.6	526.2	521.4	505.9	519.2	524.4	525.2	520.2
Federal	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	74.0	74.0	73.6	72.6	73.5	73.6	73.6	73.4
Local	348.2	349.8	350.9	351.2	351.4	355.5	352.3	347.2	335.9	345.8	350.2	351.4	348.5
State*	98.9	103.3	103.4	102.5	103.3	101.6	99.9	100.6	97.4	99.9	100.6	100.2	98.3
Executive Department	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	68.2	70.0	71.1	69.6	70.1	69.8	68.7
Legislative/Judiciary	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	30.1	29.0	24.7	28.7	29.0	28.9	28.0

* This definition has been developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state employment security agencies and is standardized throughout the nation. State government includes full-time and part-time workers in executive departments, the legislature, judiciary, authorities, commissions, the state university, state colleges, and other agencies. Data for executive departments, the legislature and judiciary are provided by the New Jersey Department of Treasury. Other data come from a monthly survey of employers conducted by this Division in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,058.0	780.8	2,277.2	2.4	111.2	193.4	680.4	158.1	602.8	528.8
1981	3,085.9	771.0	2,314.9	2.4	109.2	192.5	690.1	161.4	635.2	524.2
1982	3,065.5	726.7	2,338.8	2.4	112.4	191.0	694.1	163.7	651.9	523.3

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.0	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	91.9	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.6	6.0	9.5	31.3	25.5	59.0	72.6	90.3	17.5	37.9	25.1
1982	348.1	6.0	9.0	26.7	22.5	53.7	65.5	87.1	15.1	38.0	24.5

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.2	0.3	19.0	56.4	31.2	57.5	129.0	11.9	37.0	5.9
1982	378.6	47.1	0.3	16.5	53.2	29.2	57.3	123.7	11.6	34.1	5.6

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	332.64	338.52	341.42	340.40	343.26	345.77	341.94	343.08	348.40	352.96	357.69	361.75	359.30
Durable Goods	317.68	346.68	349.21	342.54	352.29	355.19	350.07	348.96	358.27	365.40	367.28	370.15	369.05
Lumber & Wood Products	214.00	212.72	212.35	225.05	223.60	230.21	216.77	226.01	226.94	240.89	242.14	249.28	256.32
Furniture & Fixtures	237.63	243.97	259.50	259.35	261.88	263.34	257.85	274.70	279.39	287.04	275.12	270.64	267.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	356.34	366.78	362.92	364.61	369.73	376.19	382.27	372.77	376.16	376.19	390.24	397.80	393.20
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	366.30	383.15	381.33	380.98	389.73	395.81	395.89	391.30	394.49	386.18	398.68	403.88	397.31
Pottery & related products	286.76	306.78	305.10	294.46	300.57	303.32	294.77	301.39	314.04	309.28	314.76	334.78	335.78
Primary Metal Industries	361.27	369.98	366.08	369.41	362.97	363.45	364.41	373.19	374.42	380.88	385.46	383.16	389.25
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	379.42	402.05	399.80	418.32	417.12	407.02	416.34	451.34	433.47	443.56	444.56	440.90	454.07
Iron & Steel foundries	299.06	345.29	335.07	334.46	351.64	348.80	338.48	354.34	350.49	347.23	358.44	334.53	356.12
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	601.80	564.56	542.50	529.19	512.11	524.44	537.85	532.86	570.04	558.25	551.95	589.11	577.50
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	314.57	318.57	325.44	318.24	300.13	304.90	302.99	309.57	311.60	332.38	334.78	331.14	329.01
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	330.80	344.57	346.58	341.52	353.12	353.12	348.98	349.95	347.88	349.83	348.66	356.69	357.63
Metal cans	445.01	422.59	442.96	422.42	407.36	430.95	423.78	445.12	429.29	466.52	436.24	448.69	467.86
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	396.23	417.39	417.34	442.32	531.72	497.84	460.98	456.68	448.09	445.04	442.72	452.02	471.24
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	300.38	314.82	317.60	305.66	301.44	299.00	298.21	301.69	293.40	294.84	300.21	293.02	289.43
Metal Stampings	312.70	332.51	332.43	332.64	338.00	335.41	329.48	322.81	335.16	330.89	328.38	337.26	331.66
Machinery, Except Electrical*	387.53	387.28	389.70	380.39	379.85	381.62	378.45	378.79	381.90	383.00	393.28	395.37	394.49
Construction & related machinery*	351.51	349.06	365.02	365.31	350.35	361.69	347.36	345.73	350.03	357.78	367.09	344.85	346.20
Metalworking machinery*	357.86	360.50	355.19	355.29	346.04	358.09	357.10	350.35	341.78	345.49	350.41	363.66	358.12
Special industry machinery*	423.61	415.09	419.24	402.40	425.04	425.20	410.13	408.11	423.36	424.07	442.65	456.39	469.26
General industry machinery*	413.64	409.58	418.62	384.47	399.11	393.12	411.44	403.29	410.82	409.50	416.47	428.04	418.66
Service industry machinery*	320.80	331.64	318.00	324.41	329.22	318.78	334.13	354.65	332.59	323.87	332.83	325.91	318.06
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	319.93	329.67	330.48	327.98	336.15	337.40	345.65	348.88	350.17	354.35	362.48	362.85	335.10
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	225.06	233.58	231.24	235.25	237.88	257.09	249.69	262.06	265.74	269.57	275.20	293.92	288.42
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	269.43	278.11	284.00	274.92	286.64	286.34	278.60	298.08	287.62	288.75	296.70	292.13	304.87
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	296.42	296.78	308.96	320.40	319.46	327.77	344.72	323.14	350.67	355.92	352.66	345.02	330.41
Communication equipment*	418.40	423.32	417.77	410.26	417.75	416.64	439.19	440.78	437.66	441.72	444.96	441.57	416.19
Electronic components & access.*	272.69	279.16	285.48	286.13	288.93	290.39	292.82	292.22	298.87	301.38	316.22	317.22	327.02
Transportation Equipment	448.53	462.35	465.92	494.76	488.55	523.09	472.76	413.93	540.00	628.65	543.15	533.24	542.84
Motor vehicles & equipment	482.36	492.48	496.94	524.15	505.94	565.97	514.92	418.88	587.16	696.80	579.72	580.18	604.02
Aircraft & parts	419.13	425.48	417.64	421.31	445.45	446.34	430.29	433.87	466.53	501.01	515.68	482.98	447.55
Ship & boat building & repairing	329.90	334.25	347.00	419.61	447.69	388.26	360.96	365.31	348.19	367.29	399.31	379.24	373.04
Instruments & Related Products	350.28	356.14	372.27	373.61	375.41	378.89	381.70	374.74	375.06	369.56	393.98	399.21	402.81
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	246.91	251.67	248.57	247.94	255.45	250.90	242.06	247.04	252.06	249.45	259.01	259.16	256.20
Nondurable Goods	327.92	330.83	335.32	332.29	335.16	336.84	334.67	337.55	339.44	341.88	350.27	353.83	350.46
Food & Kindred Products	373.11	396.86	390.77	395.08	401.81	397.03	393.21	403.09	408.96	424.66	436.55	425.83	420.17
Canned, cured & frozen food	340.20	322.51	340.23	319.55	329.54	330.03	327.25	347.31	354.63	393.39	374.59	414.90	376.68
Grain mill & bakery products*	322.74	334.97	344.00	332.11	336.18	323.99	334.40	337.37	340.40	348.43	343.15	355.42	336.30
Beverages	480.37	562.89	540.32	559.01	593.75	572.50	605.15	584.68	628.21	629.09	669.96	540.38	567.71
Textile Mill Products	273.47	292.11	296.78	284.09	289.39	287.00	285.11	293.04	290.70	292.41	300.94	301.25	295.07
Textile finishing, except wool	340.29	369.92	373.27	335.02	353.16	356.80	340.63	352.00	344.11	337.43	365.40	370.62	344.77
Apparel & other Textile Products	185.49	184.42	192.65	191.26	191.54	192.72	192.67	192.20	187.15	185.41	190.81	187.04	192.23
Men's & boys' suits & coats	193.80	212.85	204.38	200.37	201.05	215.77	225.36	209.93	208.24	220.84	220.00	223.67	231.01
Men's & boys' furnishings	197.69	203.76	210.65	215.91	208.74	210.53	199.72	210.31	203.11	191.18	202.02	203.11	210.75
Women's & children's undergarm.	169.26	198.74	196.21	184.19	181.58	187.37	195.50	195.96	205.19	213.01	209.57	196.86	230.66
Paper & Allied Products	346.87	338.00	333.49	328.55	328.76	334.17	339.58	338.10	339.37	344.75	351.50	364.20	351.12
Paperboard containers & boxes	323.90	324.69	325.74	317.25	321.59	332.11	330.64	327.19	327.89	338.57	334.84	346.18	343.73
Printing & Publishing	337.24	352.60	347.90	345.93	346.33	362.15	347.85	364.18	365.22	361.09	369.22	367.13	351.12
Newspapers	307.76	302.65	299.49	292.95	299.52	303.36	302.09	307.82	312.01	309.44	323.39	328.64	305.49
Commercial printing	364.59	402.55	392.40	382.45	387.09	412.38	383.76	412.43	400.98	385.56	402.14	395.04	339.25
Chemicals & Allied Products	411.58	409.49	418.32	414.51	424.87	426.78	417.54	424.09	430.08	433.39	441.15	445.40	442.21
Industrial inorganic chemical	475.81	464.54	463.15	464.81	473.85	473.93	484.64	490.12	493.51	497.73	503.55	513.00	504.34
Plastic materials & synthetics	374.46	376.93	362.45	381.21	402.19	392.66	403.61	416.87	426.83	414.00	431.26	401.32	404.69
Drugs	404.67	406.81	414.41	406.62	411.89	412.29	390.17	398.05	399.74	403.79	415.07	417.73	408.83
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	351.20	350.27	358.52	346.50	359.26	378.63	364.62	389.48	397.25	415.53	414.42	434.17	425.96
Paints & allied products	458.08	444.85	475.24	461.30	459.92	450.45	465.13	454.77	466.19	465.86	458.28	449.24	471.51
Industrial organic chemicals	474.31	468.86	495.60	490.44	497.95	500.56	491.62	488.01	493.28	490.01	500.17	499.34	507.16
Petroleum & Coal Products	540.12	518.57	539.25	521.56	520.35	537.37	534.89	528.08	543.02	550.84	562.12	569.80	573.66
Petroleum refining	581.82	555.41	584.51	557.40	554.00	565.81	567.02	559.37	578.48	589.33	605.98	620.84	620.47
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	262.08	271.22	271.49	270.00	264.77	260.91	269.33	266.45	263.25	268.31	273.03	289.51	278.00
Rubber & rubber products	242.79	262.70	255.76	249.88	252.31	249.45	253.87	262.82	253.96	260.40	265.79	268.23	235.63
Miscellaneous plastic products	267.59	272.90	275.72	272.69	268.40	264.27	273.50	267.30	265.88	270.40	275.12	295.10	288.84
Leather & Leather Products	192.15	199.25	206.85	207.67	212.05	214.32	200.27	208.87	200.38	204.02	206.15	210.77	222.91

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39.6	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.1
Durable Goods	38.0	40.5	40.7	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.6
Lumber & Wood Products	33.7	34.2	33.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.9	36.8	38.0	38.2
Furniture & Fixtures	37.6	38.3	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	38.2	41.0	41.7	41.6	40.4	39.8	39.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.1	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	42.6	42.7	43.7	44.2	43.4
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	42.2	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	44.8	45.1	46.0	45.2
Pottery & related products	35.8	38.3	38.1	36.9	36.7	36.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	36.3	36.9	38.0	38.2
Primary Metal Industries	41.1	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.2	41.9
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	39.4	40.9	40.1	42.0	41.1	40.1	40.5	42.7	41.6	41.3	41.9	39.9	42.2
Iron & steel foundries	38.0	43.0	42.2	41.6	43.9	43.6	42.1	43.8	42.9	42.5	43.5	40.5	42.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	47.2	44.7	43.4	41.8	41.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	41.7	40.6	40.2	42.2	42.0
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	40.8	41.0	41.3	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	38.6	40.3	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.3
Metal cans	43.5	42.6	43.3	41.7	40.9	42.5	42.0	43.3	41.8	43.6	41.0	41.7	43.2
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	35.6	37.3	37.7	38.8	43.3	41.8	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.7	38.8	40.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	37.5	39.7	39.9	38.4	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.0	36.4	36.7	36.4	35.6
Metal Stampings	38.7	40.6	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.6	38.9	37.8	39.2	38.7	39.0	39.4	38.7
Machinery, Except Electrical*	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.6
Construction & related machinery*	38.5	38.4	40.2	40.1	38.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	37.9	38.6	36.3	36.1
Metalworking machinery*	40.3	41.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	38.9	38.5	37.6	37.8	37.8	39.4	38.8
Special industry machinery*	45.5	44.3	44.6	42.9	44.6	44.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	43.9	45.4	46.1	46.6
General industry machinery*	38.3	38.1	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.5	36.9	36.5
Service industry machinery*	40.2	41.3	39.7	40.1	40.1	38.5	40.5	41.0	39.5	39.4	40.1	39.6	38.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	39.4	40.7	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.3	42.1	41.9	41.1
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	37.2	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.0	41.2	41.0	42.2	43.0	41.6	42.8	44.0	43.7
Electric lighting & wiring equip*	38.6	40.6	41.4	39.5	40.6	40.5	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	39.8	39.8
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	46.1	45.8	46.6	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	49.6	50.2	49.6	48.8	47.0
Communication equipment*	40.7	40.9	40.6	39.6	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.0	39.3
Electronic components & access.*	38.9	40.4	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.8	41.8	43.2	43.1	43.2
Transportation Equipment	38.7	40.1	40.2	42.0	41.9	43.7	42.4	35.5	45.0	49.5	45.0	44.4	44.9
Motor vehicles & equipment	38.9	40.6	40.6	42.1	41.2	44.6	43.6	34.0	46.6	52.0	45.9	45.9	47.3
Aircraft & parts	42.9	44.0	43.1	42.6	44.5	44.5	42.9	43.3	46.7	48.5	49.3	46.8	44.4
Ship & boat building & repairing	34.4	33.9	35.7	41.3	42.8	39.1	37.6	36.9	35.1	37.1	37.6	36.5	35.8
Instruments & Related Products	41.7	42.6	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.2	43.2	43.4	43.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.7	38.6	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.6	38.0	37.9
Nondurable Goods	39.7	40.1	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.4	40.3	39.6
Food & Kindred Products	40.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	44.5	43.9	42.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	40.5	41.0	40.6	38.5	39.8	41.1	42.5	42.2	43.3	46.5	44.7	47.8	43.8
Grain mill & bakery products*	39.6	40.8	41.9	40.6	40.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.0	40.8	40.9	40.9	38.0
Beverages	39.7	43.5	44.0	44.9	46.9	45.8	47.8	46.7	47.7	47.3	49.7	43.3	45.2
Textile Mill Products	38.9	41.2	41.8	40.7	41.4	41.0	40.1	41.1	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.2
Textile finishing, except wool	41.6	45.5	45.8	42.3	44.2	44.6	42.9	44.0	42.8	40.9	43.5	43.5	42.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.5	33.9	34.9	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.3	32.7	33.3	32.7	33.2
Men's and boys' suits & coats*	35.3	38.7	37.5	36.9	37.3	38.6	40.1	38.1	38.0	40.3	40.0	40.3	41.4
Men's & boys' furnishings	37.8	38.3	39.3	39.4	38.3	38.7	37.4	38.1	37.2	34.2	37.0	37.2	37.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	31.0	35.3	35.1	32.6	32.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	35.5	35.8	35.4	34.0	38.0
Paper & Allied Products	44.3	43.5	42.7	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.4	43.1	42.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.8	44.6	44.5	43.4	43.4	44.4	44.5	43.8	43.2	43.8	42.6	43.6	43.4
Printing & Publishing	40.1	41.0	40.5	39.9	39.9	41.2	39.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	41.3	40.3	38.5
Newspapers	33.2	32.3	32.1	31.0	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.8	32.4	32.0	33.1	33.5	31.3
Commercial printing	40.6	43.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	43.5	41.0	42.3	41.0	40.5	42.6	40.6	36.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.0	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.5	41.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	45.1	44.2	43.9	43.4	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	44.5	44.8	44.8	45.6	45.6
Plastic materials & synthetics	39.5	40.4	38.6	39.3	40.3	38.8	39.3	40.2	41.2	40.0	40.8	38.7	39.1
Drugs	41.0	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.3	41.4	39.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	40.0	40.4	41.4	39.6	41.2	42.4	41.2	42.8	42.9	44.3	43.9	43.9	42.3
Paints and allied products	45.9	45.3	47.1	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.4	45.6	44.7	46.5
Industrial organic chemicals	41.9	41.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	42.0	40.8	41.9	40.4	40.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.6
Petroleum refining	42.1	40.6	41.9	39.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.2	41.0	41.5	41.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.0	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.8	41.3	40.0
Rubber and rubber products	34.1	37.0	36.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.7	37.2	37.7	37.1	34.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	40.3	41.1	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	40.7	39.6	39.1	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.5
Leather & Leather Products	37.9	39.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.5	40.4	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.9

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec	1983 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.51	8.56	8.58	8.57	8.62	8.71	8.78	8.81	8.91	8.96
Durable Goods	8.55	8.56	8.58	8.65	8.72	8.77	8.73	8.79	8.89	9.00	8.98	9.05	9.09
Lumber & Wood Products	6.35	6.22	6.32	6.43	6.50	6.54	6.49	6.57	6.54	6.71	6.58	6.56	6.71
Furniture & Fixtures	6.32	6.37	6.52	6.50	6.58	6.65	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.81	6.80	6.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.67	8.63	8.60	8.64	8.72	8.81	8.89	8.73	8.83	8.81	8.93	9.00	9.06
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.68	8.61	8.55	8.60	8.68	8.68	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.62	8.84	8.78	8.79
Pottery & related products	8.01	8.01	8.01	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.79
Primary Metal Industries	8.79	8.83	8.80	8.88	8.81	8.93	9.02	9.08	9.11	9.20	9.22	9.30	9.29
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.63	9.83	9.97	9.96	10.15	10.15	10.21	10.57	10.42	10.74	10.61	11.05	10.76
Iron and Iron foundries	7.87	8.03	7.94	8.04	8.01	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.17	8.17	8.24	8.26	8.34
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.75	12.63	12.50	12.66	12.46	13.21	13.48	13.49	13.67	13.75	13.73	13.96	13.75
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.71	7.77	7.88	7.80	7.56	7.68	7.69	7.72	7.79	7.99	7.99	7.96	7.89
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.57	8.55	8.60	8.69	8.85	8.85	8.88	8.95	8.92	8.97	8.94	9.03	9.10
Metal cans	10.23	9.92	10.23	10.13	9.96	10.14	10.09	10.28	10.27	10.70	10.64	10.76	10.83
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	11.13	11.19	11.07	11.40	12.28	11.91	11.70	11.65	11.46	11.47	11.44	11.65	11.55
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.01	7.93	7.96	7.96	7.85	7.91	7.91	8.11	8.15	8.10	8.18	8.05	8.13
Metal stampings	8.08	8.19	8.29	8.40	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.54	8.55	8.55	8.42	8.56	8.57
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.64	9.61	9.67	9.63	9.69	9.76	9.83	9.89	10.05	10.00	10.11	10.19	10.22
Construction & related machinery*	9.13	9.09	9.08	9.11	9.10	9.18	9.03	8.98	9.26	9.44	9.51	9.50	9.59
Metalworking machinery*	8.88	8.75	8.77	8.86	8.85	9.02	9.18	9.10	9.09	9.14	9.27	9.23	9.23
Special industry machinery*	9.31	9.37	9.40	9.38	9.53	9.47	9.45	9.58	9.71	9.66	9.75	9.90	10.07
General industry machinery*	10.80	10.75	10.93	10.65	10.70	10.80	11.09	11.11	11.38	11.25	11.41	11.60	11.47
Service industry machinery*	7.98	8.03	8.01	8.09	8.21	8.28	8.25	8.65	8.42	8.22	8.30	8.23	8.24
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.22	8.30	8.29	8.41	8.53	8.52	8.58	8.61	8.66	8.64
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	6.05	6.02	6.15	6.29	6.26	6.24	6.09	6.21	6.18	6.48	6.43	6.65	6.60
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	6.98	6.85	6.86	6.96	7.06	7.07	7.00	7.36	7.30	7.31	7.29	7.34	7.66
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	6.43	6.48	6.63	6.92	6.96	7.11	7.35	7.04	7.07	7.09	7.11	7.07	7.03
Communication equipment*	10.28	10.35	10.29	10.36	10.47	10.39	10.66	10.83	10.86	10.80	10.80	10.77	10.59
Electric components & access.*	7.01	6.91	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.15	7.21	7.32	7.36	7.57
Transportation Equipment	11.59	11.53	11.59	11.78	11.66	11.97	11.15	11.66	12.00	12.70	12.07	12.01	12.09
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.40	12.13	12.24	12.45	12.28	12.69	11.81	12.32	12.60	13.40	12.63	12.64	12.77
Aircraft & parts	9.77	9.67	9.69	9.89	10.01	10.03	10.03	10.02	9.99	10.33	10.46	10.32	10.08
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.59	9.86	9.72	10.16	10.46	9.93	9.60	9.90	9.92	9.90	10.62	10.39	10.42
Instruments & Related Products	8.40	8.36	8.48	8.53	8.65	8.71	8.96	8.88	8.93	8.97	9.12	9.20	9.26
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.38	6.50	6.39	6.44	6.55	6.50	6.32	6.40	6.53	6.53	6.71	6.82	6.76
Nondurable Goods	8.26	8.25	8.30	8.37	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.55	8.59	8.67	8.78	8.85
Food & Kindred Products	9.19	9.36	9.26	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.34	9.44	9.60	9.74	9.81	9.70	9.84
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.40	8.11	8.38	8.30	8.28	8.03	7.70	8.23	8.19	8.46	8.38	8.68	8.60
Grain mill & bakery products*	8.15	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.26	8.12	8.36	8.33	8.51	8.54	8.39	8.69	8.85
Beverages	12.10	12.94	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.50	12.66	12.52	13.17	13.30	13.48	12.48	12.56
Textile Mill Products	7.03	7.09	7.10	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.11	7.13	7.16	7.22	7.34	7.42	7.34
Textile finishing, except wool	8.18	8.13	8.15	7.92	7.99	8.00	7.94	8.00	8.04	8.25	8.40	8.52	8.17
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.46	5.44	5.52	5.56	5.65	5.57	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.67	5.73	5.72	5.79
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.49	5.50	5.45	5.43	5.39	5.59	5.62	5.51	5.48	5.48	5.50	5.55	5.58
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.23	5.32	5.36	5.48	5.45	5.44	5.34	5.52	5.46	5.59	5.46	5.46	5.65
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.46	5.63	5.59	5.65	5.57	5.56	5.75	5.68	5.78	5.95	5.92	5.79	6.07
Paper & Allied Products	7.83	7.77	7.81	7.86	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.29	8.45	8.36
Paperboard containers & boxes	7.23	7.28	7.32	7.31	7.41	7.48	7.43	7.47	7.59	7.73	7.86	7.94	7.92
Printing & Publishing	8.41	8.60	8.59	8.67	8.68	8.79	8.74	8.97	9.04	8.96	8.94	9.11	9.12
Newspapers	9.27	9.37	9.33	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.59	9.68	9.63	9.67	9.77	9.81	9.76
Commercial printing	8.98	9.34	9.41	9.42	9.35	9.48	9.36	9.75	9.78	9.52	9.44	9.73	9.32
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.87	9.82	9.96	10.11	10.14	10.21	10.11	10.17	10.24	10.27	10.38	10.48	10.63
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.55	10.51	10.55	10.71	10.53	10.65	10.94	11.11	11.09	11.11	11.24	11.25	11.06
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.48	9.33	9.39	9.70	9.98	10.12	10.27	10.37	10.36	10.35	10.57	10.37	10.35
Drugs	9.87	9.85	10.01	10.04	10.17	10.18	9.73	9.78	9.87	9.97	10.05	10.09	10.35
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	8.78	8.67	8.66	8.75	8.72	8.93	8.85	9.10	9.26	9.38	9.44	9.89	10.07
Paints & allied products	9.98	9.82	10.09	10.05	10.02	9.75	9.96	9.78	9.94	10.04	10.05	10.05	10.14
Industrial organic chemicals	11.32	11.38	11.80	12.05	11.97	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.12	12.01	12.14	12.12	12.28
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.86	12.71	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.98	12.92	12.88	13.18	13.37	13.48	13.73	13.79
Petroleum refining	13.82	13.68	13.95	13.97	13.99	14.11	14.07	14.09	14.39	14.66	14.78	14.96	15.06
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.72	6.73	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.69	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.81	6.86	7.01	6.95
Rubber & rubber products	7.12	7.10	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.91	6.88	6.88	6.92	7.00	7.05	7.23	6.91
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.64	6.64	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.80	6.76	6.81	6.96	6.96
Leather & Leather Products	5.07	5.07	5.12	5.09	5.21	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.06	5.05	5.09	5.23	5.45

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jan 1983	Dec 1982	Jan 1982	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,584	3,608	3,567	-24.0	17.0
Total Employment	3,263	3,290	3,216	-27.0	47.0
Total Unemployment	322	318	351	4.0	-29.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	298	334	329	-36.0	-31.0
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.8	9.8	0.2	- 0.8
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.3	9.2	9.2	- 0.9	- 0.9

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jan 1983	Dec 1982	Jan 1982	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Regular State UI Program	161,695	134,189	172,717	+27,506	-11,022
Federal Employees' Program	825	814	1,017	+ 11	- 192
Veterans' Program	798	713	519	+ 85	+ 279
Extended Benefits[1]	108	165	15	- 57	+ 93
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	25,629	25,451	--	+ 178	+25,629
TOTAL	189,055	161,332	174,268	+27,723	+14,787

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981 and "triggered on" again in February 1982 and "triggered off" again in May 1982. This may distort comparisons between months and years.

[2] Provides up to 14 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Jan 1983	Dec 1982	Jan 1982	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	161.7	134.2	172.7	+27.5	-11.0
Male	94.5	77.0	98.0	+17.5	- 3.5
Female	67.2	57.2	74.8	+10.0	- 7.6
White, not Hispanic	108.9	92.3	116.7	+16.6	- 7.8
Black, not Hispanic	33.4	26.0	35.7	+ 7.4	- 2.3
Hispanic	18.6	15.0	19.3	+ 3.6	- 0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.1	0.2	+ 0.1	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
INA	0.6	0.5	0.6	+ 0.1	--
MANUFACTURING	62.7	51.6	67.5	+11.1	- 4.8
Durable Goods	29.0	24.8	32.6	+ 4.2	- 3.6
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	5.0	4.2	4.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
Machinery except electrical	5.2	4.8	3.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Electrical machinery	4.7	4.2	4.7	+ 0.5	--
Nondurable Goods	33.7	26.8	34.9	+ 6.9	- 1.2
Food & kindred products	3.1	2.8	3.7	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Textile mill products	2.1	1.5	2.2	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Apparel & other textile products	14.7	10.6	16.0	+ 4.1	- 1.3
Printing & publishing	2.8	2.2	2.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Chemicals & allied products	4.4	4.2	4.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic products	3.3	2.8	2.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
NONMANUFACTURING	95.6	80.2	102.0	+15.4	- 6.4
Contract construction	16.9	11.5	18.9	+ 5.4	- 2.0
Transportation & public utilities	5.6	5.4	7.1	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Wholesale & retail trade	30.3	26.7	30.8	+ 3.6	- 0.5
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.7	3.5	4.8	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Services	28.8	25.0	29.2	+ 3.8	- 0.4
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	29.8	24.6	36.3	+ 5.2	- 6.5
25 through 34	48.7	41.7	53.0	+ 7.0	- 4.3
35 through 44	30.8	25.7	30.6	+ 5.1	+ 0.2
45 through 54	25.6	19.8	24.3	+ 5.8	+ 1.3
55 through 64	22.2	18.4	23.1	+ 3.8	- 0.9
65 & over	4.6	4.0	5.4	+ 0.6	- 0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	18.1	15.6	24.0	+ 2.5	- 5.9
3 to 4 weeks	21.6	17.6	21.4	+ 4.0	+ 0.2
5 through 14 weeks	83.1	70.2	89.8	+12.9	- 6.7
15 weeks & over	38.9	30.8	37.5	+ 8.1	+ 1.4

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Dec[1] 1982	Nov[2] 1982	Year to Date[3]		
			1982	1981	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,174	2,005	19,064	18,831	+ 1.2
Private Units	2,174	2,005	18,861	18,309	+ 3.0
Single family	1,376	1,550	11,734	11,037	+ 6.3
Two-family	136	144	842	1,308	-35.6
Three-or-four family	68	26	315	340	- 7.4
Five or more family	594	285	5,970	5,624	+ 6.2
Public Units	0	0	203	522	-61.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$117,070	$118,321	$1,149,726	$1,203,869	- 4.5
New Buildings	$ 98,924	$ 96,013	$ 882,959	$ 903,655	- 2.3
Additions and Alterations	$ 18,146	$ 22,308	$ 266,767	$ 300,214	-11.1

[1] Based on reports received from 453 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 439 of 567 municipalities

[3] Caution: In this table year-to-date figures are not the final total for either 1982 or 1981. They are the sum of the 12 preliminary monthly totals and exclude data received through follow-up contacts with approximately 130 municipalities that did not respond on a timely basis. In 1981, follow-up contacts raised the preliminary total of 18,831 shown above to a final total of 21,293. A similar increase can be expected for 1982 when the follow-up survey is completed. Preliminary figures are shown in this table for 1981 to prevent distortions of over-the-year comparisons. Since the preliminary figures for both 1981 and 1982 can be presumed to be about equally incomplete, the over-the-year percentage changes in the last column provided a relatively undistorted indication for actual-over-the-year trends. The data in this report have not been seasonally adjusted.

Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	[illegible]59	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±55	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,27	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7.784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99.176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,500	3,609.0	99,100	3,311.0	11,400	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,600	3,623.0	99,100	3,314.0	11,500	309.0	10.4	8.5

SOURCE: U.S. data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 225 Based on data available through April 8, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

Recovery of the national economy continued in February. Retail sales remained sluggish, but industrial production advanced for the third consecutive month and housing starts climbed to their highest level since 1979. Thanks in part to recalls in manufacturing and the strengthening of homebuilding, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by nearly 300,000 between mid-December and the second week in March. The civilian unemployment rate dropped from 10.8% to 10.3% over the same period, rounding out a mostly encouraging economic picture that has caused a number of forecasters to revise upwards their estimates of economic expansion during the year ahead.

The business turnaround has been accompanied thus far by price stability not seen since the wage and price freeze of the early 1970s. The consumer price index declined fractionally in February and has shown substantially no change since last August. Compared with a year ago, February's consumer prices were up only 3.5% and producers' prices for finished goods were up just 2.1%. Contributing the most to the leveling of prices have been the recession, the worldwide oil surplus, and bumper agricultural output over the past year. Price increases have not moderated, however, for medical, educational, and personal services, all of which continue to register double-digit increases.

There is pretty much a consensus among economists that economic recovery will continue, with homebuilding turning in a good year, auto sales picking up, and unemployment slowly edging downwards. Much will depend, however, on the consumer, who has been hesitant up to now about fully loosening his purse strings. A few more months of good economic news--and especially of reduced unemployment--should help bring this about. If not, the recovery could stall. Except for the stimulative effects of the recently passed jobs bill and the Surface Transportation Act, little spending boost can be expected from the deficit-plagued public sector. Capital investment will also stay sluggish as long as capacity utilization remains as low as it has been in recent months.

Analysts will also be watching interest rates and the behavior of prices as the recovery unfolds. Prices are expected to move off their plateau and start rising again as the demand for goods and services expands cyclically and as oil prices firm. If inflation can be held to the 4% to 6% range, as most forecasters currently anticipate for the year ahead, this need not cause trouble. However, if inflationary expectations deteriorate, the result would be another upward spiral of interest rates that could abort the recovery.

THE STATE

Barometers of business activity in the State of New Jersey have shown mixed movements in recent months, but most evidence suggests that the local economy is poised to share in the national recovery anticipated for the balance of 1983. Construction indicators have been registering strong gains, both for housing and for nonresidential building, and the 1 1/2-year erosion of manufacturing activity appears to have abated. Like their counterparts across the nation, New Jersey consumers remain cautious with retail sales erratic in recent months following increases through most of 1982. Their confidence should build, however, as unemployment continues a decline that began during the winter months

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of April 8, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

and as rising employment and income boost their purchasing power.

The most encouraging developments have been in the construction sector. Residential building contract awards have been on a rising trend for more than a year, with improvement accelerating since interest rates began to recede during the latter part of 1982. Awards during the first two months of this year were more than double their year-earlier pace. A steeply rising curve for independently compiled residential building permits data reinforce the conclusion that homebuilding will be a strong positive influence on the New Jersey economy during the period ahead.

After mirroring the national slump of business investment in new facilities during the first half of last year, nonresidential construction contract awards have also registered strong gains in the state since last fall. In contrast to a 10% decline nationally, awards for new nonresidential buildings in New Jersey during January and February were up 76% from the same period in 1982. Allowing for the volatility of this indicator from month to month, these percentages may exaggerate New Jersey's improvement. However, there has been an unmistakable acceleration of planned building activity that bodes well for the New Jersey economy in 1983.

New Jersey has no counterpart to the Federal Reserve Board's national index of industrial production, making it impossible to know whether the state has shared in the upturn of factory output that began nationally in December. However, some slight improvement in January can be inferred from statistics compiled by the N.J. Department of Labor on aggregate manhours worked by manufacturing production workers. Aggregate manhours edged up fractionally that month, after dropping by 14.5% between August 1981 and December 1982. Because of rising productivity per manhour, actual output should have increased somewhat more.

It would be premature to read this one-month uptick of manhours worked as a cyclical reversal, but it is a good sign. Unfortunately, data for February shed no further light on this since that month's survey week was distorted by a 20-inch snow storm that caused the average workweek to shrink by nearly two hours. There is every reason to believe, however, that New Jersey manufacturers will benefit from the recovery in construction and the anticipated rebound of consumer spending, which should generate increased orders for building materials, household durable goods, and new cars. The state may not match the national rate of industrial recovery, but this is to be expected considering the underlying regional differences of population and market growth as well as the fact that New Jersey did not decline as much as many other parts of the country on the downside.

The emerging economic recovery is not yet reflected in an upturn of New Jersey's overall level of employment. Nonfarm wage and salary jobholding was unchanged from January to February at an estimated 3,081,100 after seasonal adjustment. Though up fractionally from December's recession low of 3,080,400, all of the increase from that month was due to hiring by local government agencies rather than to improved business conditions.

Within the private sector, employment edged down by 800 from December to February as modest increases in construction and services were offset by small further cutbacks in manufacturing. It is encouraging, however, that factory layoffs have diminished significantly and that the rebound of construction signaled for some time by contract awards and building permits is beginning to show up in the employment figures.

All nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates -- both currently and historically -- have been revised on the basis of new benchmark data and new seasonal adjustment factors, as is done at this time each year. The effect of these revisions was to raise the current employment level by slightly over 30,000 and to remove some seasonal distortions caused by sampling error and outdated seasonal adjustment factors. (An article appearing in this issue of *Economic Indicators* explains this annual adjustment process.)

The revised employment statistics indicate that New Jersey has lost about 17,400 fewer private sector jobs since the national recession started in July 1981 than previously reported. As of February, total private sector employment in the state was 28,800 below its level of July 1981 . The state's recession-related job losses were concentrated primarily in manufacturing (69,600) and construction (4,500). Partially offsetting gains were recorded in trade, finance, and services. Nationally, the situation was worse because of deeper slumps of industrial and construction activity and slower growth in other sectors. Despite a recent national upturn that has not yet been shared in New Jersey, private sector employment as of February was below its July 1981 level by 3.3% nationally and 1.1% in New Jersey.

Thanks to its substantially smaller-than-average employment losses, coupled with its slower pace of labor force growth, the Garden State has been experiencing lower unemployment rates than the nation since early in the recession. During 1982, civilian joblessness averaged 9.0% of the labor force in New Jersey compared with 9.7% nationally. The disparity became progressively larger as the recession deepened, reaching 1.6 percentage points by December when the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) put the national rate at 10.8% and New Jersey's rate at 9.2%.

More recent BLS statistics show the gap widening even further, with the nation's unemployment rate declining modestly to an average of 10.4% during the first quarter and New Jersey's rate dropping sharply to 8.4%. These figures could be misleading, however, especially considering the failure of nonfarm wage and salary employment to increase in New Jersey from December to February. In both cases, much of the improvement reflected reduced labor force participation which could turn out to have been a seasonal aberration. New Jersey's decline could also be overstated because of the error range inherent in the small size of the household sample upon which the state estimates are based.

Although the BLS unemployment estimates must be viewed with caution, there is substantial evidence that job market conditions are taking a turn for the better. Initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) have declined significantly since last fall and averaged less than 14,400 on a seasonally adjusted basis during January and February, the fewest since August 1981. With fewer new claimants added to the rolls and others exhausting benefits, the number of workers collecting regular state UI benefits on an ongoing basis has also been edging down, from a seasonally adjusted average of 139,800 in November to 131,600 in February.

These UI figures, of course, do not necessarily mean that total unemployment has been moving down since they exclude a major portion of the jobless ranks who do not qualify for benefits, are collecting under other UI programs (including Federal Supplemental Compensation), or have exhausted all of their benefit entitlements. However, they do reinforce other indications that the recession has probably run its course and that a cyclical rebound is developing. This ought to mean declining unemployment during the months ahead. With the national economy projected by most economists to expand at a deliberate pace, the state's jobless rate can be expected to recede slowly and be somewhere in the 8% to 8 1/2% range at the end of the year.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8275	$ 8248	$ 7727	Dec	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.3	+ 6.4
$ 3127	$ 3200	$ 2890	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 5.0	+ 3.0
2176	2202	1864	Feb	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+19.6	INA
52	36	60	Feb'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	- 7.4	INA
98.3	85.3	57.5	Jan	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+71.0	+84.0
$ 295.8	$ 379.7	$ 184.2	Feb	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+82.3	+ 1.1
$ 116.8	$ 140.2	$ 42.8	Feb	Residential*	S-18	+120.0	+61.4
$ 144.5	$ 206.2	$ 92.6	Feb	Nonresidential*	S-18	+76.0	-10.4
$ 34.5	$ 33.2	$ 48.8	Feb	Nonbuilding*		- 1.5	-36.5
3081.1	3081.1	3089.1	Feb	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.4	- 1.8
706.8	710.0	747.7	Feb	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 5.3	- 6.6
2374.3	2371.1	2341.4	Feb	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.1	- 0.5
309	298	310	Feb	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 5.0	+20.6
8.5	8.3	8.7	Feb	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
131.6	129.4	140.1	Feb	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 5.9	+11.6
4.5	4.4	4.8	Feb	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
38.5	40.3	40.3	Feb	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 1.4	+ 2.2
$ 9.05	$ 8.98	$ 8.40	Feb	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.3	+ 4.2
$348.43	$361.89	$338.52	Feb	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 5.8	+ 6.4

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

1982

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE STATES

The annual average unemployment rate in New Jersey increased significantly from 7.3% in 1981 to 9.0% in 1982, according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor. During this same time period, the national unemployment rate increased from 7.6% to 9.7%.

The nation and New Jersey both continued to be impacted by the deepening recession in 1982. Job losses in the state were widespread throughout the manufacturing sector, and managed to offset moderate gains in services and trade.

Among other Middle Atlantic States, the unemployment rate in New York increased from 7.6% in 1981 to 8.6% in 1982, with primary job losses occurring in the durable goods sector in the manufacturing division. Pennsylvania experienced a rate increase from 8.4% to 10.9% also due primarily to job losses in the manufacturing sector.

Nationally, all States experienced unemployment rate increases from 1981 to 1982. Arizona, up by 3.8 percentage points, had the largest rate increase, the result of job losses in copper mining. Twenty-one States had a greater rate increase than the nation's 2.1 percentage point upturn.

At 15.5%, Michigan had the highest annual average unemployment rate in 1982, largely the result of cutbacks in automobile manufacturing and related industries. Alabama and West Virginia were ranked the next highest at 14.4% and 13.9% respectively. Alabama had substantial job losses occur in the durable goods sector of the economy while West Virginia experienced major job losses in coal mining and the durable goods sector.

While all states have been affected by the recession, four states (North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming) experienced relatively low unemployment rates from 5.5% to 5.9%.

More detailed data on civilian labor force, employment and unemployment are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212, or the nearest BLS regional office. Ask for press release USDL 83-117.

PRELIMINARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR STATES
1981 AND 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1981	Rank[1]	1982	Rank[1]	Error Range[2] 1982
UNITED STATES	7.6%		9.7%		
Alabama	10.7	2	14.4	2	13.3 - 15.5
Alaska	9.3	8	9.9	18	8.8 - 11.0
Arizona	6.1	37	9.9	18	9.0 - 10.8
Arkansas	9.1	9	9.8	21	8.8 - 10.8
California	7.4	23	9.9	18	9.6 - 10.2
Colorado	5.5	40	7.7	38	6.9 - 8.5
Connecticut	6.2	36	6.9	41	6.2 - 7.6
Delaware	7.9	17	8.5	30	7.6 - 9.4
Florida	6.8	31	8.2	33	7.6 - 8.8
Georgia	6.4	33	7.8	35	7.0 - 8.6
Hawaii	5.4	42	6.7	44	6.0 - 7.4
Idaho	7.6	20	9.8	21	8.8 - 10.8
Illinois	8.5	11	11.3	9	10.7 - 11.9
Indiana	10.1	4	11.9	6	11.1 - 12.7
Iowa	6.9	29	8.5	30	7.6 - 9.4
Kansas	4.2	47	6.3	45	5.5 - 7.1
Kentucky	8.4	12	10.6	14	9.5 - 11.7
Louisiana	8.4	12	10.3	15	9.4 - 11.2
Maine	7.2	27	8.6	27	7.7 - 9.5
Maryland	7.3	24	8.4	32	7.7 - 9.1
Massachusetts	6.4	33	7.9	34	7.4 - 8.4
Michigan	12.3	1	15.5	1	14.8 - 16.2
Minnesota	5.5	40	7.8	35	7.0 - 8.6
Mississippi	8.3	16	11.0	10	10.0 - 12.0
Missouri	7.7	19	9.2	23	8.4 - 10.0
Montana	6.9	29	8.6	27	7.6 - 9.6
Nebraska	4.1	48	6.1	46	5.3 - 6.9
Nevada	7.1	28	10.1	17	9.1 - 11.1
New Hampshire	5.0	45	7.4	40	6.6 - 8.2
NEW JERSEY	7.3	24	9.0	25	8.4 - 9.6
New Mexico	7.3	24	9.2	23	8.2 - 10.2
New York	7.6	20	8.6	27	8.2 - 9.0
North Carolina	6.4	33	9.0	25	8.1 - 9.9
North Dakota	5.0	45	5.9	47	5.0 - 6.8
Ohio	9.6	6	12.5	4	11.9 - 13.1
Oklahoma	3.6	50	5.7	49	5.0 - 6.4
Oregon	9.9	5	11.5	8	10.5 - 12.5
Pennsylvania	8.4	12	10.9	11	10.4 - 11.4
Rhode Island	7.6	20	10.2	16	9.3 - 11.1
South Carolina	8.4	12	10.8	12	9.8 - 11.8
South Dakota	5.1	44	5.5	50	4.7 - 6.3
Tennessee	9.1	9	11.8	7	10.8 - 12.8
Texas	5.3	43	6.9	41	6.4 - 7.4
Utah	6.7	32	7.8	35	6.8 - 8.8
Vermont	5.7	39	6.9	41	6.1 - 7.7
Virginia	6.1	37	7.7	38	6.7 - 8.7
Washington	9.5	7	12.1	5	11.0 - 13.2
West Virginia	10.7	2	13.9	3	12.8 - 15.0
Wisconsin	7.8	18	10.7	13	9.7 - 11.7
Wyoming	4.1	48	5.8	48	5.0 - 6.6

[1] States' ranks are graded with the highest as number one.
[2] Error ranges are shown at the 90% confidence level.

NEW JERSEY NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IN THE 1980s

by
Edward E. Butterer, Jr.
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

HISTORICAL TRENDS

New Jersey is the ninth largest state in both population and employment, and its economy today could best be characterized by its diversity. The range of goods and services produced within the state's boundaries is highly representative of that of the nation. The industrial composition of New Jersey's economy also closely mirrors the industrial makeup of the United States, with the exception of the relatively small agriculture and mining components found here.

New Jersey's preeminence as a manufacturing center dates back to colonial times, and until very recently the state claimed a disproportionate share of the factory jobs compared with other regions of the country. Decentralization of manufacturing activity away from the industrialized Northeast, and a national trend toward a service-based economy have now lessened the proportion of factory jobs relative to total nonagricultural employment in the state. In 1950, 45.6% of nonagricultural employment was in the manufacturing sector as opposed to 33.7% on the national level. By 1982, manufacturing accounted for less than 24% of nonfarm jobs in New Jersey, a percentage only slightly above the U.S. average. (See Table 1.)

Table 1

Percent Distribution of Nonfarm
Employment by Major Sector
United States and New Jersey

	1950		1982	
	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.^{p}	N.J.
Mining	2.0	0.2	1.3	0.1
Construction	5.2	4.9	4.4	3.5
Manufacturing	33.7	45.6	21.0	23.6
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	8.9	8.2	5.6	6.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.8	16.6	22.9	22.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	4.2	4.1	6.0	5.4
Services	11.9	10.1	21.2	21.4
Government	13.3	10.3	17.6	17.1
Total Nonagricultural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

p=preliminary

Employment in New Jersey has grown rapidly over the last two decades, easily outstripping increases in surrounding states but failing to keep pace with the nation as a whole, especially during the 1970s. (See Table 2.) Nonfarm payrolls rose from 2 million in 1960 to 2.6 million in 1970, then increased at a somewhat slower rate to reach 3.1 million in 1980. The 1970-1980 gain of 450,000 jobs was particularly noteworthy because the total state population increased by less than 200,000 (to 7.4 million) during the same period. Labor force expansion during the 1970s resulted largely from two demographic/economic phenomena--the maturation of the baby boom age cohort which brought unprecedented numbers of youth into the labor market, and a rapid increase in the percentage of women holding jobs. Labor force participation rates for New Jersey women 16 years and over rose from 42.3% in 1970 to 52.3% in 1980, with the result that women comprised the great majority of the increase in jobholders.

Table 2

Percent Growth in Nonfarm Employment
United States and Middle Atlantic States

	1960 - 1970	1970 - 1980
United States	30.8	27.8
NEW JERSEY	29.2	17.0
New York	15.8	0.7
Pennsylvania	17.1	9.2

Long-term employment growth in New Jersey was interrupted during the national recession of 1974-1975 and the recent downturns of 1980 and 1981-1982. The mid-decade recession in New Jersey was among the most severe in the nation. Manufacturing and construction were particularly hard hit, and the jobless rate in New Jersey reached double digits--one of the highest in the nation. By contrast, the current recession as measured by most economic indicators has been less damaging to New Jersey than to the nation as a whole. The earlier loss of marginal industries, the state's economic balance, and the relatively small number of jobs in auto and steel manufacturing have helped the state economy to weather this recession better than the one in 1974-1975. Nevertheless, job losses, particularly in manufacturing, have eroded employment levels during 1982.

Presuming an economic turnaround at the national level sometime in 1983, employment in New Jersey should resume its secular growth and by 1990, another 300,000-400,000 jobs should be added to the state's economy. Although this represents a continued slower-than-national growth rate in employment, it is consistent with the state's expected below average rate of population growth.

Following are brief descriptions and outlook statements for the major employment segments of some key industries in which employment growth is expected. These analyses are based on an assumption of recovery from the current economic downturn, and a return to a growth rate similar to that of the 1970s. Historic employment data by industry are found on page S-32.

MANUFACTURING

With employment of 728,000 (annual average 1982) manufacturing maintained its position as the largest employment segment in New Jersey. Vulnerable to recessions and negatively affected by long-term shifts in economic activity, manufacturing has accounted for a decreasing proportion of total jobs in the state over the last few decades. Still, as recently as 1979, before the last two downturns, manufacturing employment totaled 800,000 in the state. This was essentially the same number of jobs that existed 20 years earlier; although it did represent a drop-off from peak levels of factory activity reached in the late 1960s. Thus the long-term shift to a service-oriented economy has been less the result of absolute declines in manufacturing than a product of extremely fast growth in service-producing industries.

Although manufacturing as a share of total employment is expected to continue its decline in the 1980s, there is cause for optimism about the future of this segment. Large numbers of marginal factory operations, often utilizing outmoded facilities, permanently shut down during the recessions of the 1970s. At the same time, structural changes were taking place within the factory segment that increased proportions of manufacturing jobs in those industries whose prospects for the future are relatively strong. With those changes, some of the factors that could negatively influence growth in the 1980s were eliminated. In addition, aggregate demand will be stimulated by demographic factors. The baby boom generation will enter its prime working years, and can be expected to be large consumers of durable goods in setting up households.

Manufacturing employment in New Jersey is centered in the urbanized northeastern part of the state. Bergen County leads in the number of factory jobs, followed by Middlesex, Union, Essex, Passaic, and Hudson counties. Factory employment is less significant in other areas, but Camden and Mercer counties are regional manufacturing centers.

New Jersey's chemical industry, whose pharmaceutical component is the nation's largest, represents the state's leading manufacturing industry with over 120,000 jobs. Electrical machinery and nonelectrical machinery rank second and third in employment, while printing and publishing, apparel, fabricated metals, and food processing also account for a substantial number of jobs.

Several of the former mainstays of New Jersey's manufacturing segment have been in decline for some time, and cannot realistically be expected to be sources of significant job growth during the 1980s. Transportation equipment, for example, has over the past two decades fallen to a small fraction of its historical peak because of the loss of major motor vehicle and shipbuilding facilities. Textiles and apparel have declined with the shift of production to other areas of the country and to plants outside the United States. Food processing has also diminished, as have primary metals, and stone/clay/glass. Nevertheless, manufacturing does contain elements expected to add strength to New Jersey's economy during the 1980s.

Growth Industry - Chemicals

Employment in chemicals rebounded from temporary losses in each of the recent recessions and continued a pattern of slow steady growth in the 1970s. There has been a long-term shift in chemical production in New Jersey away from basic chemicals toward more recession-resistant consumer goods. Drugs and soaps/toiletries now account for 52% of industry employment vs. 45% in 1970, and 39% in 1960. Middlesex and Union counties' chemical firms provide almost one-third of industry jobs in New Jersey.

Growth Industry - Printing and Publishing

Fastest growing of all manufacturing industries during the 1970s, printing and publishing now accounts for around 58,000 jobs in New Jersey, almost double the level of two decades ago. Industry employment, which over the years has been supplemented by the in-migration of firms from New York City, continues to benefit from the state's position between mass markets. Bergen County is the center of the state's printing industry, while substantial employment is also found in Essex, Union, and Mercer counties.

Growth Industry - Instruments

While its 36,000 jobs represent a small proportion of total manufacturing in New Jersey, the number of workers employed in instrument production began to increase rapidly after the 1974-1975 recession. An upswing in the business cycle could mean a period of fairly rapid expansion in this industry. The state's strong position in medical/surgical instruments should be a plus, given the overall outlook for health care activities. Instrument manufacturing jobs are concentrated in Bergen, Middlesex, and Essex counties.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Second largest of New Jersey's employment segments with about 700,000 jobs in 1982, trade employment has shown rapid, sustained growth over the last two decades. The proliferation of shopping malls, convenience stores, and fast-food restaurants have helped to boost industry employment by well over 100,000 jobs in the last decade alone. Expanding fast-food operations have helped to make the restaurant industry the largest and fastest growing subsegment within wholesale and retail trade. The outlook for the restaurant industry continues to be good, in light of changing life styles, and an ever increasing proportion of married women joining the labor force. Wholesale trade, benefiting from New Jersey's central location among major markets and its diversified transportation network, has also expanded at a faster than average pace. While generally a low-wage industry, trade provides significant employment opportunities for both teenagers and part-time workers.

SERVICES

Wide ranging activities that include hotels, amusements, repair shops, business and personal services, and professional services in the fields of health care, law, engineering, and private education are included in this segment. Collectively, these services have added more jobs to the state's economy than any other segment over the past decade, with employment rising from around 400,000 in 1970 to a level rapidly approaching 700,000 during 1982.

Growth Industry - Health Services

Largest of the service subsegments with 180,000 jobs, health services has been one of the state's fastest growing areas of employment. Factors contributing to this increase are population growth, the public's increasing health consciousness, and the expansion of prepaid health insurance plans which have made hospitalization and medical care more affordable for the average wage earner. During the 1980s, the over 65 year age group, heavy users of health care services, will grow as a proportion of New Jersey's population.

Growth Industry - Business Services

This diverse collection of services has expanded rapidly with the increased number of businesses, changing business practices and attitudes, and technological development. The important elements in terms of employment are building cleaning services, temporary help agencies, data processing services, research and development laboratories, management and consulting services, and private security firms. Business service employment, which reached approximately 150,000 in New Jersey during 1982, is distributed geographically in much the same pattern as total business activity.

Growth Industry - Hotel/Motels

This group, which for classification pur-

poses also includes casinos, has grown rapidly over the last few years with the advent of legalized gambling in Atlantic City. Although most of the hotel casinos likely to be operating in the 1980s are already in place, a few more are planned for the near future. Plans have also been announced for a number of new hotels in other areas of the State. The total hotel/motel group including casino hotels accounts for over 40,000 year-round jobs plus substantial seasonal employment during the summer. Casino hotels by themselves provided an average of almost 30,000 jobs in 1982.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Sustained growth has been the pattern for this segment which accounted for about 160,000 jobs in New Jersey last year. Insurance companies and banks are the major employers, and are expected to provide most of the future gains, but smaller components such as credit agencies, securities dealers, and real estate companies also did well during the 1970s.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction employment, which totaled around 100,000 during 1982 in New Jersey, has held up reasonably well in spite of a 1980-1982 homebuilding slump that has been the worst in the state's recent history. Job losses have been minimized by continuing strength in the volume of nonresidential construction projects. Lower interest rates and a stronger economy, combined with pent-up demand for new housing, should auger well for homebuilders later in the decade, but growth in the state will not match that of the nation due to slower-than-average population gains. Economic recovery should also mean additional commercial and industrial development. A strong potential also exists for heavy engineering work in the repair and maintenance of the state's infrastructure. Nevertheless, over the past two decades, and through a number of business cycles, employment in construction has fluctuated over a fairly narrow range in New Jersey.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC UTILITIES

This segment, which includes passenger and freight transportation services; telephone, telegraph and broadcasting; and electric, gas, and sanitary services employed about 200,000 workers in New Jersey last year. Employment in this industry group showed a slow, steady rise through the 1960s and 1970s. This relatively stable trend did mask large changes in segment composition, however. While employment at gas and electric companies has remained stable, and jobs in transportation services have trailed off in recent years, the communications industry has shown rapid growth, particularly in the last decade.

Growth Industry - Communications

Communications has been one of New Jersey's fastest growing industries, with statewide employment rising from 28,000 to 37,000 from 1960 to 1970, then jumping to 57,600 by 1982. The bulk of this employment has historically been involved with regular telephone service. While the demand for this service will continue to grow, efficiences produced by technological changes are expected to limit employment increases in this area. The principal growth will come from the development and implementation of a whole new generation of communications technology in voice, data and video communications. Sophisticated technology, such as satellite, microwave, and lightware transmissions will serve to alter and expand the field of communications in the next few years. New Jersey is in a favorable position to benefit from this burgeoning growth since major corporations actively competing in the field have already established a strong presence in the state, and plan additional expansion. Communications employment is now centered in Middlesex, Somerset, Essex, Bergen, and Morris counties.

GOVERNMENT

This major employment segment now accounted for over 500,000 jobs in New Jersey. Two-thirds of these public sector workers are employees of local governments and school boards. During the 1960s and early 1970s, government showed extremely rapid growth, fueled by expanding population and school enrollments, as well as a proliferation of new and expanding social programs. Since 1978 employment has stabilized; the current fiscal climate at all levels of government should preclude any sizeable upturn in the immediate future. Local education, a major element of government employment, will continue to feel the impact of lower enrollments as the smaller age cohort born in the 1970s passes through the school-age years. This so-called baby bust generation will more than offset the entrance of the baby boom echo (those children born to the baby boom generation) into the school-age population. Late in the decade, however, the children of the baby boomers will raise elementary school enrollments.

SUMMARY

In summary, the State and the nation face an economic future of problems and promises. Although New Jersey's slower-than-national population growth will probably dictate a slower pace in overall employment growth, New Jersey is better equipped in terms of economic structure to meet the economic challenges of the 1980s than of the 1970s. The biggest uncertainty in the next decade will be the strength of the U.S. economy; for as the nation goes, so goes New Jersey.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

ESTIMATES REVISED

to a

1982 BENCHMARK

Robert Jedrusiak
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The Division of Planning and Research each month estimates the number of payroll employees in New Jersey and its 10 major labor areas (encompassing 15 of New Jersey's 21 counties). These estimates are based on reports submitted by a sample of approximately 7,200 employing units. The sample covers 38.8% of total manufacturing employment and 26.7% of total nonmanufacturing employment in the state.

BENCHMARK OVERVIEW

The accuracy of the estimates are subjected annually to a quality control review. Once a year, in this case March 1982, estimates are compared with a later, more accurate, and complete count of total employment for the same period. This later, more accurate, and complete count of employment is called a benchmark. New benchmarks or universe counts are determined at the most detailed industrial classification or cell for which estimates are made.

The sample-generated estimates are reviewed and revised annually since they may differ from the subsequent actual benchmark or total employment count. These differences may occur for several reasons. The estimates are affected by sample variations caused by changes in the number of firms reporting in a particular industrial classification each month. This is due primarily to the "voluntary" aspect of employer participation in the survey. Also, firms participating in the sample may have different employment characteristics compared to those not participating. Industries such as construction, trade, and services may have an under-representation of small firms.

Differences may also arise due to sample reporter delinquency, especially key reporters, which may cause unrepresentative estimates. Responses from late reporters may yield different trends than estimates derived from employers reporting on a timely basis.

The estimates can be affected by changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments, normally made to the original estimates during the annual benchmark revision process. A change in the industrial classification of a firm is made when the firm(s) no longer produces the same product or service or when a shift occurs in the primary product line. Revisions for a particular industry cell may also be necessary due to a change in ownership when a private sector establishment becomes a publicly controlled agency.

The method of adjustment used to take into account the entry of new firms is another cause of differences. The current sampling structure is unable to capture much of the increase in employment resulting from the birth of new firms which most commonly occurs during the expansion portion of the business cycle. Lastly, differences may occur as a result of improvements in benchmark source data.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data on employment and wages received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program employer reports which accounted for 97.7% of the employment base for the 1982 benchmark. The totals are further supplemented by periodic surveys of employment at establishments not covered by UI, such as religious institutions and social service agencies. One such survey in 1982, determined the number of students employed by New Jersey colleges and universities. Results indicated there were approximately 16,000 student employees, of which 6,600 were employed by private institutions, 7,900 by state institutions, and 1,500 by local community colleges. Also counted in the 1982 benchmark were the estimated 11,400 employees at church chartered schools that were recently exempted from UI coverage as well as about 7,800 elected government officials. Information on insurance agents and railroad transportation employees, also excluded from UI coverage, are extracted from other data sources.

After the benchmark for an industry has been established, the original estimates are compared with the benchmark and adjusted as needed. Most employment series are adjusted by either "wedging" the difference over the time period from the new benchmark to the preceding one or from the time the trend divergence occurred. A wedge is a set of equal monthly adjustments that tapers out the difference between the March benchmark and estimate. Estimates are also revised by the substitution of UI-covered employment data. Both methods of adjustment are acceptable. This year statewide estimates were revised back to 1980.

USE OF UI DATA FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1982

Revisions for 1982, also utilized employment data reported under the state's UI program for April, May, and June of 1982. Incorporating UI data for this additional quarter into the estimating procedure improves the accuracy of the 1982 and 1983 estimates and will reduce the magnitude of revisions next year, especially in the service, trade, and construction sectors which typically have smaller numbers of sample reporters. The March benchmark together with UI covered employment data for the second quarter of 1982 were used to project employment levels by industry for the remaining six months of 1982 and the current year (1983) based on data trends provided by sample reporters.

STATEWIDE REVIEW

Analysis of the 1982 benchmark for total nonagricultural wage and salary employment required no revision of the original March 1982 estimate.

The manufacturing sector was revised downward

THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SERIES OF NEW JERSEY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
(000)

	1980		1981		1982	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
January	2992.8	2992.8	3011.5	3018.1	3028.4	3035.7
February	2996.6	2996.6	3011.5	3018.6	3025.7	3020.7
March	3024.5	3024.5	3036.7	3044.1	3037.6	3037.2
April	3043.8	3044.4	3072.4	3081.4	3051.5	3063.8
May	3061.5	3062.8	3085.3	3094.8	3069.9	3090.8
June	3105.1	3107.1	3136.6	3147.3	3112.4	3142.4
July	3091.2	3093.7	3130.8	3148.2	3097.8	3126.4
August	3091.5	3094.6	3127.1	3146.2	3100.0	3126.8
September	3059.7	3063.4	3106.5	3126.5	3070.1	3099.3
October	3073.7	3078.6	3109.5	3120.9	3065.3	3095.5
November	3075.2	3080.6	3107.7	3119.6	3063.3	3094.0
December	3080.2	3086.2	3095.8	3111.5	3059.3	3089.6
Annual Average	3058.0	3060.4	3085.9	3098.1	3065.1	3087.2

by 0.1% or 800, due primarily to overestimating of the durable goods industries. The largest overestimate in the durable goods sector occurred in miscellaneous manufacturing, which was revised downward by 4.0% or 1,000. This overestimate in miscellaneous manufacturing was caused by industrial classification code changes which were not identified until the new benchmark was determined. Overall, the durable goods sector was overestimated by 0.2% or 800. Within the nondurable goods sector, the rubber/plastics industry registered the largest underestimate. This industry was revised upward by 5.4% or 1,900, due to one industrial code classification change of 1,000 and because of delinquent sample reporters.

The original total nonmanufacturing series required no revision. Within the nonmanufacturing sector, the estimates were revised upward in four divisions and revised downward in three. The largest upward revision in the nonmanufacturing sector occurred in the transportation/communication/electric/gas/sanitary division, which was adjusted upward by 1.3% or 2,500.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1982 FOR NEW JERSEY

			Change From Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3037.6	3037.2	- .4	0.0
Manufacturing	738.7	737.9	- .8	- .1
Durable Goods	357.5	356.7	- .8	- .2
Lumber/Wood Products	5.6	5.5	- .1	-1.8
Furniture	9.3	9.7	+ .4	+4.3
Stone/Clay/Glass	27.5	27.4	- .1	- .4
Primary Metals	23.4	22.8	- .6	-2.6
Fabricated Metals	55.9	56.1	+ .2	+ .4
Nonelectrical Machinery	68.7	69.8	+1.1	+1.6
Electrical Machinery	88.2	90.3	+2.1	+2.4
Transportation Equipment	15.8	15.6	- .2	-1.3
Instruments	38.4	35.8	-2.6	-6.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	24.7	23.7	-1.0	-4.0
Nondurable Goods	381.2	381.3	+ .1	0.0
Food	47.3	46.7	- .6	-1.3
Tobacco	0.3	0.3	NC	NC
Textiles	17.1	17.3	+ .2	+1.2
Apparel	52.6	49.2	-3.4	-6.5
Paper Products	29.5	30.1	+ .6	+2.0
Printing/Publishing	57.3	58.5	+1.2	+2.1
Chemicals	124.8	125.7	+ .9	+ .7
Petroleum	11.6	11.1	- .5	-4.3
Rubber/Plastics	35.1	37.0	+1.9	+5.4
Leather	5.6	5.3	- .3	-5.4
Nonmanufacturing	2298.9	2299.3	+ .4	0.0
Mining	2.3	2.0	- .3	-13.0
Construction	105.0	95.7	-9.3	-8.9
Transportation/Communications/ Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	192.5	195.0	+2.5	+1.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade	675.7	672.3	-3.4	- .5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	161.9	163.6	+1.7	+1.1
Services	634.8	641.4	+6.6	+1.0
Government	526.7	529.3	+2.6	+ .5
Federal	72.4	72.6	+ .2	+ .3
State*	103.4	102.2	-1.2	-1.2
Local	350.9	354.5	+3.6	+1.0

*See page S-31 for definition of state government.

This increase was the result of an ownership code classification change from the public to the private sector of a firm in the transportation industry. Construction and wholesale/retail trade were the two divisions in the nonmanufacturing sector that were overestimated. These industries had to be revised downward by 8.9% or 9,300, and by 0.5% or 3,400 respectively. The revision in the construction sector resulted from an unrepresentative sample in general contracting. In the wholesale and retail trade division, unrepresentative sampling in department and food stores, coupled with industrial classification changes, were the primary reasons for the downward adjustment.

LABOR AREA REVIEW

Among New Jersey's ten major labor areas, the original estimate was revised downward for six areas and revised upward for four.

The Jersey City Labor Area had the largest overestimate in total nonagricultural employment which required a downward revision of 2.5% or 5,500. Other labor areas that were overestimated included Long Branch-Asbury Park, revised downward by 1.5% or 2,500 and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, requiring a downward revision of 0.7% or 1,400.

The Hackensack Labor Area experienced the largest underestimate for total nonagricultural employment, requiring an upward revision of 0.9% or 3,400. The Trenton Labor Area was revised upward by 1.8% or 2,900, while the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville Labor Area was revised upward by 1.0% or 2,800.

PLANS TO IMPROVE THE ESTIMATES

The Division of Planning and Research is currently undertaking sample expansion in the service division within nonmanufacturing. Successful solicitation and cooperation by employers in service industries will help to improve the statewide and labor area estimates. An estimated 7,200 employers will be solicited. We hope that at least 1,400 employers will be added to our sample.

The Division will also conduct a survey of interns and first year graduate (medical) students. This survey will collect employment counts of interns and first year graduate (medical) students exempt from coverage under the Unemployment Insurance program. The results of this survey will improve the benchmark for this sector.

EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR AREA
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1982

	Employment (000)		Changes From Estimate to Benchmark	
Labor Area *(County)*	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
Atlantic City *(Atlantic County)*	98.2	97.3	-0.9	-0.9
Camden *(Burlington, Camden, Gloucester Counties)*	339.7	340.9	+1.2	+0.4
Hackensack *(Bergen County)*	393.4	396.8	+3.4	+0.9
Jersey City *(Hudson County)*	222.0	216.5	-5.5	-2.5
Long Branch/Asbury Park *(Monmouth County)*	165.6	163.1	-2.5	-1.5
Newark *(Essex, Morris, Somerset, Union Counties)*	932.5	931.8	-0.7	-0.1
Perth Amboy/New Brunswick/Sayreville *(Middlesex County)*	288.1	290.9	+2.8	+1.0
Paterson/Clifton/Passaic *(Passaic County)*	186.8	185.4	-1.4	-0.7
Trenton *(Mercer County)*	159.9	162.8	+2.9	+1.8
Vineland/Millville/Bridgeton *(Cumberland County)*	51.9	51.1	-0.8	-1.5

COVERED EMPLOYMENT WAGES IN 1981

by Robert Vaden

Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Annual wages in New Jersey averaged $16,530 in 1981 compared to $15,691 in the United States. Among its Middle Atlantic neighbors, New Jersey's average pay was lower than the $17,132 recorded in New York but higher than the $15,608 recorded in Pennsylvania. Among all states, New Jersey ranked 9th.

These figures are based on reports submitted by employers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs. Although the types of employers covered may vary from state to state, the statistics are generally comparable. Nationally, nearly 90 million workers are covered. In New Jersey, slightly under 3 million workers are covered by the state and federal unemployment insurance program.

Major exclusions from unemployment insurance coverage include a majority of agricultural workers, the armed forces, railroad workers, the self-employed, unpaid family members, most domestics, and employees of small non-profit organizations. For a more detailed description of exclusions, see the Appendix of the Division of Planning and Research's *New Jersey Covered Employment Trends, 1981*.

Average wages were calculated by dividing total annual payrolls of covered employers by the average number of those workers earning wages during the 12th day of each month of the year. Payrolls included overtime compensation; workers are both full-and part-time. In addition, since workers are reported by individual employers at the job site, this total may not match the number of actual persons holding jobs. In the case of workers employed by more than one covered employer, a slight overcount may exist. Conversely, especially during the course of a year, there may be more actual workers than jobs due to turnover. Therefore, average wages are not on a per person basis but on a filled-covered job basis.

NJ'S WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The average overall wage of covered workers in New Jersey increased from $15,210 in 1980 to $16,530 in 1981, a gain of 8.7%. The average private sector wage increased from $15,252 in 1980 to $16,565 in 1981, an increase of 8.6% (see table). These overall wage figures, however, mask significant differences by industry.

Among major industries, the communications and public utilities sector paid the highest wages in New Jersey in 1981. The average wage, $25,787, was significantly higher than the $21,395 paid by the runnerup industry--mining. While mining wages were high, mining had very little impact on the state's overall average wage as there were only 2,344 mining employees in New Jersey in 1981. Most of these employees were involved in quarrying rock and stone and in operating sand and gravel pits.

Other sectors with high 1981 wages were wholesale trade, construction, and transportation, which averaged $20,918, $20,659, and $20,245 respectively.

Topping the list of specific high-wage industries in 1981 were security and commodity brokers, petroleum refining, oil and gas extraction, and communications. Wages in these industries averaged $35,300, $29,329, $28,498, and $26,355, respectively.

Discounting those firms which failed to provide sufficient information for industrial classification, the construction, service, communications/public utilities, and manufacturing sectors showed the largest 1980-1981 percent increases. The first three sectors all increased by 10.0% while manufacturing went up by 9.1%.

Despite declines in employment, the average covered manufacturing wage increased from $17,979 in 1980 to $19,619 in 1981. This 9.1% increase in manufacturing wages was higher than the 8.6% registered by the overall private sector. Partially reflecting contracts already in place, the relatively strong increase in manufacturing was evident in both the manufacture of durable and nondurable goods. The wage increase in the manufacture of nondurable goods, 9.5%, outpaced the 8.9% wage increase in the manufacture of durable goods.

Among major industrial sectors, agriculture and retail trade had the lowest average covered wages, $10,109 and $9,440 respectively, in 1981. These sectors are characterized by a large number of part-time workers which, in part, explains their relatively low wages. In addition, wage data for agriculture should be interpreted with caution because of its limited coverage under the state's unemployment insurance program. Employers in agriculture are subject to unemployment insurance coverage only if the employer has 10 or more employees for twenty or more weeks or the employer pays at least $20,000 in quarterly wages.

AVERAGE WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN NEW JERSEY
1980 and 1981

Major Industry	1980	1981	Percent Change
Agriculture	$ 9,484	$10,109	6.6
Mining	19,870	21,395	7.7
Construction	18,787	20,659	10.0
Manufacturing:	17,979	19,619	9.1
Durable Goods	17,663	19,232	8.9
Nondurable Goods	18,294	20,027	9.5
Transportation	19,022	20,245	6.4
Communication and Public Utilities	23,450	25,787	10.0
Wholesale Trade	19,350	20,918	8.1
Retail Trade	8,919	9,440	5.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	14,698	15,990	8.8
Services	13,192	14,508	10.0
Unclassified	13,168	15,470	17.5
Private Sector	$15,252	$16,565	8.6
Government	15,028	16,346	8.8
TOTAL	$15,210	$16,530	8.7

Economic Briefs

UPDATE ON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSA)

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced in January the first Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) designations based on 1980 census data. Two additional announcements will be issued in late March or early April and in May or June. All changes take effect June 30, 1983, and, at that time, the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) designation will be dropped.

Three lists are included in the first announcement: (1) New MSAs; (2) anticipated changes in titles or definitions of areas; and, (3) areas whose definitions will remain unchanged. The changes are regarded as essentially final, and no definitive information is available regarding changes for areas not included in the first announcement.

The only area affected in New Jersey under the January announcement was included in the second listing. The Atlantic City SMSA will become the Atlantic City MSA and will include both Atlantic and Cape May counties. Previously, this area was defined as only Atlantic County.

No areas in New Jersey will be redefined in the March-April announcement. The final designations to come in May or June are presently in the "local opinion stage," which is required by the MSA designation process where alternatives are still possible. The appropriate U.S. Congresspersons and Senators have received letters outlining potential MSA area definitions and have been requested to select their preferences. However, the Federal Committee on MSAs reserves the right to make the final determinations.

MSAs IN BRIEF

A MSA is a geographic area with a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities, which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Standard metropolitan definitions were first developed and issued about 30 years ago. Their major purpose was to enable all Federal statistical agencies to use the same geographic definitions in the study of metropolitan characteristics. Data available for metropolitan areas included statistics on population, housing, industry, trade, current employment and payroll data, local housing markets, and labor markets. State and local governments and private organizations also find these definitions helpful in comparing their own metropolitan data to Federal statistics.

A complete review of all metropolitan area definitions is under way, utilizing commuting pattern data and other statistics from the 1980 census as well as new standards for establishing and defining MSAs. A comprehensive review follows the completion of each decennial census. As part of current revisions, the terminology applied to metropolitan areas is being changed. The term "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" will no longer be used. Instead, the new MSAs are being designated and have been defined following a set of new standards prepared by the Federal Committee on MSAs which advises OMB on metropolitan area definitions. Under these 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or if there is an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA may also include additional counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county. MSAs are defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States.

The MSAs are categorized by size of 1980 total census population, as follows:

Level A--MSAs of 1 million or more
Level B--MSAs of 250,000 to 1 million
Level C--MSAs of 100,000 to 250,000
Level D--MSAs of less than 100,000

For MSAs with two or more central cities, the central cities are specified; all other MSAs have a single central city, which is named in the area title.

U.S. 1982 STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The U.S. Commerce Department has just announced that the 1982 issue of the Statistical Abstract of the United States is now available for purchase.

Statistics in this edition reflect the most recent data available to the editors by early November 1982.

Some interesting facts in this issue --

- We spent $1,090 per person for personal health care in 1981.
- Nearly half of our households had a vegetable garden in 1981.
- The nation's prisons held 153 inmates per 100,000 population in 1981 compared with only 96 in 1970.
- We're eating more chicken and less beef than 10 years earlier.
- Teenage drivers in 1981 comprised 7.7 percent of all drivers but were involved in 15 percent of all accidents.

The new edition contains 93 new tables, many presenting results from the 1980 census and 1982 elections.

Copies of the 1982 *Statistical Abstract* are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from any of the U.S. Commerce Department district offices which are located in major cities throughout the United States. Cloth-covered copies are $15 each and paper-covered copies are $11 each postpaid.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES reflects the transactions of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company only and does not include the transactions of other private companies operating in New Jersey.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,614
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626		
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628		
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622		
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614		
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608		
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615		
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

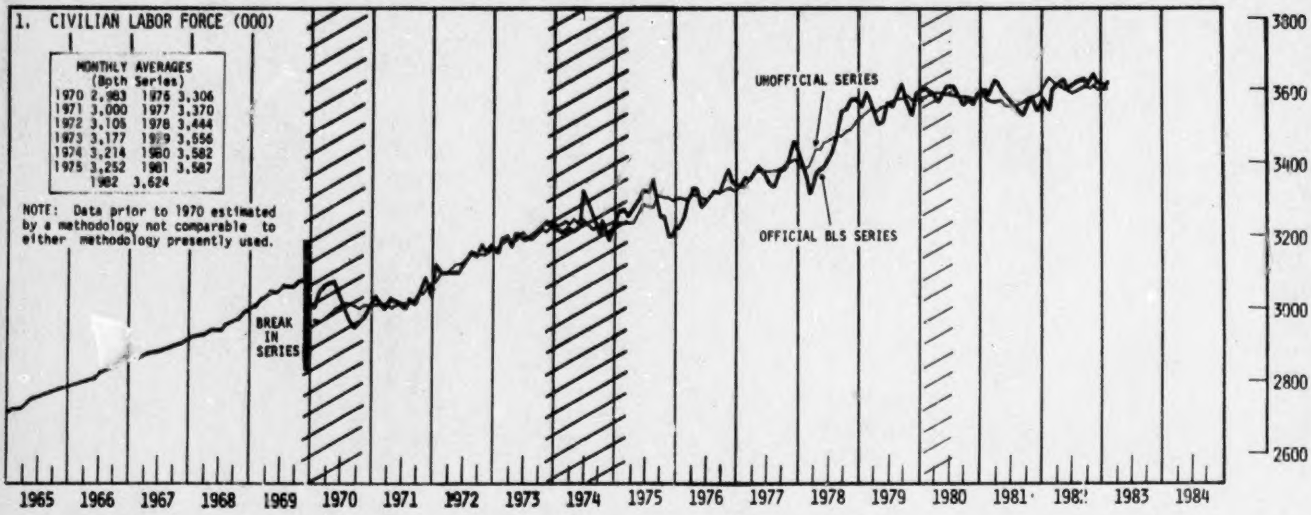
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

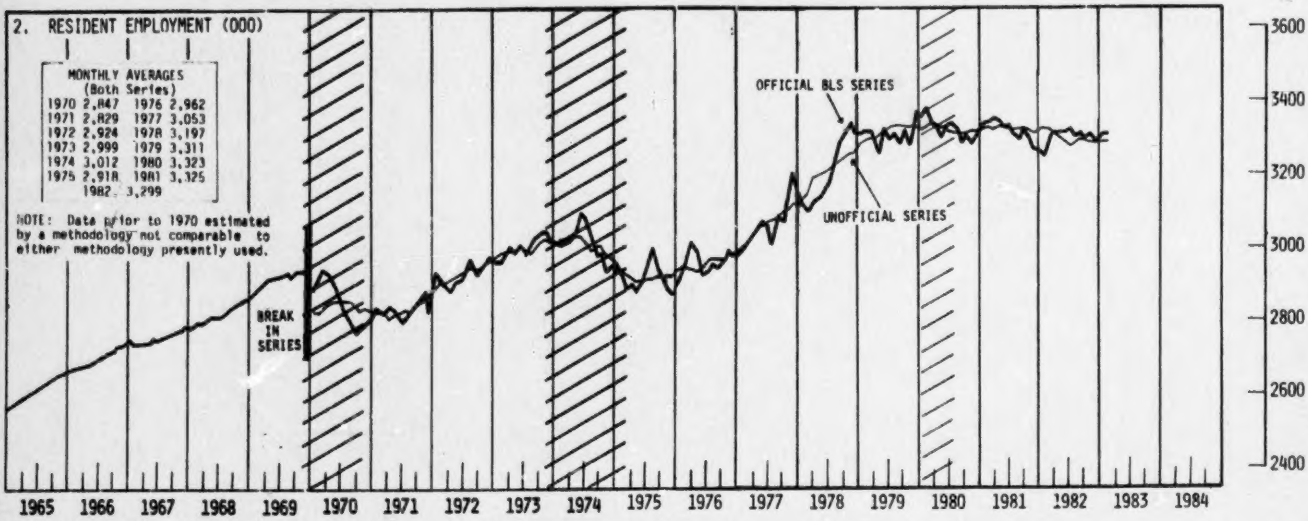
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,288
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310		
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304		
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298		
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293		
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284		
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292		
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317		
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324		
May	273	265	265	252	329	324		
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322		
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324		
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323		
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336		
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336		
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347		
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I





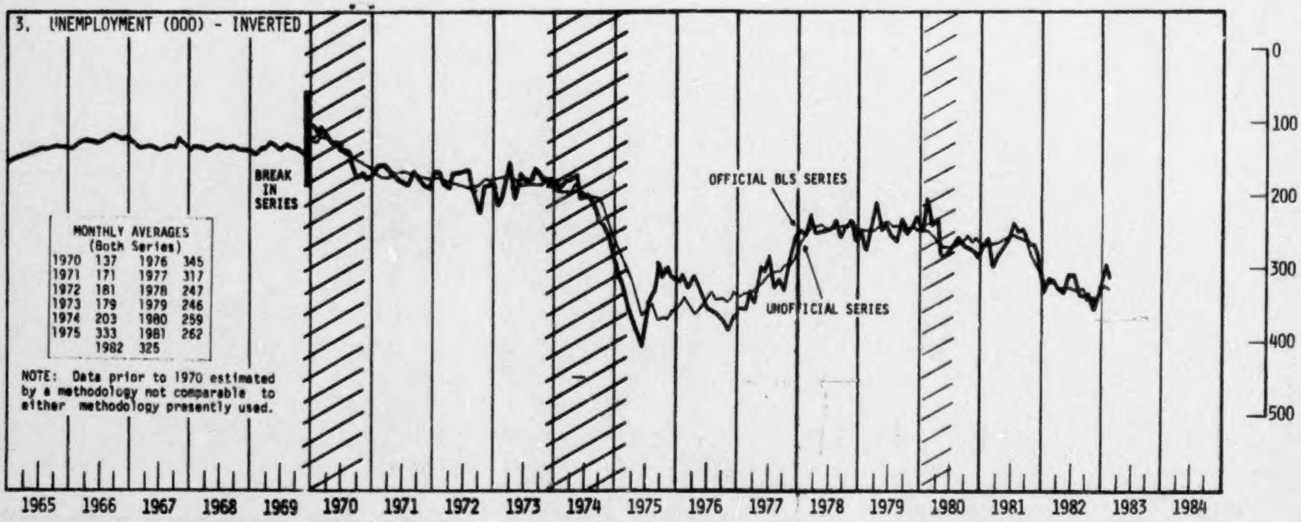


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8		
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8		
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6		
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3		
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4		
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

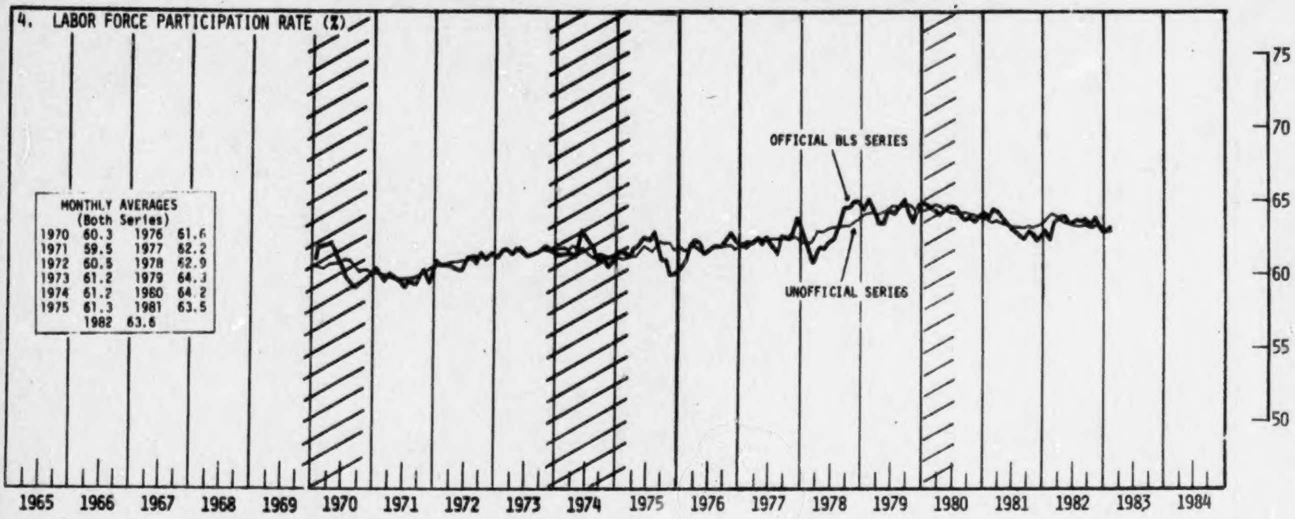
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2		
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1		
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9		
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8		
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6		
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7		
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7		
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9		
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9		
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9		
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0		
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9		
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

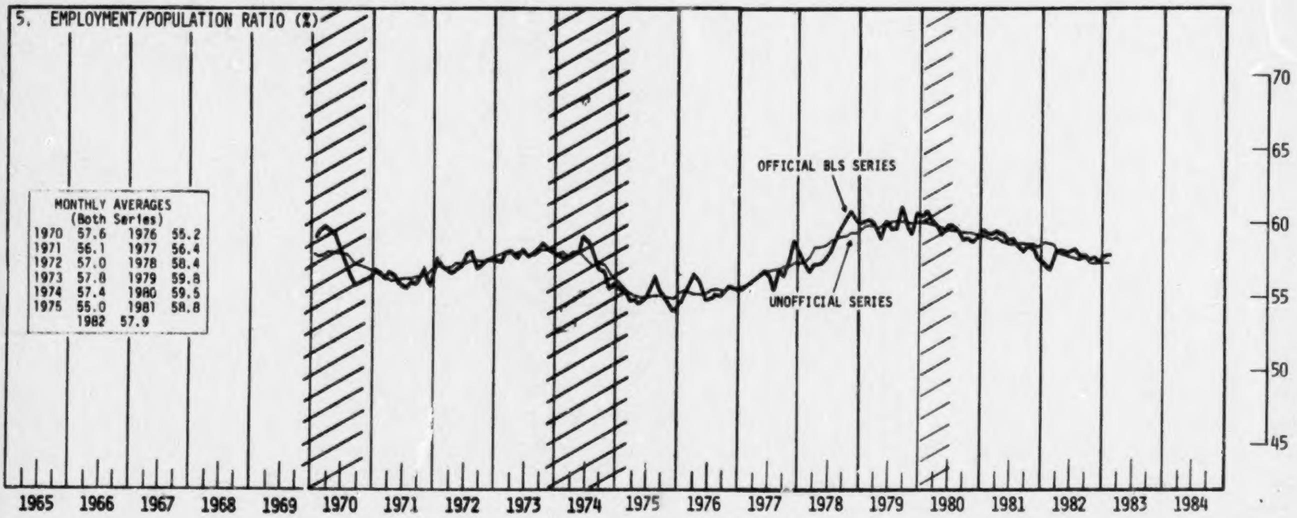
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

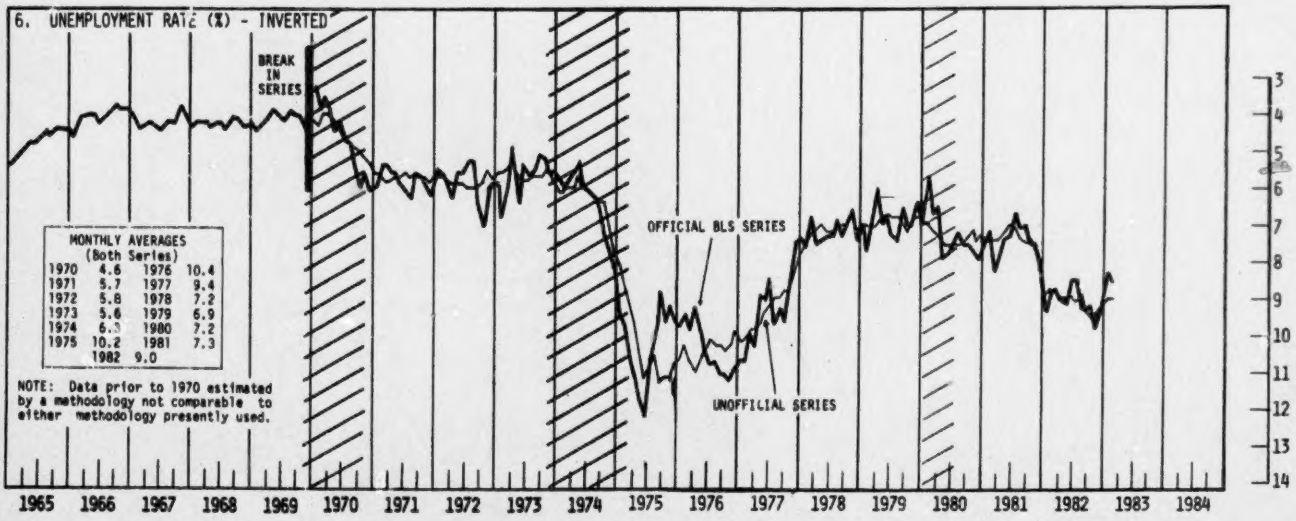
1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
	1982	63.6	



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
	1982	57.9	



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
	1982	9.0	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3012.6	3081.1
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1		
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5		
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4		
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4		
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6		
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5		
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

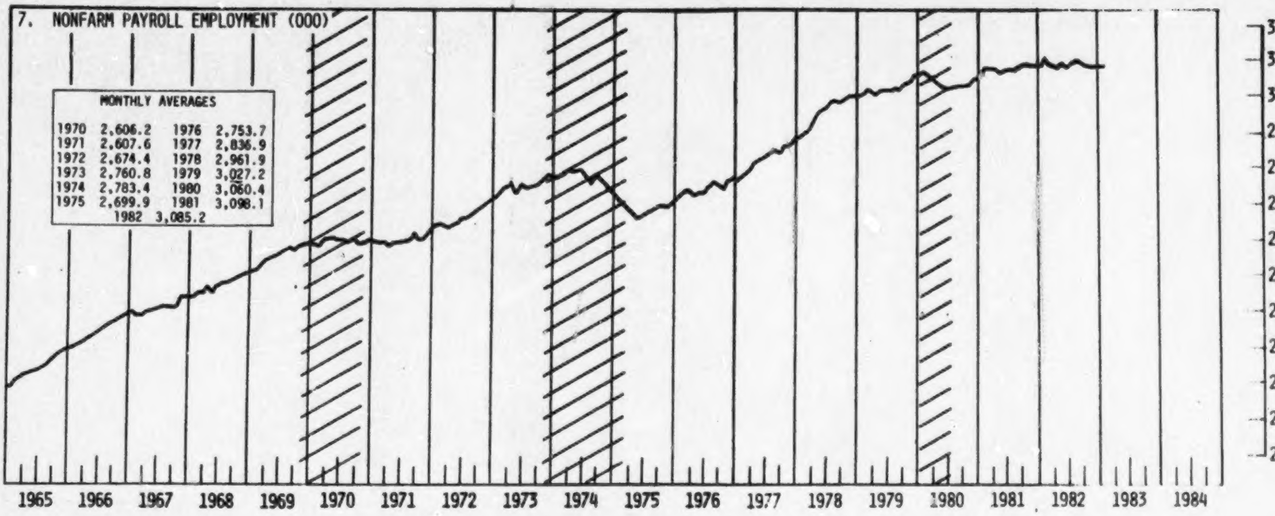
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2485.3	2553.7
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0		
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8		
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2		
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1		
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8		
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8		
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.3	527.4
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1		
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7		
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2		
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3		
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8		
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7		
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

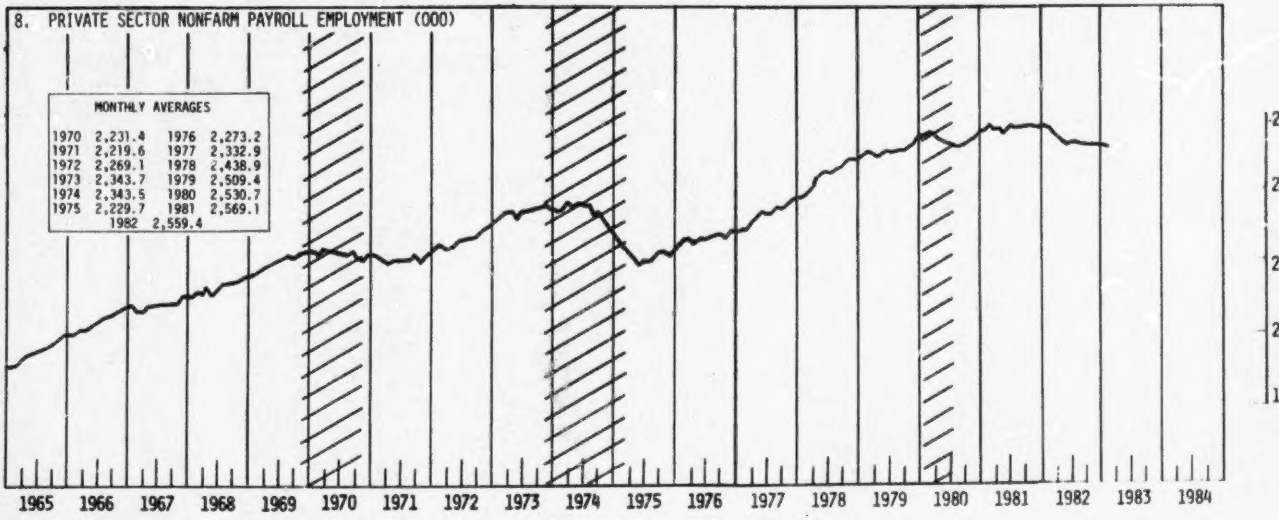
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

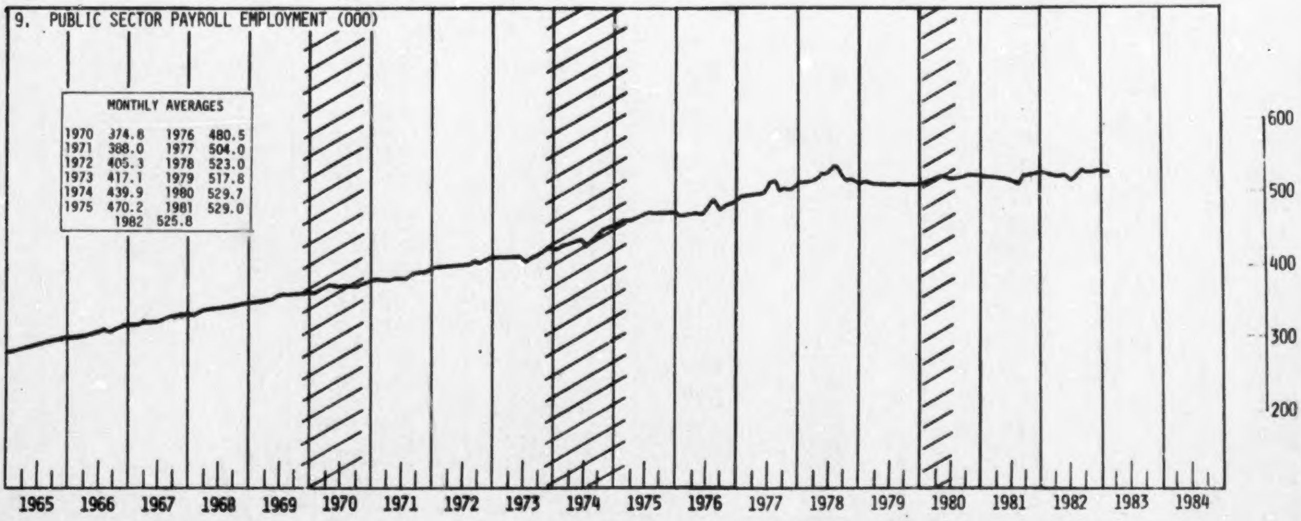
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
1982	3,085.2		



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
1982	2,559.4		



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
1982	525.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	699.9	706.8
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3		
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0		
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8		
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8		
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8		
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2		
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

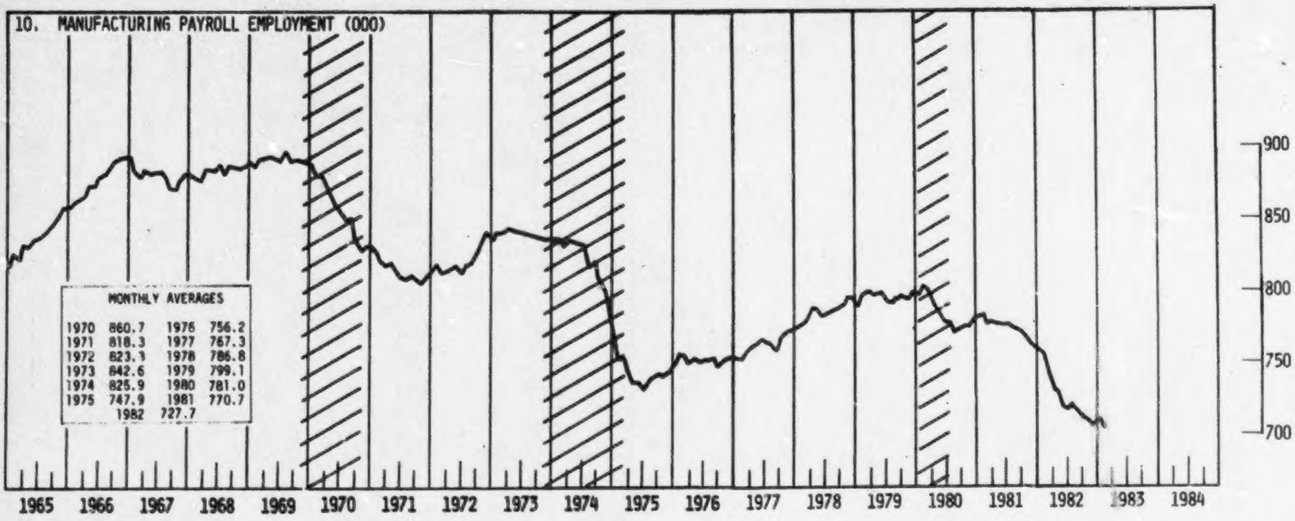
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7		
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1		
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0		
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5		
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6		
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2		
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.5	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.2	1736.9
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0		
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5		
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1		
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6		
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2		
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2		
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

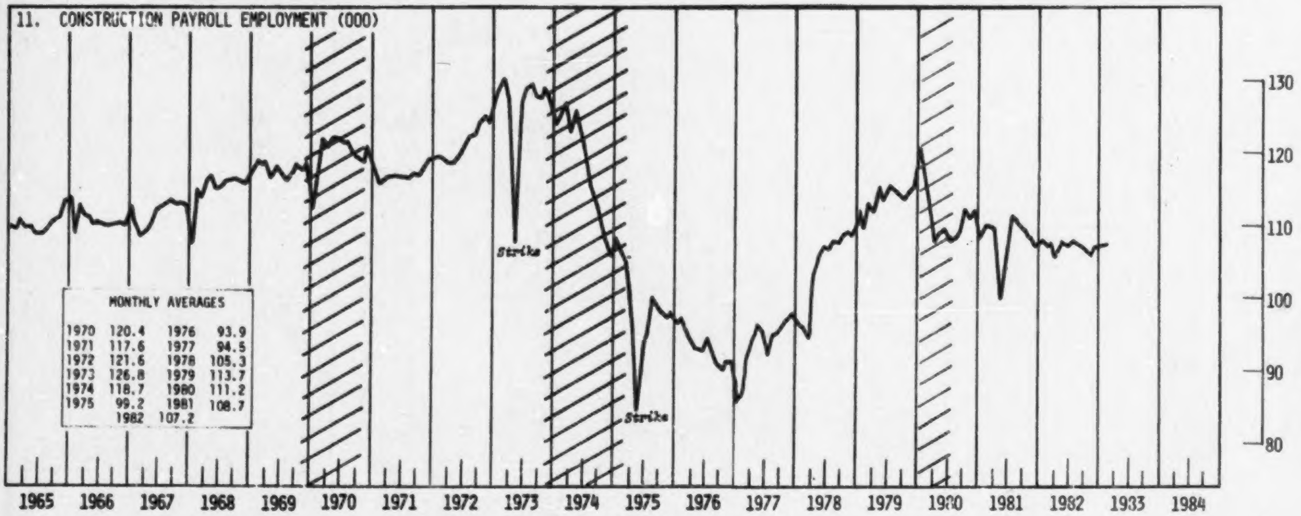
CHART IV. ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

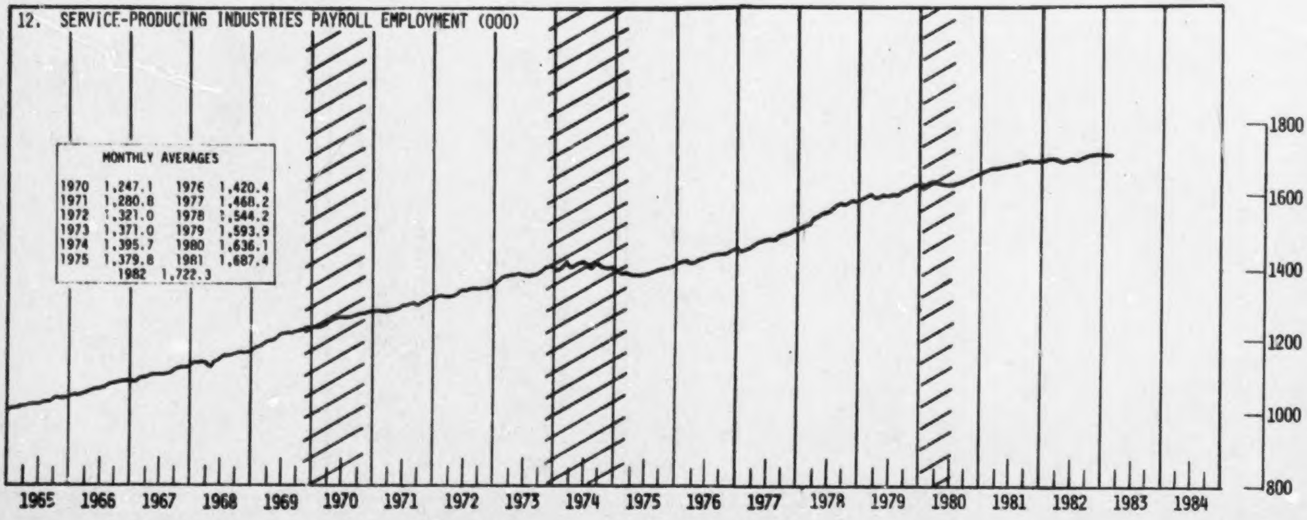
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.1	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
1982	727.7		



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
1982	107.2		



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
1982	1,722.3		

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	524.0	496.7	504.3	479.2	487.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.0	498.9	503.3	478.4	482.8	436.2	440.1
Mar	520.5	521.3	501.9	502.7	473.0	474.2		
Apr	517.4	518.7	503.2	504.5	465.8	466.2		
May	510.8	510.7	505.2	505.1	466.3	465.5		
Jun	513.3	506.2	514.9	507.8	467.6	460.9		
Jul	493.2	502.1	501.8	510.9	452.6	461.1		
Aug	497.1	500.3	506.0	509.2	460.2	461.9		
Sep	507.7	500.2	514.2	506.6	463.1	456.4		
Oct	507.5	500.2	509.7	502.4	457.8	451.5		
Nov	504.4	500.5	501.4	497.6	451.5	447.6		
Dec	501.6	502.2	489.8	490.3	442.5	444.3		

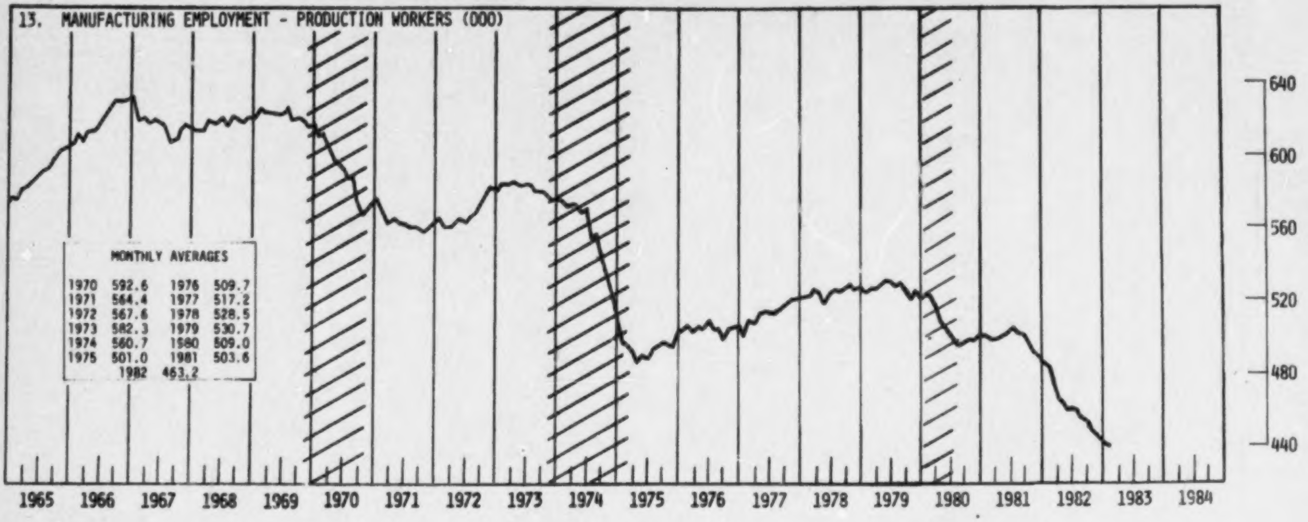
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6	40.3	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3	38.5	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.4		
Apr	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.3		
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3		
Jun	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3		
Jul	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4		
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0		
Oct	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.2		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

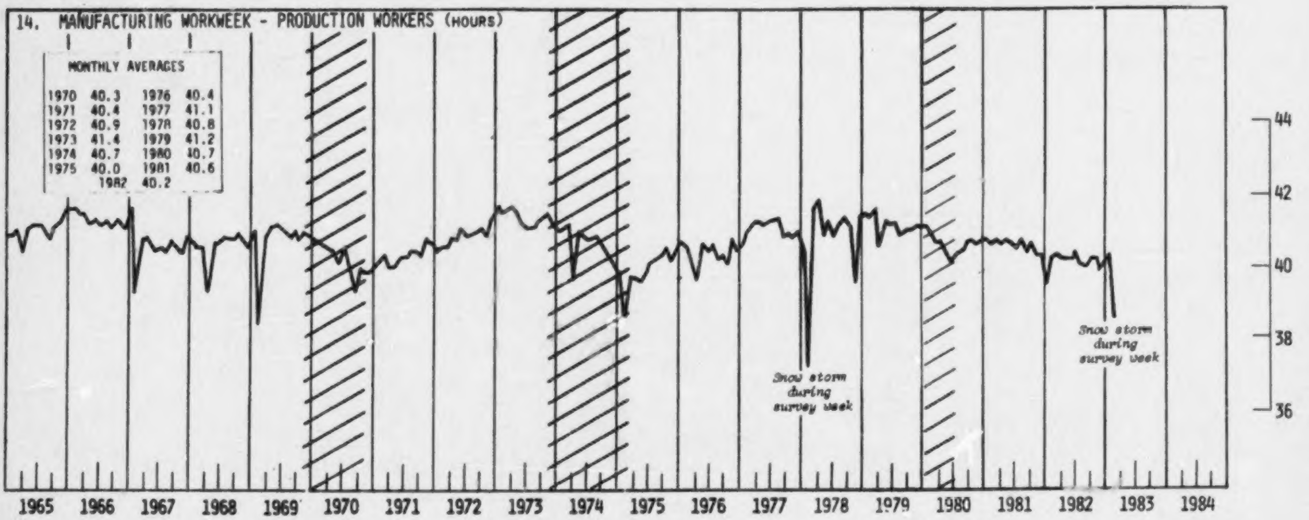
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,536	20,265	20,575	18,976	19,285	17,466	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,432	20,305	20,484	19,280	19,457	16,794	16,944
Mar	21,236	21,217	20,528	20,510	19,157	19,158		
Apr	20,903	21,111	20,329	20,533	18,632	18,788		
May	20,585	20,632	20,511	20,608	18,699	18,760		
Jun	20,635	20,349	20,956	20,667	18,844	18,574		
Jul	19,679	20,285	20,122	20,743	18,059	18,628		
Aug	20,033	20,262	20,493	20,775	18,316	18,522		
Sep	20,663	20,358	20,825	20,517	18,524	18,256		
Oct	20,706	20,408	20,745	20,448	18,404	18,150		
Nov	20,731	20,370	20,457	20,103	18,331	17,994		
Dec	20,816	20,490	20,131	19,808	17,966	17,728		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS


13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

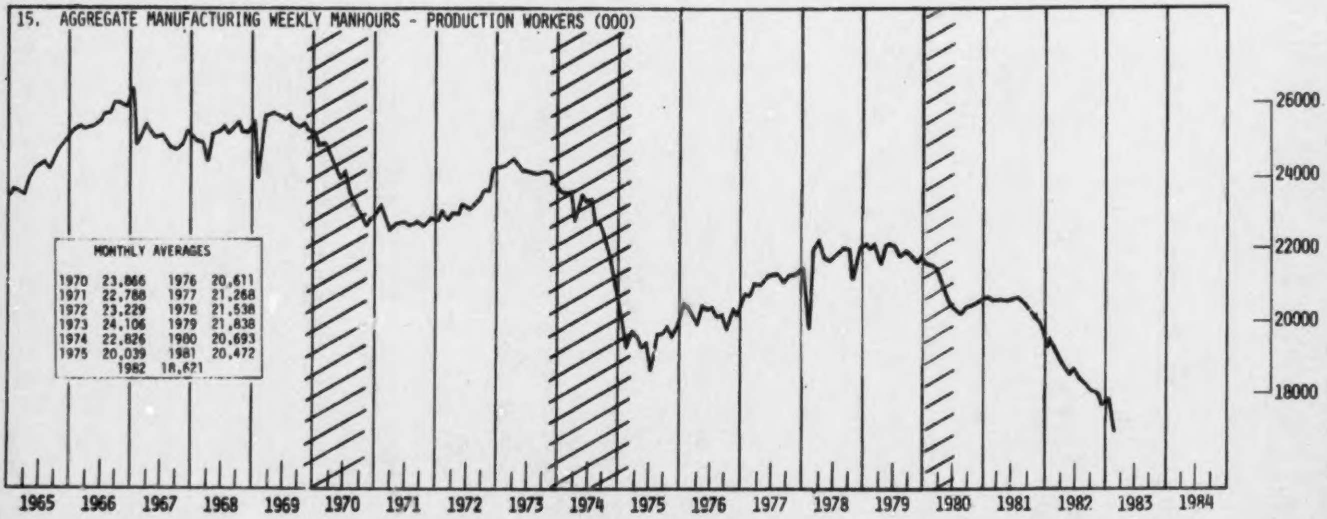
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.0
1975	501.0	1981	503.6
1982	463.2		


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
1982	40.2		


15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,693
1975	20,039	1981	20,472
1982	18,621		

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	318.89	332.64	361.89r
Feb	287.64	318.21	338.52	348.43p
Mar	290.90	321.32	341.42	
Apr	291.28	320.21	340.40	
May	290.97	323.30	343.26	
Jun	293.06	325.68	345.77	
Jul	290.87	323.00	341.94	
Aug	294.59	324.94	343.08	
Sep	303.22	330.44	348.40	
Oct	306.41	332.25	352.96	
Nov	312.77	332.84	357.69	
Dec	318.72	340.36	361.75	

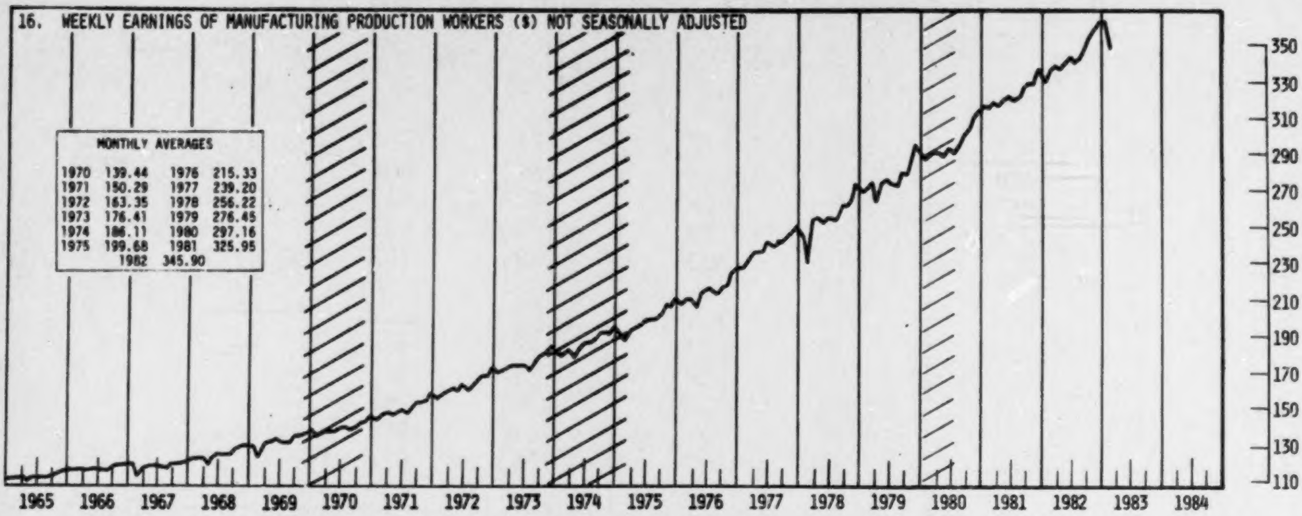
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3			
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5			
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7			
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1			
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9			
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

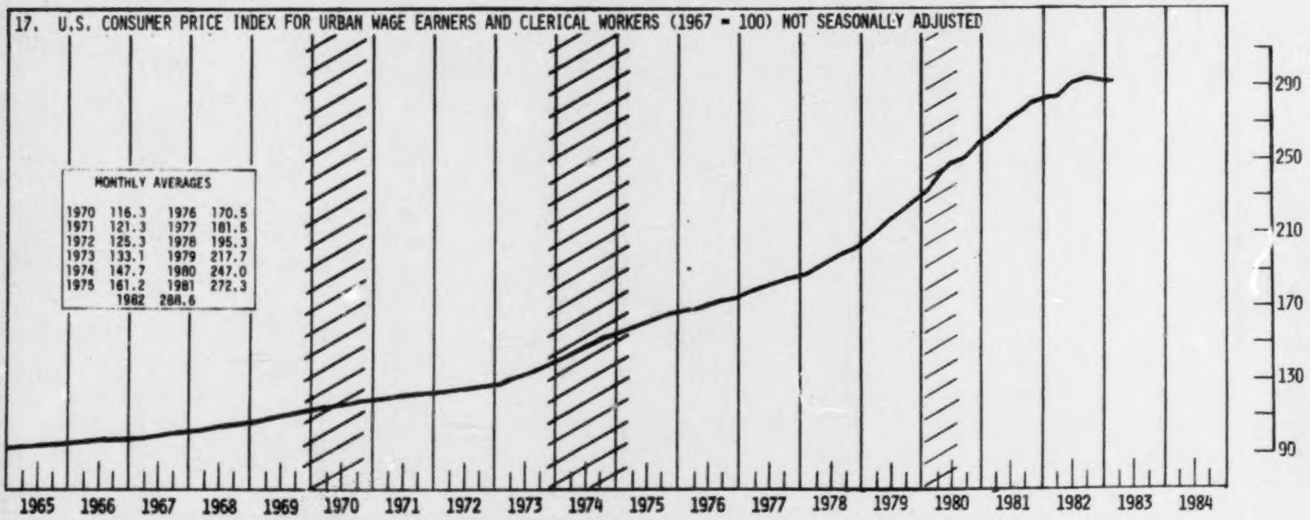
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.85	103.71	91.34	100.50	94.75r	104.49r
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.55	102.26	92.63	101.97	91.51p	100.82p
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.86	102.63	93.78	103.26		
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.02	101.70	93.41	102.84		
May	93.08	102.61	92.32	102.06	93.52	102.98		
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.04	101.77	92.37	101.74		
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.17	99.68	92.26	101.10		
Aug	91.39	100.76	89.81	99.29	92.39	101.25		
Sep	93.38	102.99	89.92	99.47	93.08	102.04		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.42	100.52	93.62	102.67		
Nov	94.78	104.59	91.70	100.82	94.71	103.88		
Dec	95.46	105.40	93.51	102.88	96.07	105.40		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS


16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

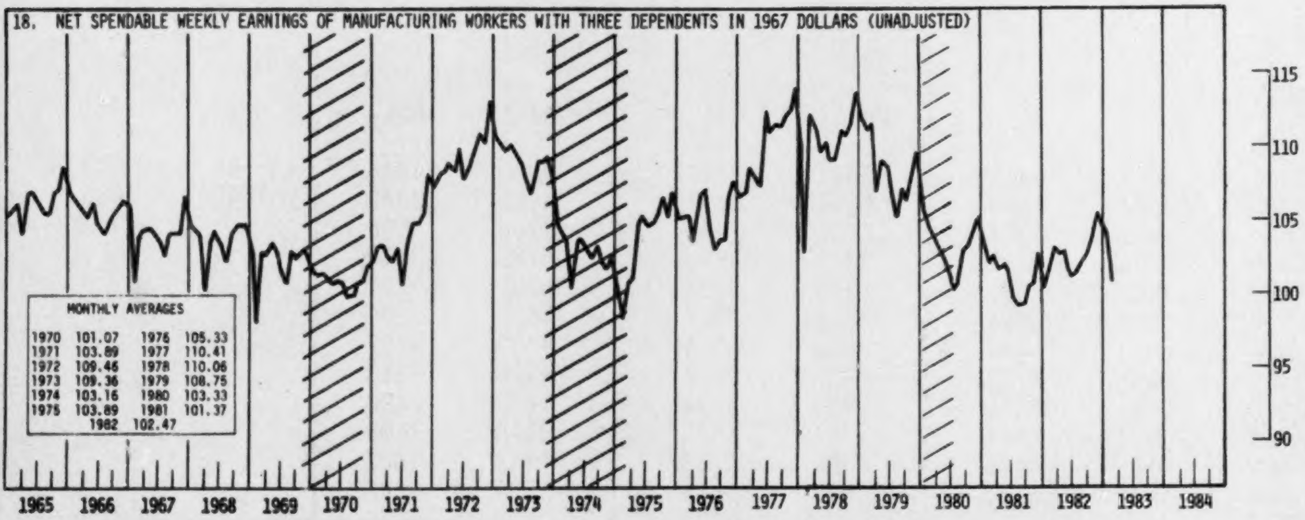
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	325.95
1982	345.90		


17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
1982	288.6		


18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.37
1982	102.47		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849		
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682		
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768		
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890		
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

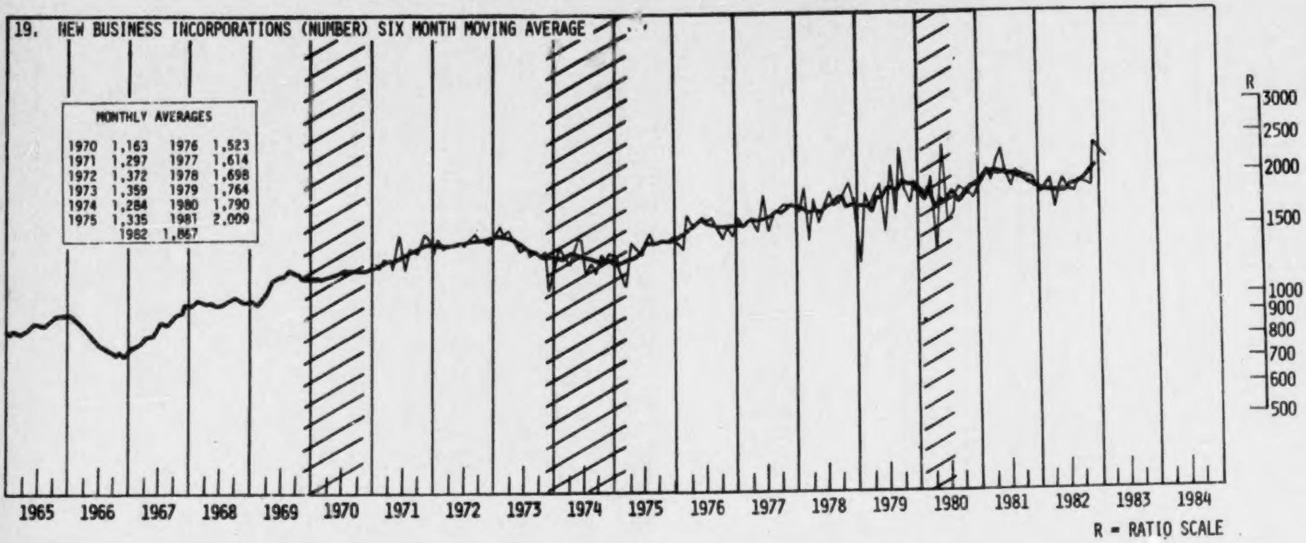
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29				
Apr	42	37	58	51				
May	42	35	21	18				
Jun	30	29	51	48				
Jul	40	43	35	36				
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

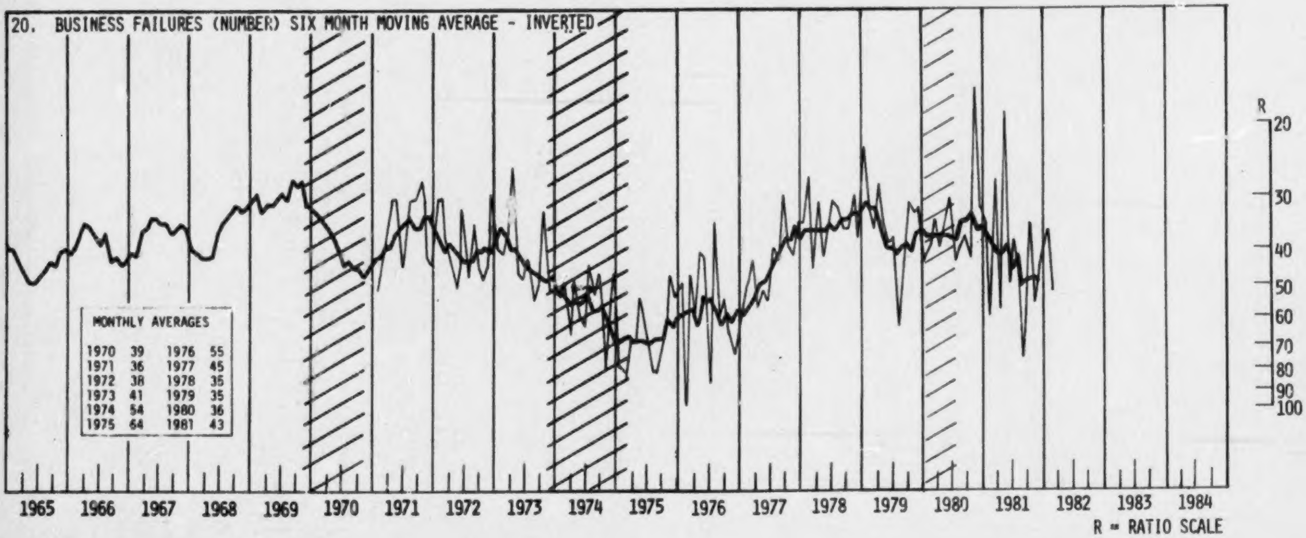
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5847	6469	5437	5791	4160	4434	-45	229
Feb	3987	5443	4804	6467	1219	2985	1640	3406
Mar	7642	6377	2808	1941	1166	506		
Apr	9266	6682	8271	5651	5789	3141		
May	7661	4836	8953	6177	6286	3531		
Jun	5807	5061	7874	7444	1572	1261		
Jul	5976	6456	5433	6021	1169	1787		
Aug	3967	5560	5337	6812	5128	6513		
Sep	5162	6025	3880	4804	1276	2290		
Oct	4557	5054	6787	6578	3178	2669		
Nov	4165	4841	2066	2783	134	882		
Dec	5003	5913	14690	15683	-1238	-245		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

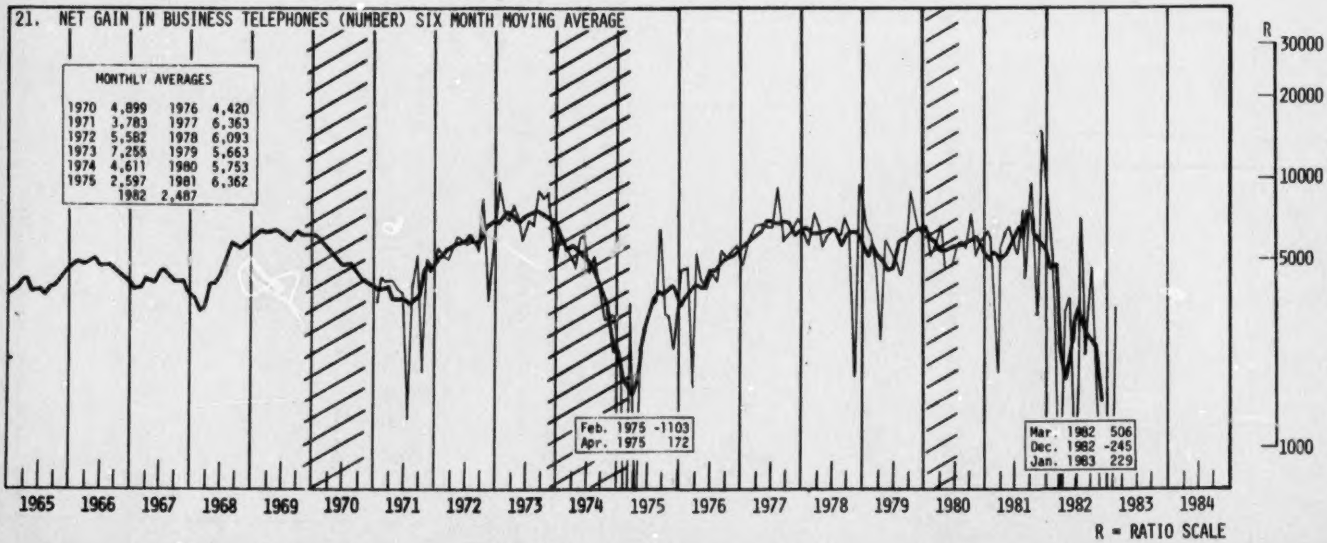
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009
1982	1,867		


20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43


21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753
1975	2,597	1981	6,362
1982	2,487		

Feb. 1975	-1103
Apr. 1975	172

Mar. 1982	506
Dec. 1982	-245
Jan. 1983	229

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	317.3	365.7		
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	268.5	275.7		
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	412.3	363.6		
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	429.8	342.4		
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	293.0	286.8		
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	450.9	340.6		
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

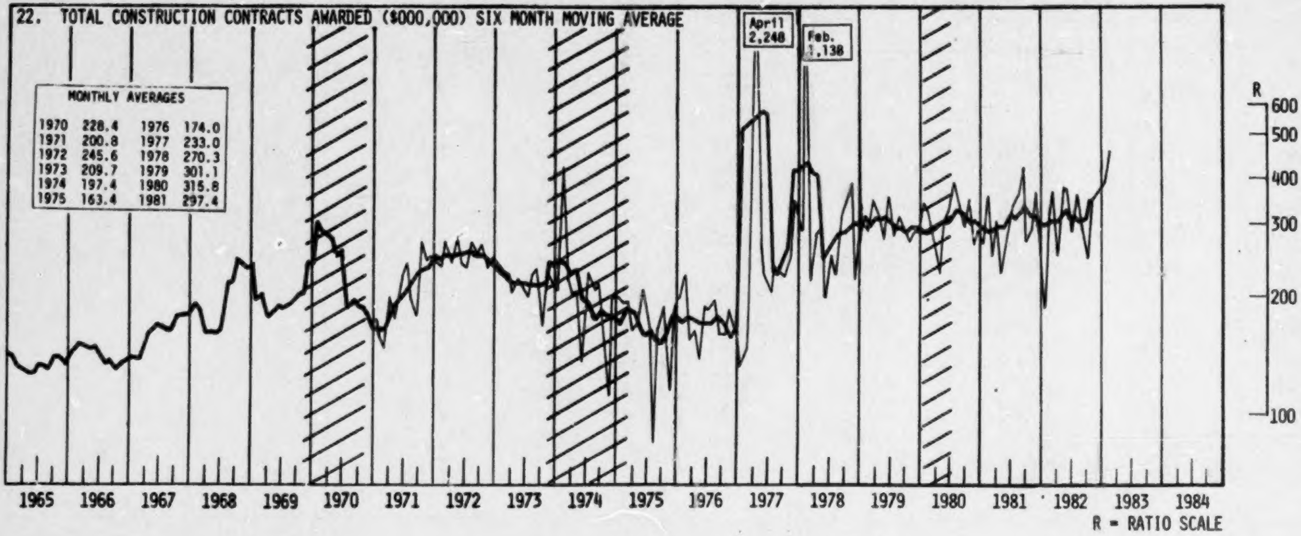
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	141.9	196.3		
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	86.9	82.1		
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	120.7	108.4		
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	198.2	173.1		
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	108.4	105.5		
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.6	98.9		
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	124.1	144.4		
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	137.0	157.7		
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	127.2	121.2		
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	170.3	135.4		
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	113.4	106.1		
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	234.1	179.0		
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

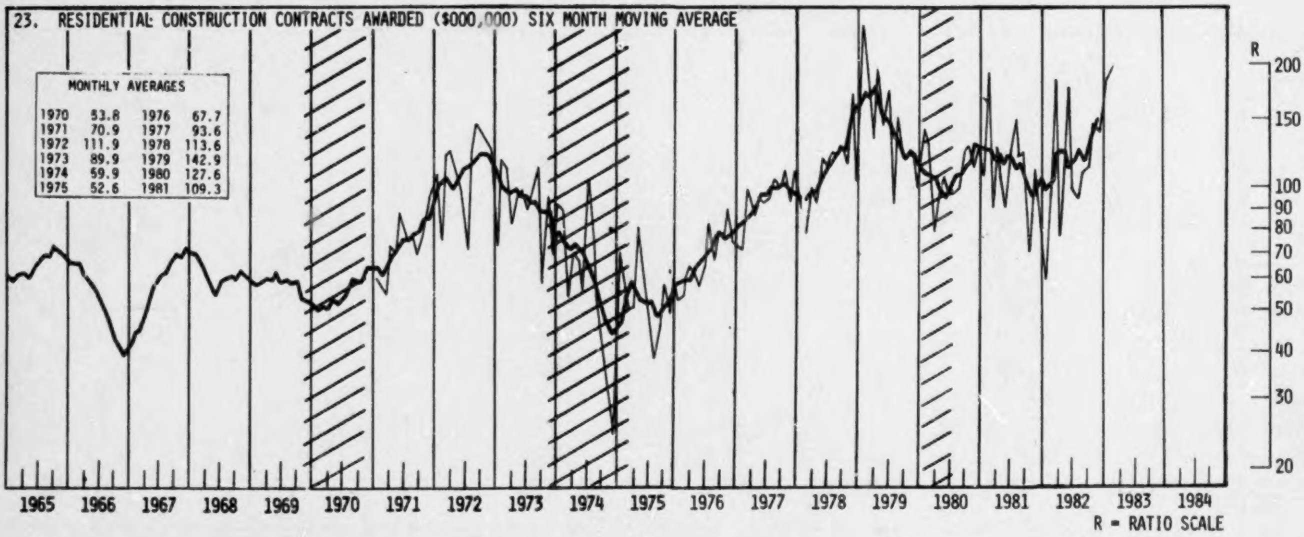
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

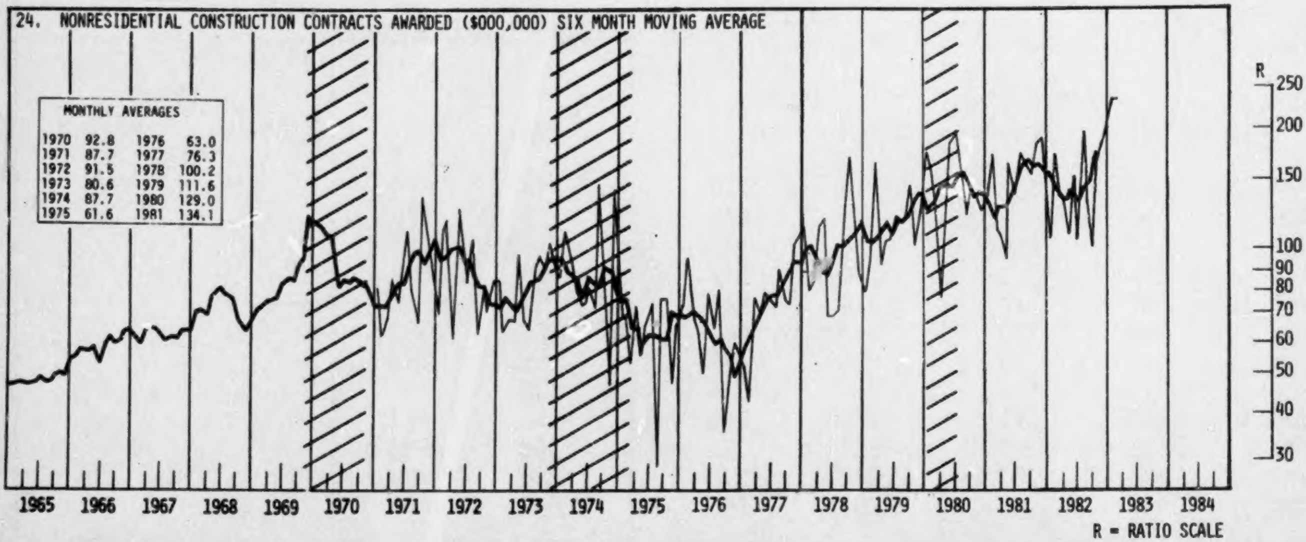
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988		
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885		
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400		
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191		
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411		
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216		
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

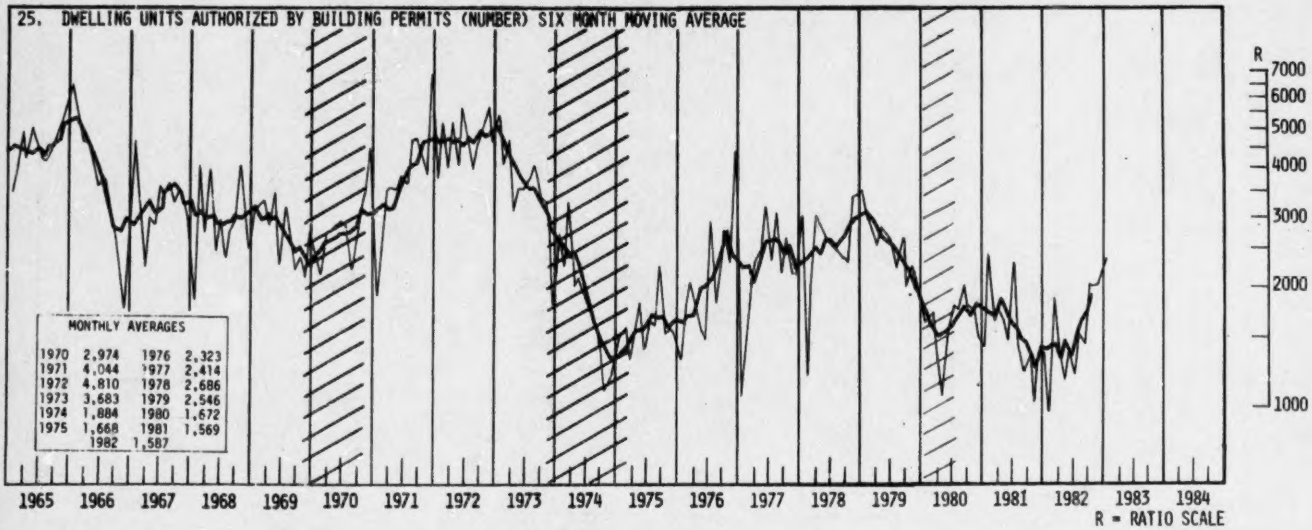
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586		
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927		
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897		
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883		
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971		
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821		
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598		
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657		
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289		
May	247	366	324	527	169	293		
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385		
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229		
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

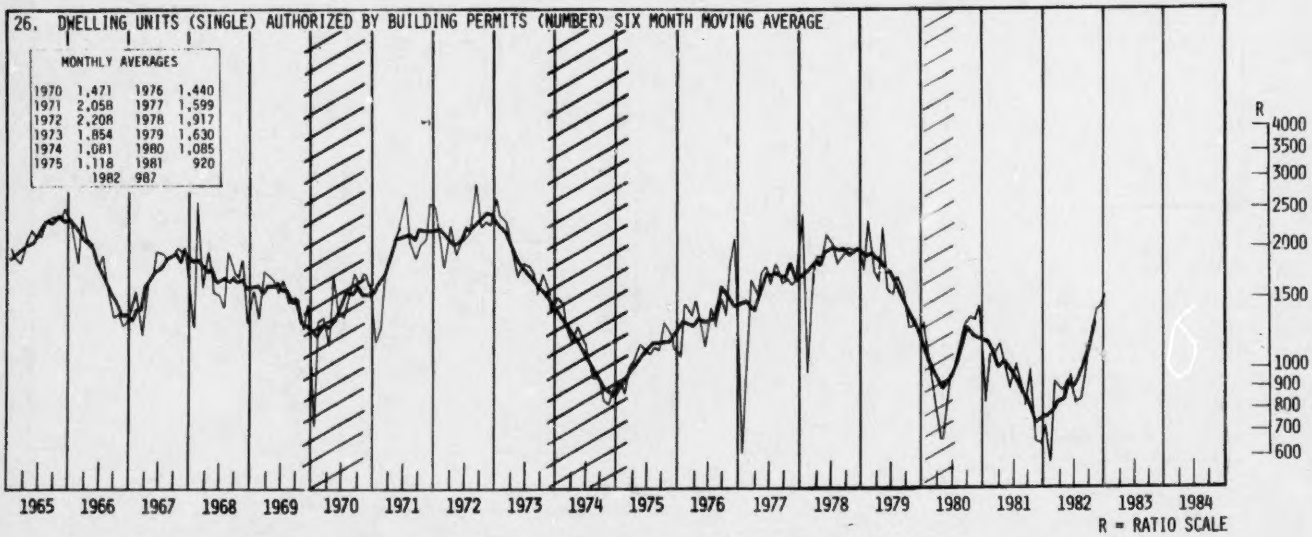
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

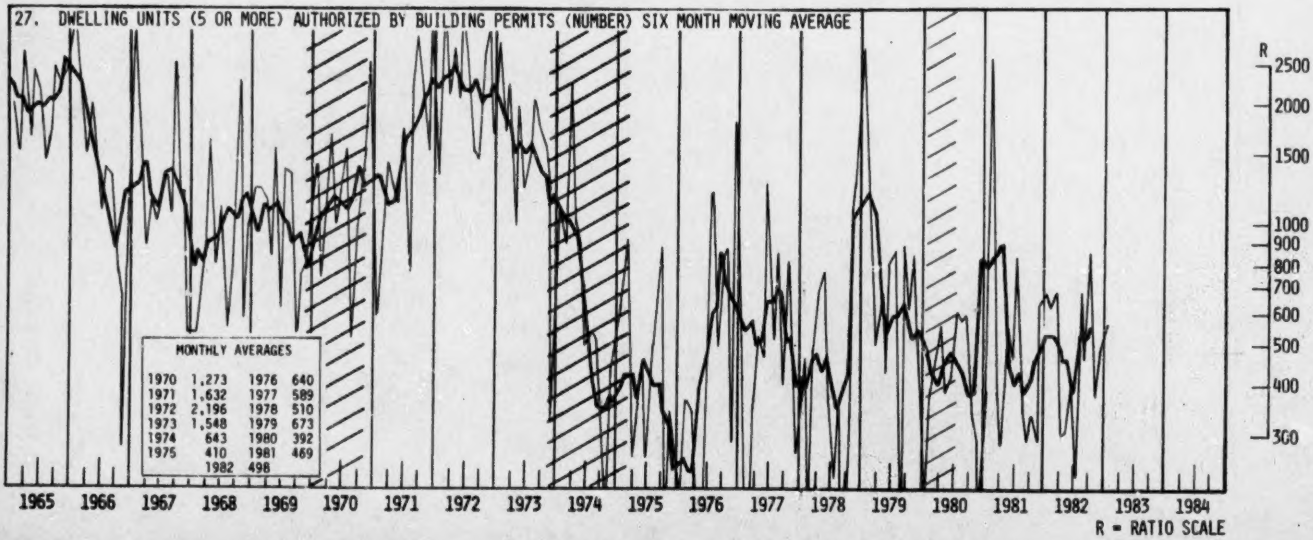
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
	1982	1,587	



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
	1982	987	



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
	1982	498	

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,540	2,723	2,740	2,877	2,731	2,929		
Feb	2,561	2,741	2,590	2,908	2,639	2,963		
Mar	2,684	2,745	2,859	2,932	2,964	2,985		
Apr	2,649	2,709	2,915	2,980	2,956	2,975	Series being revised by source.	
May	2,805	2,739	2,971	2,969	3,089	3,128		
Jun	2,688	2,772	2,917	2,952	3,007	3,052		
Jul	2,715	2,837	2,841	2,933	3,102	3,188		
Aug	2,728	2,812	2,874	3,004	2,992	3,138		
Sep	2,624	2,817	2,868	3,090	3,036	3,267		
Oct	2,861	2,872	2,932	2,930	3,173	3,240		
Nov	2,972	2,867	3,054	2,953	3,380	3,200		
Dec	3,807	2,898	3,806	2,890	4,173	3,137		

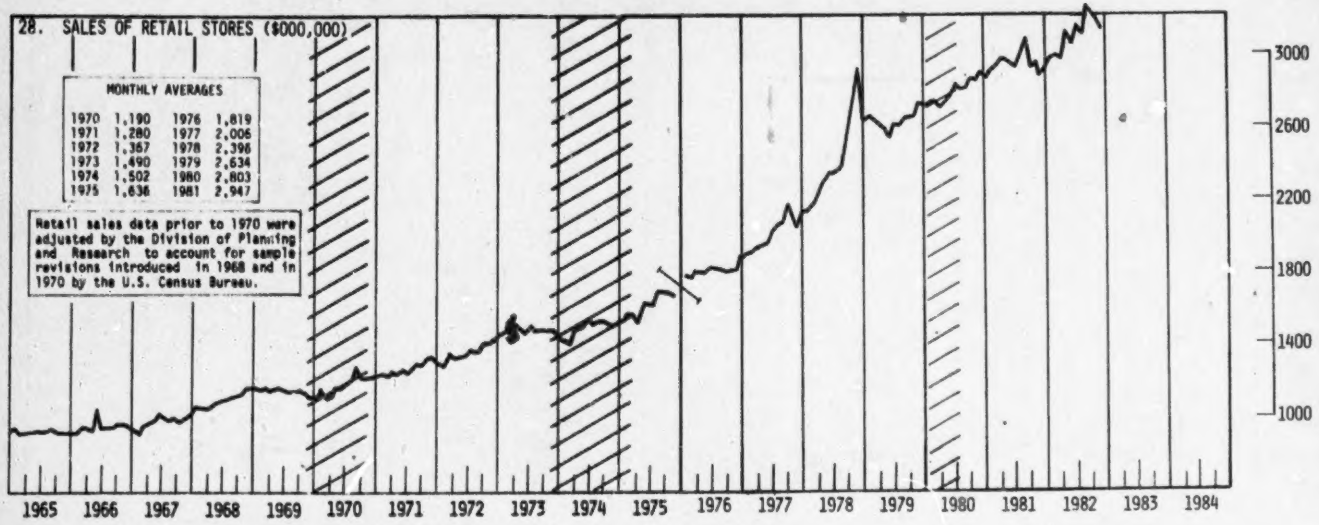
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,247	1,196	1,150	
Feb	1,236	1,191	1,161	
Mar	1,218	1,195	1,177	
Apr	1,193	1,209	1,175	Series being revised by source.
May	1,200	1,203	1,229	
Jun	1,203	1,187	1,178	
Jul	1,225	1,172	1,228	
Aug	1,205	1,191	1,208	
Sep	1,201	1,211	1,255	
Oct	1,220	1,150	1,235	
Nov	1,211	1,163	1,220	
Dec	1,216	1,136	1,196	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361		
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848		
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694		
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668		
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631		
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993		
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

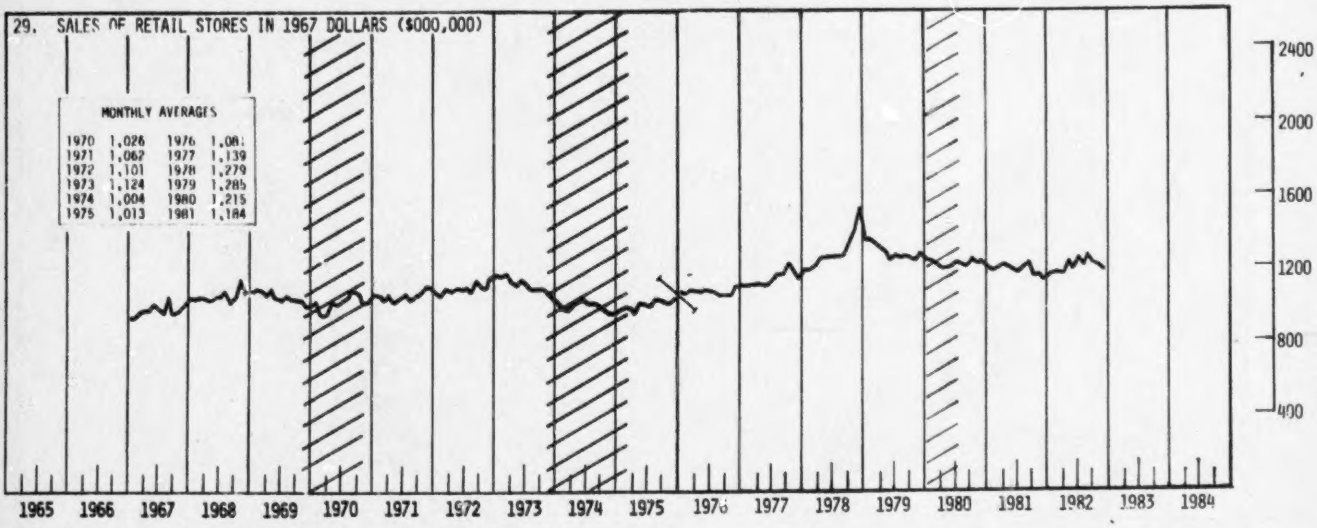
CHART X TRADE INDICATORS


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

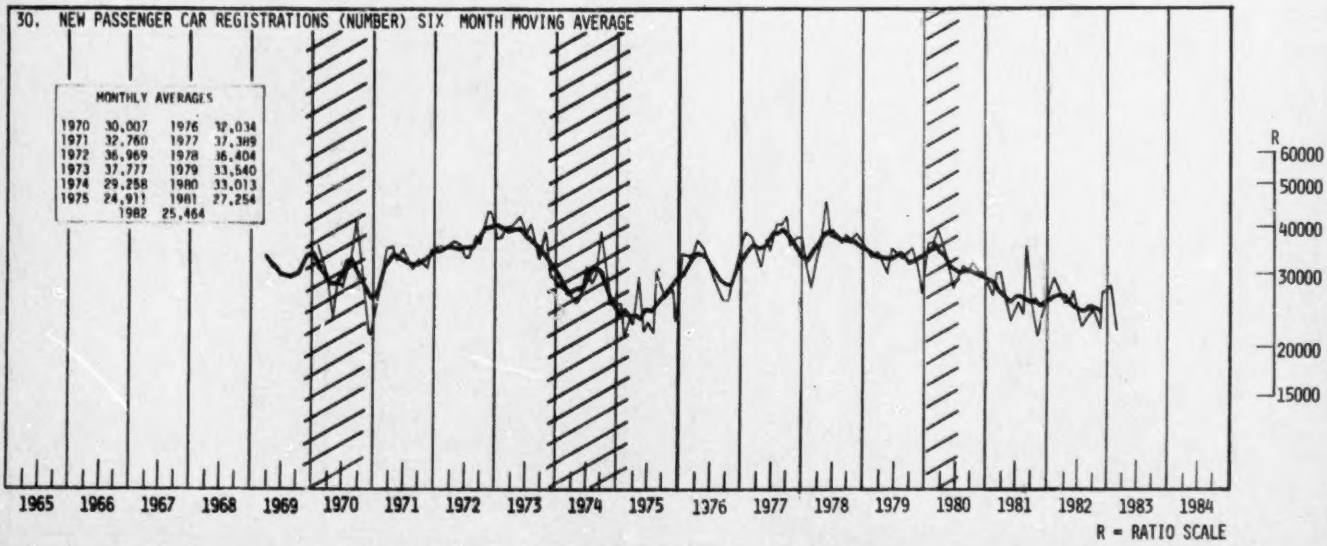
1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,398
1973	1,490	1979	2,634
1974	1,502	1980	2,803
1975	1,636	1981	2,947

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.


29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,279
1973	1,124	1979	1,285
1974	1,004	1980	1,215
1975	1,013	1981	1,184


30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
	1982	25,464	

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421		
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279		
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433		
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745		
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407		
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371		
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

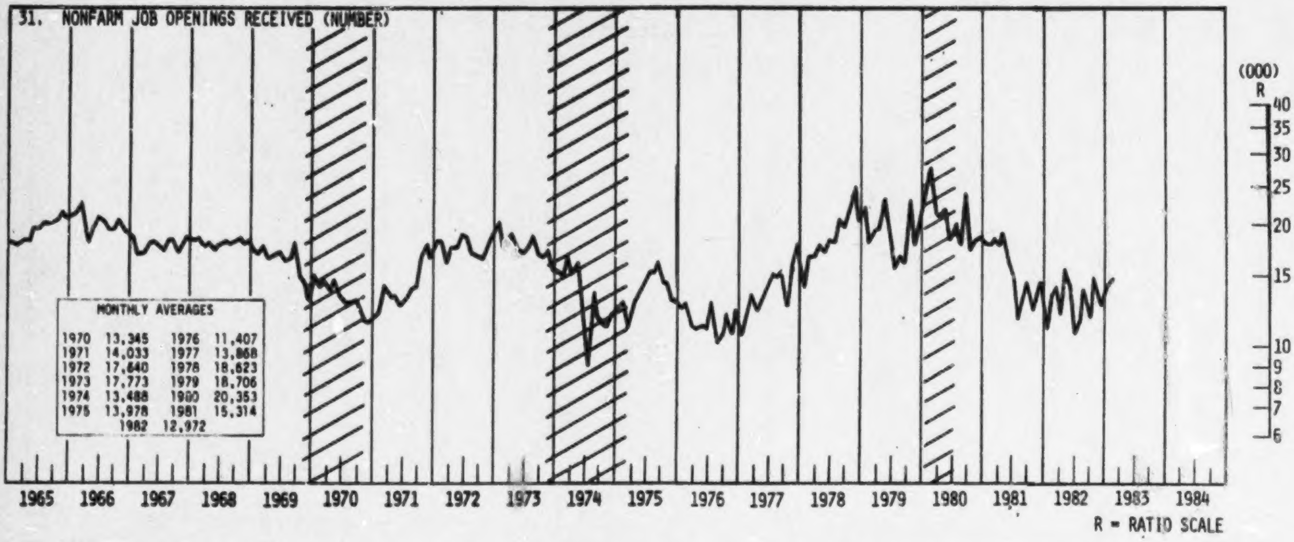
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287		
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756		
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738		
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994		
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722		
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757		
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

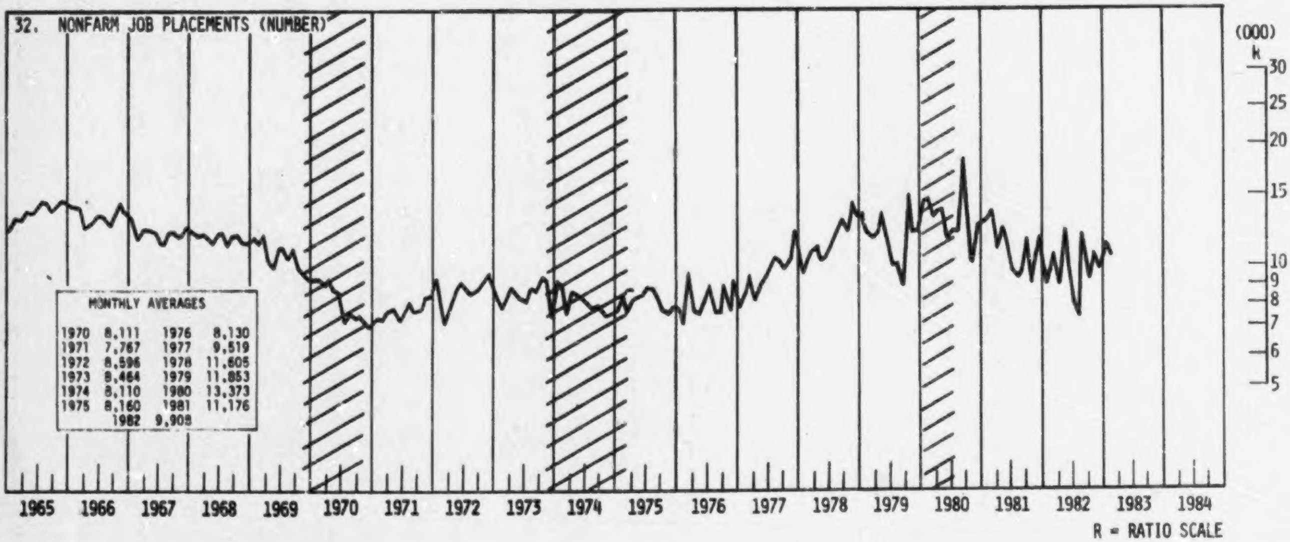
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4		
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6		
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8		
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9		
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9		
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2		
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



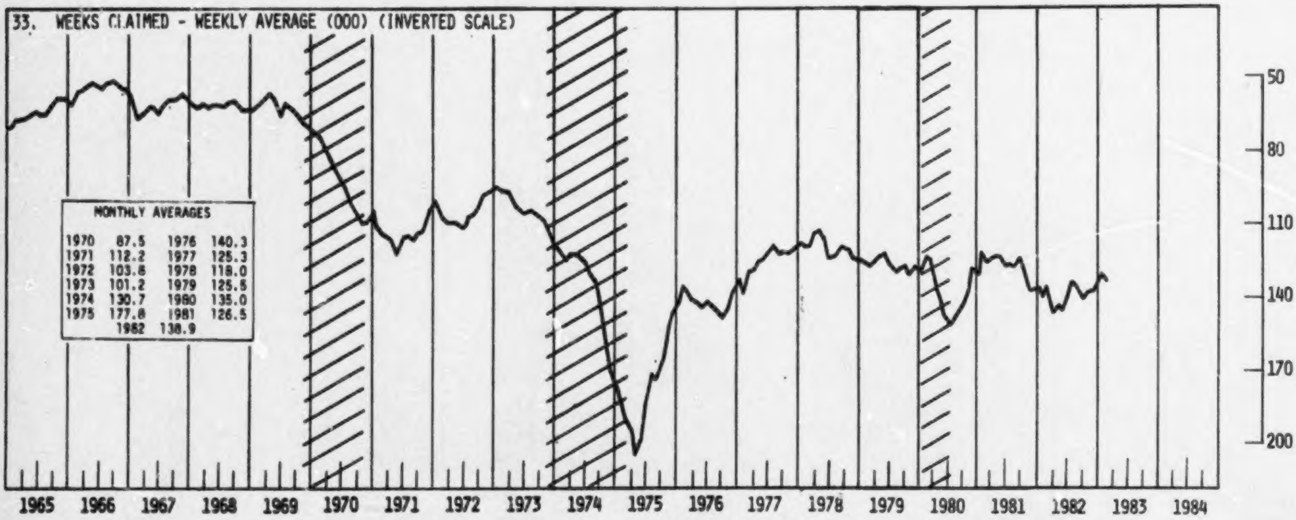
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
	1982	12,972	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
	1982	9,908	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
	1982	138.9	

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7		
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9		
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8		
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8		
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6		
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4 2	4.3	4.6		
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

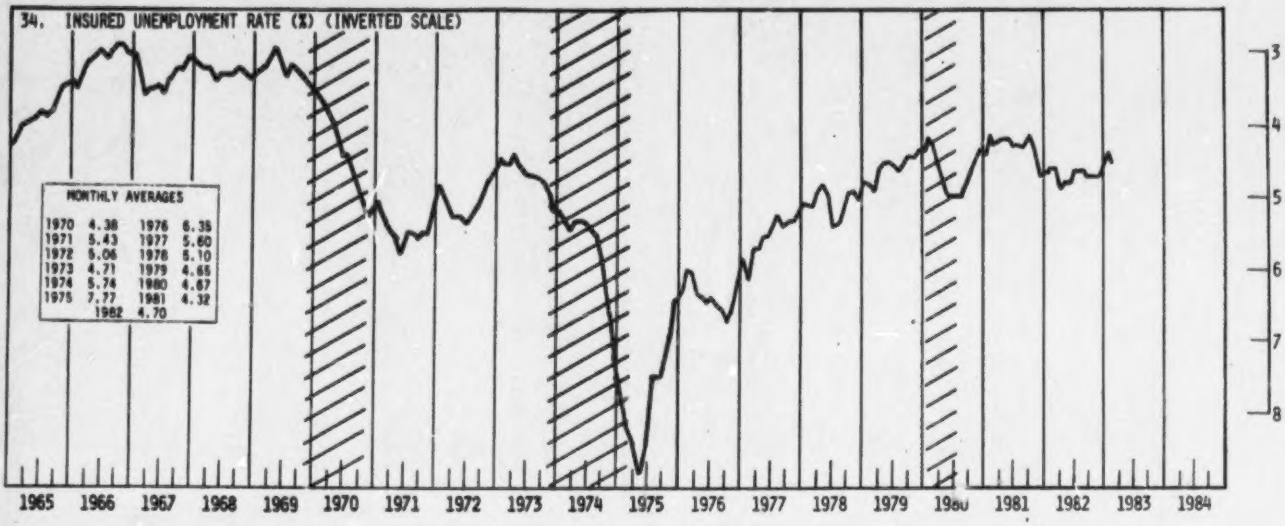
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937		
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168		
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035		
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371		
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393		
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088		
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

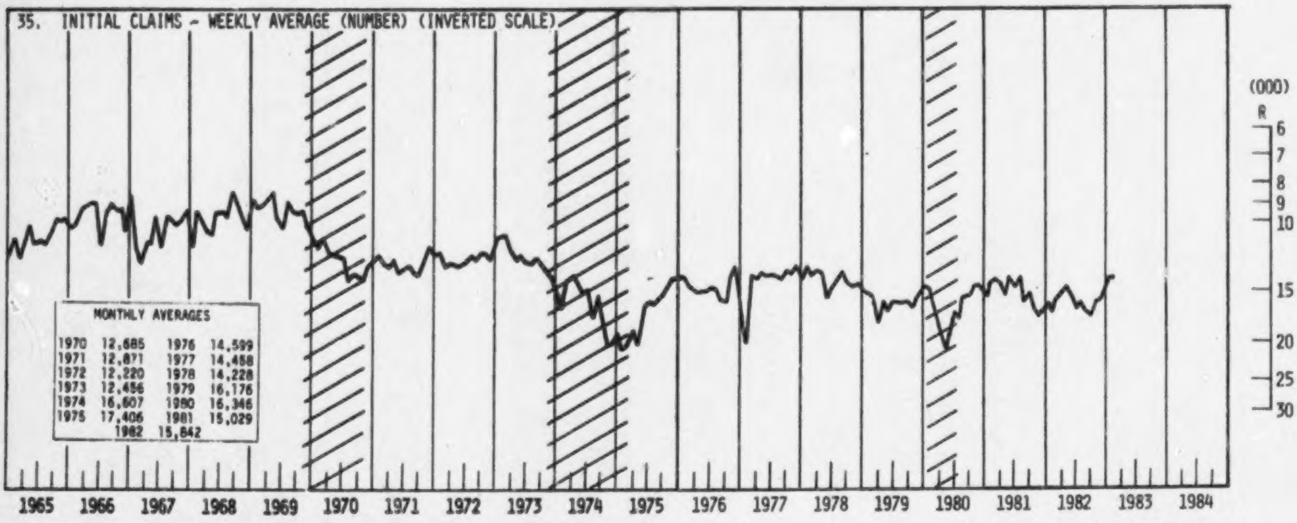
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697		
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206		
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144		
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560		
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630		
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836		
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

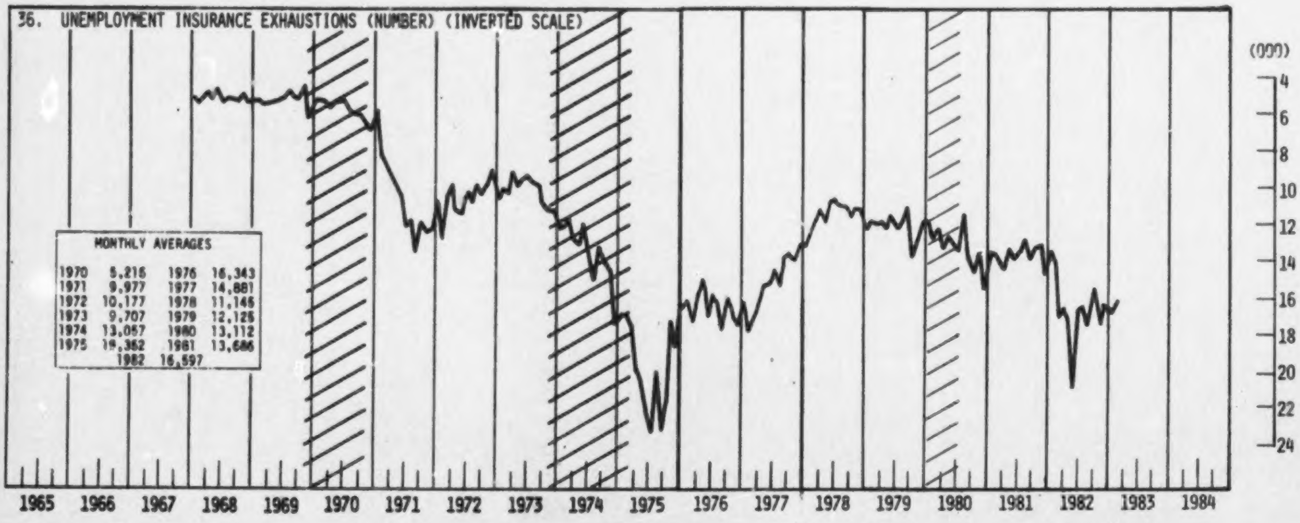
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
1982	4.70		


35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
1982	15,842		

R = RATIO SCALE


36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,146
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,352	1981	13,686
1982	16,597		

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8		
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0		
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6		
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5		
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8		
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2		
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

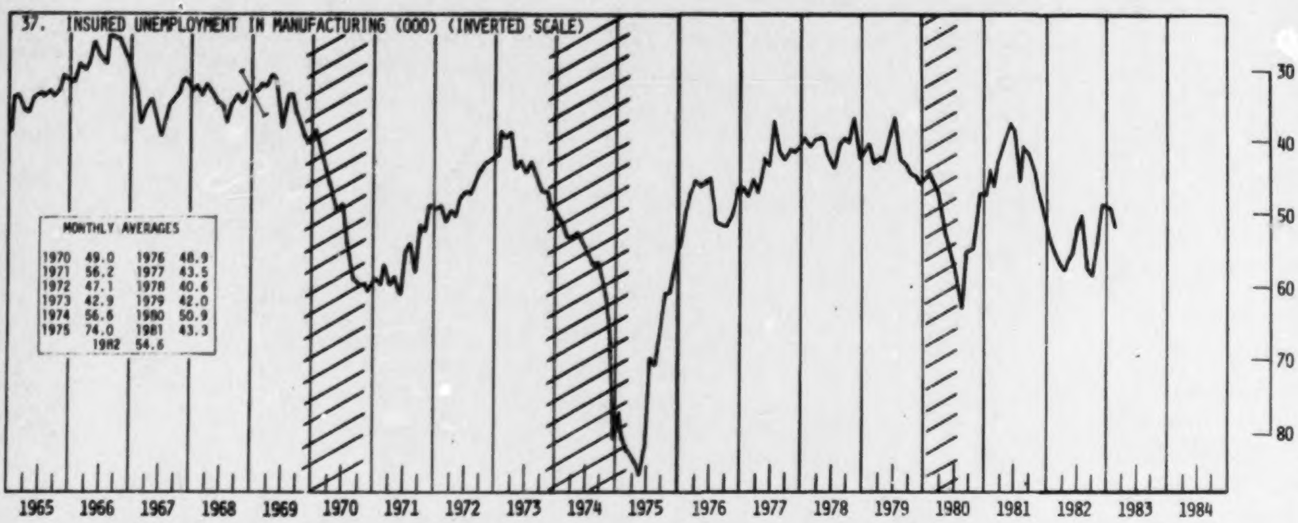
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5		
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6		
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6		
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5		
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2		
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8		
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

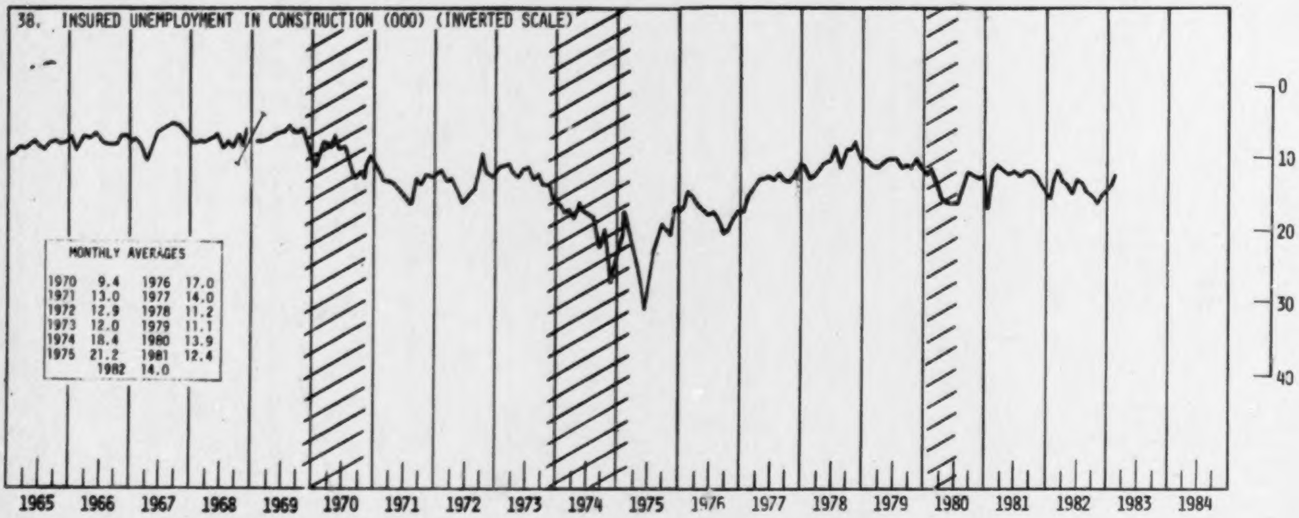
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5		
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9		
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6		
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4		
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3		
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9		
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

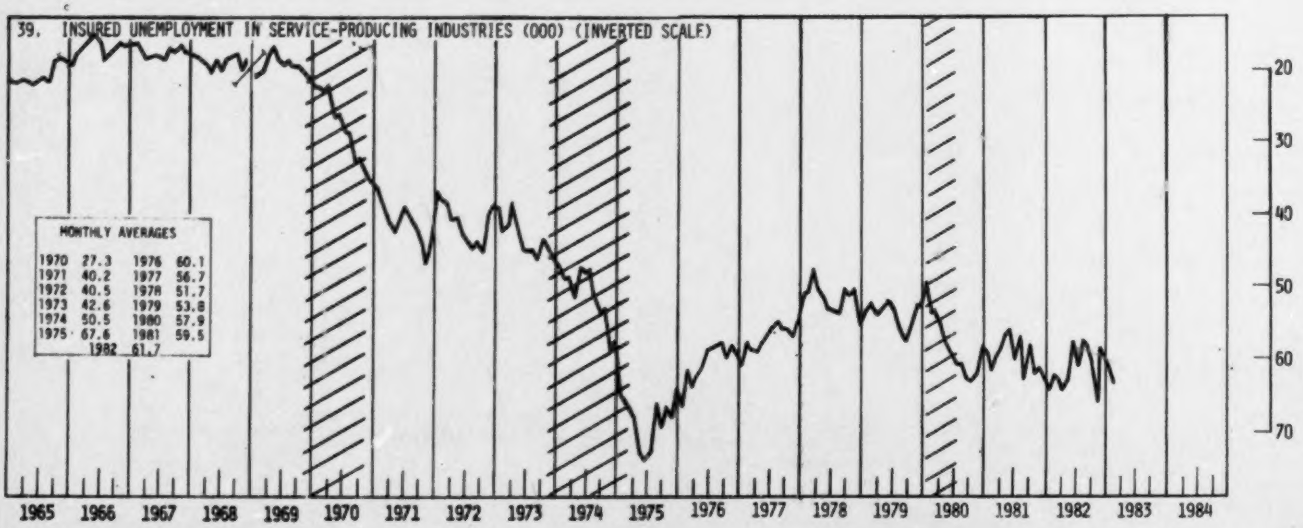
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3
1982	54.6		


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4
1982	14.0		


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5
1982	61.7		

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1982 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3089.1	3083.1	3082.5	3085.4	3088.4	3079.6	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3081.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	2564.3	2556.0	2555.8	2557.2	2561.1	2559.8	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2553.7
GOVERNMENT	524.8	527.1	526.7	528.2	527.3	519.8	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3020.7	3037.2	3063.8	3090.8	3142.4	3126.4	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3012.6
MANUFACTURING	740.1	737.9	732.2	731.2	736.1	718.8	726.9	728.1	721.9	716.0	705.9	699.0	699.9
Durable Goods	357.8	356.7	354.1	351.7	353.2	342.4	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.5
Lumber & Wood Products	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.1
Furniture & Fixtures	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.2	27.4	27.4	27.1	27.2	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7
Pottery & related products	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.3	12.6	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0
Primary Metal Industries	23.5	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	56.5	56.1	55.3	54.8	55.1	53.5	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.5
Metal cans	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9
Metal stampings	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	24.4	24.3	23.9	23.5	23.5	22.9	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	70.2	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.1	65.6	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.6
Construction & related machinery	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Metalworking machinery	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3
Special industry machinery	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0
General industry machinery	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4
Service industry machinery	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6
Other machinery, except elec.	23.3	23.4	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	90.4	90.3	88.9	88.7	89.6	88.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.6	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.4	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
Communication equipment	37.1	37.1	37.0	37.2	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.6
Electronic components & access.	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.4
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0
Transportation Equipment	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.3	11.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	15.0
Motor vehicles	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	6.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.9
Aircraft & parts	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.6
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.0
Nondurable Goods	382.4	381.3	378.0	379.5	382.9	376.4	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.4
Food & Kindred Products	46.6	46.7	45.8	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.7
Canned, cured & froze	9.8	10.1	9.2	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.7
Grain mill & bakery products	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6
Beverages	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Other food & kindred products	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6
Other textile mill products	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb
Apparel & Other Textile Products	49.4	49.2	48.7	50.9	52.8	50.0	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.3
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0
Women's & misses' outerwear	23.6	23.1	23.3	25.7	27.6	26.2	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2
Other apparel & related products	15.0	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.4
Paper & Allied Products	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	28.9
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5
Other paper & allied products	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0
Printing & Publishing	58.5	58.5	58.4	57.9	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.6
Newspapers	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.7
Commercial printing	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2
Other printing & publishing	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	126.4	125.7	125.0	124.7	124.5	124.6	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9
Drugs	42.9	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.3	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	23.9
Paints & allied products	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Industrial organic chemicals	24.6	24.0	24.1	23.9	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.4
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.5
Petroleum refining	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5
Other petroleum & coal products	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.1	37.0	36.4	36.1	36.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.4
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.8	29.7	29.0	28.8	28.9	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.4
Leather & Leather Products	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.5
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9
Other leather & leather products	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
NONMANUFACTURING	2280.6	2299.3	2331.6	2359.6	2406.2	2407.7	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2312.7
Mining	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Construction	90.9	95.7	103.1	108.4	112.3	115.5	115.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	194.0	195.0	195.6	191.9	199.0	194.5	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.3
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	105.2	106.6	106.1	106.4	107.4	102.5	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.5
Communications	57.4	57.1	57.2	57.7	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	25.7	25.8	26.5	22.0	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	669.9	672.3	685.6	697.3	713.4	711.0	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.3
Wholesale trade	211.0	211.6	213.5	213.7	216.0	215.1	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.7
Retail trade	458.9	460.7	472.1	483.6	497.5	495.9	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	463.6
Retail general merchandise	69.3	68.4	68.4	69.3	70.5	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	65.1
Food stores	81.4	81.3	82.8	83.8	85.3	85.2	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.9
Auto dealers & service sta.	45.9	46.3	47.4	47.5	48.0	48.1	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.6
Apparel & accessories	38.7	39.0	39.8	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4
Eating & drinking places	121.9	123.8	130.4	138.2	146.9	147.0	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.1
Other retail trade	101.8	101.9	103.4	104.6	106.0	105.3	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	163.6	163.6	165.7	166.7	168.9	170.0	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5
Banking	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.3	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.3
Insurance agents & carriers	67.9	67.8	68.5	68.8	69.6	69.8	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.3
Other fin., insur. & real estate	49.4	49.6	51.1	51.8	53.2	53.9	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.9
Services	635.6	641.4	650.6	662.7	677.6	686.4	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.1
Medical & other health services	178.3	178.8	179.8	180.4	182.7	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	185.0
Hospitals	99.0	98.9	98.8	99.2	100.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.1
Educational services	46.6	47.4	46.9	46.7	43.9	41.7	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9
Other services	410.7	415.1	424.0	435.6	451.1	461.0	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.2
Government	524.7	529.3	528.8	530.3	532.7	528.1	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.3
Federal	72.9	72.6	72.8	73.2	74.3	74.2	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8
Local	353.0	354.5	354.8	355.0	358.6	356.3	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	354.9
State*	98.9	102.2	101.2	102.0	99.8	97.6	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.6
Executive-Legislative-Judiciary	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	69.8	71.6	72.7	71.2	71.6	71.3	70.3	71.8
Full-Time	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	64.7	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4
Part-Time	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	5.1	6.9	6.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.4
Other	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	27.8	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	26.8

* This definition has been developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state employment security agencies and is standardized throughout the nation. State government includes full-time and part-time workers in executive departments, the legislature, judiciary, authorities, commissions, the state university, state colleges, and other agencies. Data for executive departments, the legislature and judiciary are provided by the New Jersey Department of Treasury. Other data come from a monthly survey of employers conducted by this Division in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.1	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	75.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	73.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982											1983	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	338.52	341.42	340.40	343.26	345.77	341.94	343.08	348.40	352.96	357.69	361.75	361.89	348.43
Durable Goods	346.68	349.21	342.54	352.29	355.19	350.07	348.96	358.27	365.40	367.28	370.15	371.28	353.86
Lumber & Wood Products	212.72	212.35	225.05	223.60	230.21	216.77	226.01	226.94	240.89	242.14	249.28	253.08	228.87
Furniture & Fixtures	243.97	259.50	259.35	261.88	263.34	257.85	274.70	279.39	287.04	275.12	270.64	267.44	269.40
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	366.78	362.92	364.61	369.73	376.19	382.27	372.77	376.16	376.19	390.24	397.80	391.07	369.82
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	383.15	381.33	380.98	389.73	395.81	395.89	391.30	394.49	386.18	398.68	403.88	397.31	378.21
Pottery & related products	306.78	305.18	294.46	300.57	303.32	294.77	301.39	314.06	309.28	314.76	334.78	314.64	294.93
Primary Metal Industries	369.98	366.08	369.41	362.97	363.45	364.41	373.19	374.42	380.88	385.46	383.16	386.88	381.92
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	402.05	399.80	418.32	417.17	407.02	416.34	451.34	433.47	443.56	444.56	440.90	459.31	466.19
Iron & Steel foundries	345.29	335.07	334.46	351.64	348.80	338.48	354.34	350.49	347.23	358.44	334.53	347.78	346.06
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	564.56	542.50	529.19	512.11	524.44	537.85	532.86	570.04	558.25	551.95	589.11	577.50	579.14
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	318.57	325.44	318.24	300.13	304.90	302.99	309.57	311.60	332.38	334.78	331.14	324.69	319.14
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	344.57	346.58	341.52	353.12	353.12	348.98	349.95	347.88	349.83	348.66	356.69	359.72	338.89
Metal cans	472.59	442.96	422.42	407.36	430.95	423.78	445.12	429.29	466.52	436.24	448.69	474.15	415.28
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	417.39	417.34	442.32	531.72	497.84	460.98	456.68	448.09	445.04	442.72	452.02	471.24	453.43
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	314.82	317.60	305.66	301.44	299.00	298.21	301.69	293.40	294.84	300.21	293.02	294.63	279.80
Metal Stampings	332.51	332.43	332.64	338.00	335.41	329.48	322.81	335.16	330.89	328.38	337.26	332.28	317.58
Machinery, Except Electrical*	387.28	389.70	380.39	379.85	381.62	378.45	378.79	381.90	383.00	393.28	395.37	391.02	375.98
Construction & related machinery*	349.06	365.02	365.31	350.35	361.69	347.66	345.73	350.03	357.78	367.09	344.85	349.44	330.19
Metalworking machinery*	360.50	355.19	355.29	346.04	358.09	357.10	350.35	341.78	345.49	350.41	363.66	355.41	352.13
Special industry machinery*	415.09	419.24	402.40	425.04	425.20	410.13	408.11	423.36	424.07	442.65	456.39	460.00	439.01
General industry machinery*	409.58	418.62	384.47	399.11	393.12	411.44	403.29	410.82	409.50	416.47	428.04	420.58	401.01
Service industry machinery*	331.64	318.00	324.41	329.22	318.78	334.13	354.65	332.59	323.87	332.83	325.91	316.86	308.01
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	329.67	330.48	327.98	336.15	337.40	345.65	348.88	350.17	354.35	362.48	362.85	363.13	345.35
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	233.58	231.24	235.25	237.88	257.09	249.69	262.06	265.74	269.57	275.20	293.92	279.18	266.51
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	278.11	284.00	274.92	286.64	286.34	278.60	298.08	287.62	288.75	296.70	292.13	305.56	274.91
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	296.78	308.96	320.40	319.46	327.77	344.72	323.14	350.67	355.92	352.66	345.02	330.41	313.63
Communication equipment*	423.32	417.77	410.26	417.75	416.64	439.19	440.78	437.66	441.72	444.96	441.57	441.98	431.34
Electronic components & access.*	279.16	285.48	286.13	288.93	290.39	292.82	292.22	298.87	301.38	316.22	317.22	323.04	310.08
Transportation Equipment	462.35	465.92	494.76	488.55	523.09	472.76	413.93	540.00	628.65	543.15	533.24	545.26	512.36
Motor vehicles & equipment	497.48	496.94	524.15	505.94	565.97	514.92	418.88	587.16	696.80	579.72	580.18	603.08	557.61
Aircraft & parts	425.48	417.64	421.31	445.45	446.34	430.29	433.87	466.53	501.01	515.68	482.98	454.36	416.58
Ship & boat building & repairing	334.25	347.00	419.61	447.69	388.26	360.96	365.31	348.19	367.29	399.31	379.24	378.33	362.61
Instruments & Related Products	356.14	372.27	373.61	375.41	378.89	381.70	374.74	375.06	369.56	393.98	399.21	415.59	382.59
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	251.67	248.57	247.94	255.45	250.90	242.06	247.04	252.06	249.45	259.01	259.16	262.09	249.44
Nondurable Goods	330.83	335.32	332.29	335.16	336.84	334.67	337.55	339.44	341.88	350.27	353.83	353.51	344.32
Food & Kindred Products	396.86	390.77	395.08	401.81	397.03	393.21	403.09	408.96	424.66	436.55	425.83	426.82	410.23
Canned, cured & frozen food	322.51	340.23	319.55	329.54	330.03	327.25	347.31	354.63	393.39	374.59	414.90	377.56	342.28
Grain mill & bakery products*	334.97	344.00	332.11	336.18	323.99	334.40	337.37	340.40	348.43	343.15	355.42	336.30	326.47
Beverages	562.89	540.32	559.01	593.75	572.50	605.15	584.68	628.21	629.09	669.96	540.38	601.98	571.16
Textile Mill Products	292.11	296.78	284.09	289.39	287.00	285.11	293.04	290.70	292.41	300.94	301.25	294.67	278.62
Textile finishing, except wool	369.92	373.27	335.02	353.16	356.80	340.63	352.00	344.11	337.43	365.40	370.62	343.58	330.06
Apparel & other Textile Products	184.42	192.65	191.26	191.54	192.72	192.67	192.20	187.15	185.41	190.81	187.04	194.02	179.76
Men's & boys' suits & coats	212.85	204.38	200.37	201.05	215.77	225.36	209.93	208.24	220.84	220.00	223.67	230.18	194.58
Men's & boys' furnishings	203.76	210.65	215.91	208.74	210.53	199.72	210.31	203.11	191.18	202.02	203.11	209.81	194.01
Women's & children's undergarm.	198.74	196.21	184.19	181.58	187.37	195.50	195.96	205.19	213.01	209.57	196.86	220.70	200.80
Paper & Allied Products	338.00	333.49	328.55	328.76	334.17	339.58	338.10	339.37	344.75	351.50	364.20	356.59	339.69
Paperboard containers & boxes	324.69	325.74	317.25	321.59	332.11	330.64	327.19	327.89	338.57	334.84	346.18	345.90	317.19
Printing & Publishing	352.60	347.90	345.93	346.33	362.15	347.85	364.18	365.22	361.09	369.22	367.13	342.27	334.88
Newspapers	302.65	299.49	292.95	299.52	303.36	302.09	307.82	312.01	309.44	323.39	328.64	305.52	323.05
Commercial printing	402.55	392.40	382.45	387.09	412.38	383.76	412.43	400.98	385.56	402.14	395.04	331.57	348.61
Chemicals & Allied Products	409.49	418.32	414.51	424.87	426.78	417.54	424.09	430.08	433.39	441.15	445.40	442.85	445.88
Industrial inorganic chemical	464.54	463.15	464.81	473.85	473.93	484.64	490.12	493.51	497.73	503.55	513.00	504.34	513.21
Plastic materials & synthetics	376.93	362.45	381.21	402.19	392.66	403.61	416.87	426.83	414.00	431.26	401.32	409.50	441.20
Drugs	406.81	414.41	406.62	411.89	412.29	390.17	398.05	399.74	403.79	415.07	417.73	405.43	393.86
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	350.27	358.52	346.50	359.26	378.63	364.62	389.48	397.25	415.53	414.42	434.17	429.43	423.53
Paints & allied products	444.85	475.24	461.30	459.92	450.45	465.13	454.77	466.19	465.86	458.28	449.24	468.56	493.43
Industrial organic chemicals	468.86	495.60	490.44	497.95	500.56	491.62	488.01	493.28	490.01	500.17	499.34	496.94	507.96
Petroleum & Coal Products	518.57	539.25	521.56	520.35	537.37	534.89	528.08	543.02	550.84	562.12	569.80	580.33	604.63
Petroleum refining	555.41	584.51	557.40	554.00	565.81	567.02	559.37	578.48	589.33	605.98	620.84	615.38	647.74
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	271.22	271.49	270.00	264.77	260.91	269.33	266.45	263.25	268.31	273.03	289.51	279.70	257.30
Rubber & rubber products	262.70	255.76	249.88	252.31	249.45	253.87	262.82	253.96	260.40	265.79	268.23	244.98	248.43
Miscellaneous plastic products	272.90	275.72	272.69	268.40	264.27	273.50	267.30	265.88	270.40	275.12	295.10	287.70	259.61
Leather & Leather Products	199.25	206.85	207.67	212.05	214.32	200.27	208.87	200.38	204.02	206.15	210.77	225.63	204.34

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982											1983	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.3	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.3	38.5
Durable Goods	40.5	40.7	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	38.8
Lumber & Wood Products	34.2	33.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.9	36.8	38.0	38.0	36.1
Furniture & Fixtures	38.3	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	38.2	41.0	41.7	41.6	40.4	39.8	39.1	39.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	42.6	42.7	43.7	44.2	43.5	41.0
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.5	44.6	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	44.8	45.1	46.0	45.2	42.4
Pottery & related products	38.3	38.1	36.9	36.7	36.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	36.3	36.9	38.0	36.0	33.9
Primary Metal Industries	41.9	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.2	41.6	40.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	40.9	40.1	42.0	41.1	40.1	40.5	42.7	41.6	41.3	41.9	39.9	42.1	41.7
Iron & steel foundries	43.0	42.2	41.6	43.9	43.6	42.1	43.8	42.9	42.5	43.5	40.5	41.6	41.1
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	44.7	43.4	41.8	41.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	41.7	40.6	40.2	42.2	42.0	40.9
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	41.0	41.3	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.1	39.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.3	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.4	37.2
Metal cans	42.6	43.3	41.7	40.9	42.5	42.0	43.3	41.8	43.6	41.0	41.7	43.5	39.4
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	37.3	37.7	38.8	43.3	41.8	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.7	38.8	40.8	38.2
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	39.7	39.9	38.4	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.0	36.4	36.7	36.4	35.8	34.5
Metal Stampings	40.6	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.6	38.9	37.8	39.2	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.0	37.1
Machinery, Except Electrical*	40.3	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.6	37.3
Construction & related machinery*	38.4	40.2	40.1	38.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	37.9	38.6	36.3	36.4	33.9
Metalworking machinery*	41.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	38.9	38.5	37.6	37.8	37.8	39.4	38.8	38.4
Special industry machinery*	44.3	44.6	42.9	44.6	44.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	43.9	45.4	46.1	46.0	44.3
General industry machinery*	38.1	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	35.3
Service industry machinery*	41.3	39.7	40.1	40.1	38.5	40.5	41.0	39.5	39.4	40.1	39.6	38.5	37.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	40.7	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.3	42.1	41.9	41.5	39.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.0	41.2	41.0	42.2	43.0	41.6	42.8	44.0	42.3	39.6
Electric lighting & wiring equip*	40.6	41.4	39.5	40.6	40.5	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	39.8	40.1	36.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	45.8	46.6	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	49.6	50.2	49.6	48.8	47.0	43.2
Communication equipment*	40.9	40.6	39.6	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.0	41.0	39.5
Electronic components & access.*	40.4	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.8	41.8	43.2	43.1	42.9	40.8
Transportation Equipment	40.1	40.2	42.0	41.9	43.7	42.4	35.5	45.0	49.5	45.0	44.4	45.1	42.1
Motor vehicles & equipment	40.6	40.6	42.1	41.2	44.6	43.6	34.0	46.6	52.0	45.9	45.9	47.3	43.7
Aircraft & parts	44.0	43.1	42.6	44.5	44.5	42.9	43.3	46.7	48.5	49.3	46.8	45.3	41.7
Ship & boat building & repairing	33.9	35.7	41.3	42.8	39.1	37.6	36.9	35.1	37.1	37.6	36.5	36.1	34.6
Instruments & Related Products	42.6	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.2	43.2	43.4	43.7	40.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.6	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.6	38.0	38.6	36.9
Nondurable Goods	40.1	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.4	40.3	39.9	38.3
Food & Kindred Products	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	44.5	43.9	43.2	40.9
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.0	40.6	38.5	39.8	41.1	42.5	42.2	43.3	46.5	44.7	47.8	43.8	39.8
Grain mill & bakery products	40.8	41.9	40.6	40.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.0	40.8	40.9	40.9	38.0	36.6
Beverages	43.5	44.0	44.9	46.9	45.8	47.8	46.7	47.7	47.3	49.7	43.3	47.4	43.7
Textile Mill Products	41.2	41.8	40.7	41.4	41.0	40.1	41.1	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.2	37.6
Textile finishing, except wool	45.5	45.8	42.3	44.2	44.6	42.9	44.0	42.8	40.9	43.5	43.5	41.9	40.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.9	34.9	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.3	32.7	33.3	32.7	34.4	32.1
Men's and boys' suits & coats*	38.7	37.5	36.9	37.3	38.6	40.1	38.1	38.0	40.3	40.0	40.3	41.4	36.1
Men's & boys' furnishings	38.3	39.3	39.4	38.3	38.7	37.4	38.1	37.2	34.2	37.0	37.2	37.2	33.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	35.3	35.1	32.6	32.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	35.5	35.8	35.4	34.0	36.6	33.3
Paper & Allied Products	43.5	42.7	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.4	43.1	42.3	40.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.6	44.5	43.4	43.4	44.4	44.5	43.8	43.2	43.8	42.6	43.6	43.4	40.1
Printing & Publishing	41.0	40.5	39.9	39.9	41.2	39.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	41.3	40.3	38.2	36.8
Newspapers	32.3	32.1	31.0	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.8	32.4	32.0	33.1	33.5	31.4	32.5
Commercial printing	43.1	41.7	40.6	41.4	43.5	41.0	42.3	41.0	40.5	42.6	40.6	35.5	35.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.7	42.0	41.0	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	44.2	43.9	43.4	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	44.5	44.8	44.8	45.6	45.6	45.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	40.4	38.6	39.3	40.3	38.8	39.3	40.2	41.2	40.0	40.8	38.7	38.2	38.6
Drugs	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.3	41.4	39.4	38.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	40.4	41.4	39.6	41.2	42.4	41.2	42.8	42.9	44.3	43.9	43.9	42.9	42.1
Paints and allied products	45.3	47.1	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.4	45.6	44.7	46.3	47.4
Industrial organic chemicals	41.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	40.8	41.9	40.4	40.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.1	41.3
Petroleum refining	40.6	41.9	39.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.2	41.0	41.5	40.7	41.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.8	41.3	39.9	36.6
Rubber and rubber products	37.0	36.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.7	37.2	37.7	37.1	34.7	33.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.1	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	40.7	39.6	39.1	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.3
Leather & Leather Products	39.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.5	40.4	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	41.4	38.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982											1983	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.40	8.43	8.51	8.56	8.58	8.57	8.62	8.71	8.78	8.81	8.91	8.98	9.05
Durable Goods	8.56	8.58	8.65	8.72	8.77	8.73	8.79	8.89	9.00	8.98	9.05	9.10	9.12
Lumber & Wood Products	6.22	6.32	6.43	6.50	6.54	6.49	6.57	6.54	6.71	6.58	6.56	6.66	6.34
Furniture & Fixtures	6.37	6.52	6.50	6.58	6.65	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.81	6.80	6.84	6.89
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.63	8.60	8.64	8.72	8.81	8.89	8.73	8.83	8.81	8.93	9.00	8.99	9.02
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.61	8.55	8.60	8.68	8.68	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.62	8.84	8.78	8.79	8.92
Pottery & related products	8.01	8.01	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.61	8.74	8.70
Primary Metal Industries	8.83	8.80	8.88	8.81	8.93	9.02	9.08	9.11	9.20	9.22	9.30	9.30	9.43
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.83	9.97	9.96	10.15	10.15	10.21	10.57	10.42	10.74	10.61	11.05	10.91	10.70
Iron and Iron foundries	8.03	7.94	8.04	8.01	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.17	8.17	8.24	8.26	8.36	8.42
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.63	12.50	12.66	12.46	13.21	13.48	13.49	13.67	13.75	13.73	13.96	13.75	14.16
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.77	7.88	7.80	7.56	7.68	7.69	7.72	7.79	7.99	7.99	7.96	7.90	8.10
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.55	8.60	8.69	8.85	8.85	8.88	8.95	8.92	8.97	8.94	9.03	9.13	9.11
Metal cans	9.92	10.23	10.13	9.96	10.14	10.09	10.28	10.27	10.70	10.64	10.76	10.90	10.54
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	11.19	11.07	11.40	12.28	11.91	11.70	11.65	11.46	11.47	11.44	11.65	11.55	11.87
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.93	7.96	7.96	7.85	7.91	7.91	8.11	8.15	8.10	8.18	8.05	8.23	8.11
Metal stampings	8.19	8.29	8.40	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.54	8.55	8.55	8.42	8.56	8.57	8.56
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.61	9.67	9.63	9.69	9.76	9.83	9.89	10.05	10.00	10.11	10.19	10.13	10.08
Construction & related machinery*	9.09	9.08	9.11	9.10	9.18	9.03	8.98	9.26	9.44	9.51	9.50	9.60	9.74
Metalworking machinery*	8.75	8.77	8.86	8.85	9.02	9.18	9.10	9.09	9.14	9.27	9.23	9.16	9.17
Special industry machinery*	9.37	9.40	9.38	9.53	9.47	9.45	9.58	9.71	9.66	9.75	9.90	10.03	9.91
General industry machinery*	10.75	10.93	10.65	10.70	10.80	11.09	11.11	11.38	11.25	11.41	11.60	11.46	11.36
Service industry machinery*	8.03	8.01	8.09	8.21	8.28	8.25	8.65	8.42	8.22	8.30	8.23	8.23	8.17
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	8.10	8.10	8.22	8.30	8.29	8.41	8.53	8.52	8.58	8.61	8.66	8.75	8.81
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	6.02	6.15	6.29	6.26	6.24	6.09	6.21	6.18	6.48	6.43	6.65	6.60	6.73
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	6.85	6.86	6.96	7.06	7.07	7.00	7.36	7.30	7.31	7.29	7.34	7.62	7.45
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	6.48	6.63	6.92	6.96	7.11	7.35	7.04	7.07	7.09	7.11	7.07	7.03	7.26
Communication equipment*	10.35	10.29	10.36	10.47	10.39	10.66	10.83	10.86	10.80	10.80	10.77	10.78	10.92
Electric components & access.*	6.91	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.15	7.21	7.32	7.36	7.53	7.60
Transportation Equipment	11.53	11.59	11.78	11.66	11.97	11.15	11.66	12.00	12.70	12.07	12.01	12.09	12.17
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.13	12.24	12.45	12.28	12.69	11.81	12.32	12.60	13.40	12.63	12.64	12.75	12.76
Aircraft & parts	9.67	9.69	9.89	10.01	10.03	10.03	10.02	9.99	10.33	10.46	10.32	10.03	9.99
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.86	9.72	10.16	10.46	9.93	9.60	9.90	9.92	9.90	10.62	10.39	10.48	10.48
Instruments & Related Products	8.36	8.48	8.53	8.65	8.71	8.96	8.88	8.93	8.97	9.12	9.20	9.51	9.47
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.50	6.39	6.44	6.55	6.50	6.37	6.40	6.53	6.53	6.71	6.82	6.79	6.76
Nondurable Goods	8.25	8.30	8.37	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.55	8.59	8.67	8.78	8.86	8.99
Food & Kindred Products	9.36	9.26	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.34	9.44	9.60	9.74	9.81	9.70	9.88	10.03
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.11	8.38	8.30	8.28	8.03	7.70	8.23	8.19	8.46	8.38	8.68	8.62	8.60
Grain mill & bakery products*	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.26	8.12	8.36	8.33	8.51	8.54	8.39	8.69	8.85	8.92
Beverages	12.94	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.50	12.66	12.52	13.17	13.30	13.48	12.48	12.70	13.07
Textile Mill Products	7.09	7.10	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.11	7.13	7.16	7.22	7.34	7.42	7.33	7.41
Textile finishing, except wool	8.13	8.15	7.92	7.99	8.00	7.94	8.00	8.04	8.25	8.40	8.52	8.20	8.19
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.44	5.52	5.56	5.65	5.57	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.67	5.73	5.72	5.64	5.60
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.50	5.45	5.43	5.39	5.59	5.62	5.51	5.48	5.48	5.50	5.55	5.56	5.39
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.32	5.36	5.48	5.45	5.44	5.34	5.52	5.46	5.59	5.46	5.46	5.64	5.74
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.63	5.59	5.65	5.57	5.56	5.75	5.68	5.78	5.95	5.92	5.79	6.03	6.03
Paper & Allied Products	7.77	7.81	7.86	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.29	8.45	8.43	8.45
Paperboard containers & boxes	7.28	7.32	7.31	7.41	7.48	7.43	7.47	7.59	7.73	7.86	7.94	7.97	7.91
Printing & Publishing	8.60	8.59	8.67	8.68	8.79	8.74	8.97	9.04	8.96	8.94	9.11	8.96	9.10
Newspapers	9.37	9.33	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.59	9.68	9.63	9.67	9.77	9.81	9.73	9.94
Commercial printing	9.34	9.41	9.42	9.35	9.48	9.36	9.75	9.78	9.52	9.44	9.73	9.34	9.82
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.82	9.96	10.11	10.14	10.21	10.11	10.17	10.24	10.27	10.38	10.48	10.62	10.77
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.51	10.55	10.71	10.53	10.65	10.94	11.11	11.09	11.11	11.24	11.25	11.06	11.23
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.33	9.39	9.70	9.98	10.12	10.27	10.37	10.36	10.35	10.57	10.37	10.72	11.43
Drugs	9.85	10.01	10.04	10.17	10.18	9.73	9.78	9.87	9.97	10.05	10.09	10.29	10.23
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	8.67	8.66	8.75	8.77	8.93	8.85	9.10	9.26	9.38	9.44	9.89	10.01	10.06
Paints & allied products	9.82	10.09	10.05	10.02	9.75	9.96	9.78	9.94	10.04	10.05	10.05	10.12	10.41
Industrial organic chemicals	11.38	11.80	12.05	11.97	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.12	12.01	12.14	12.12	12.15	12.45
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.71	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.98	12.92	12.88	13.18	13.37	13.48	13.73	14.12	14.64
Petroleum refining	13.68	13.95	13.97	13.99	14.11	14.07	14.09	14.39	14.66	14.78	14.96	15.12	15.76
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.73	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.69	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.81	6.86	7.01	7.01	7.03
Rubber & rubber products	7.10	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.91	6.88	6.88	6.92	7.00	7.05	7.23	7.06	7.35
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.64	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.80	6.76	6.81	6.96	7.00	6.96
Leather & Leather Products	5.07	5.12	5.09	5.21	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.06	5.05	5.09	5.23	5.45	5.28

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Feb 1983	Jan 1983	Feb 1982	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,565	3,584	3,509	-19.0	56.0
Total Employment	3,240	3,263	3,182	-23.0	58.0
Total Unemployment	325	322	327	3.0	- 2.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	309	298	310	11.0	- 1.0
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.0	9.3	0.1	- 0.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.5	8.3	8.7	0.2	- 0.2

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Feb 1983	Jan 1983	Feb 1982	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Regular State UI Program	167,181	161,695	172,790	+ 5,486	- 5,609
Federal Employees' Program	698	825	1,000	- 127	- 302
Veterans' Program	938	798	644	+ 140	+ 294
Extended Benefits[1]	161	108	473	+ 53	- 312
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	49,012	25,629	---	+23,383	+49,012
TOTAL	217,990	189,055	174,907	+28,935	+43,083

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981 and "triggered on" again in February 1982 and "triggered off" again in May 1982. This may distort comparisons between months and years.

[2] Provides up to 14 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Feb 1983	Jan 1983	Feb 1982	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	167.2	161.7	172.8	+5.5	-5.6
Male	103.6	94.5	103.9	+9.1	-0.3
Female	63.5	67.2	68.9	-3.7	-5.4
White, not Hispanic	113.0	108.9	117.8	+4.1	-4.8
Black, not Hispanic	33.0	33.4	34.0	-0.4	-1.0
Hispanic	20.0	18.6	19.8	+1.4	+0.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.2	0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1	--
INA	0.7	0.6	0.7	+0.1	--
MANUFACTURING	59.7	62.7	63.1	-3.0	-3.4
Durable Goods	27.9	29.0	30.3	-1.1	-2.4
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	5.2	5.0	4.6	+0.2	+0.6
Machinery except electrical	5.0	5.2	3.2	-0.2	+1.8
Electrical machinery	4.9	4.7	4.9	+0.2	--
Nondurable Goods	31.8	33.7	32.8	-1.9	-1.0
Food & kindred products	4.0	3.1	3.9	+0.9	+0.1
Textile mill products	1.7	2.1	2.6	-0.4	-0.9
Apparel & other textile products	12.9	14.7	13.9	-1.8	-1.0
Printing & publishing	3.4	2.8	2.1	+0.6	+1.3
Chemicals & allied products	4.4	4.4	4.3	--	+0.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.8	3.3	2.1	-0.5	+0.7
NONMANUFACTURING	105.1	95.6	106.8	+9.5	-1.7
Contract construction	24.3	16.9	26.7	+7.4	-2.4
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	5.6	6.9	+1.0	-0.3
Wholesale & retail trade	32.3	30.3	31.5	+2.0	+0.8
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.8	3.7	4.2	+0.1	-0.4
Services	27.7	28.8	25.7	-1.1	+2.0
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	32.0	29.8	35.6	+2.2	-3.6
25 through 34	50.8	48.7	54.3	+2.1	-3.5
35 through 44	30.9	30.8	32.2	+0.1	-1.3
45 through 54	26.0	25.6	23.6	+0.4	+2.4
55 through 64	22.2	22.2	22.8	--	-0.6
65 & over	5.3	4.6	4.2	+0.7	+1.1
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	14.2	18.1	15.0	-3.9	-0.8
3 to 4 weeks	22.3	21.6	23.2	+0.7	-1.1
5 through 14 weeks	90.5	83.1	96.2	+7.4	-5.7
15 weeks & over	40.2	38.9	38.3	+1.3	+1.9

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jan[1] 1983	Dec[2] 1982	Year to Date[3] 1983	Year to Date[3] 1982	Year to Date[3] %change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,120	2,174	1,120	634	+ 76.7
Private Units	1,120	2,174	1,120	519	+115.8
Single family	842	1,376	842	268	+214.2
Two-family	88	136	88	30	+193.3
Three-or-four family	12	68	12	6	+100.0
Five or more family	178	594	178	215	- 17.2
Public Units	0	0	0	115	-
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$77,224	$117,070	$77,224	$37,394	+106.5
New Buildings	$63,158	$ 98,924	$63,158	$28,244	+123.6
Additions and Alterations	$14,066	$ 18,146	$14,066	$ 9,150	+ 53.7

[1] Based on reports received from 435 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 453 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7.784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99.176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,500	3,609.0	99,100	3,311.0	11,400	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,600	3,623.0	99,100	3,314.0	11,500	309.0	10.4	8.5

SOURCE: U.S. data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Several changes have been made to the data in the Statistical Section since the last issue of *Economic Indicators*.

First, benchmark revisions were made to the unofficial seasonally adjusted resident labor force data, Series 1-6.

Second, the nonfarm wage and salary employment data contained in Series 7 through 12 have been revised to a March 1982 benchmark and have been adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors. For more details on benchmark revisions please see the article on page 10.

Third, the following seasonally adjusted data series have been revised using new seasonal factors: General Business, Series 19-21; Construction Contracts, Series 22-24; Residential Permits, Series 25-27; Trade, Series 30; Labor Market Indicators, Series 31-33; and Unemployment Insurance Claimants, Series 34-39.

The comparative charts are currently undergoing benchmark revisions and will appear in the next issue.

In the coming months, the remaining series will be revised due to new benchmarks or with the introduction of new seasonal factors. We will note the revisions as they occur.

If you have any questions regarding the revisions please call (609) 292-7567.

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 226 Based on data available through May 6, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER.

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy remained on a hesitant but mostly upward course in March. Consumer spending was still sluggish and employment gains were modest, but industrial production advanced for the fourth month in a row, reflecting a strong pace of orders from the expanding homebuilding sector, continued growth of defense spending, and scattered improvement for some consumer goods lines. Civilian unemployment averaged 10.3%, little changed from 10.4% in February, but down significantly from December's recession high of 10.8%. A slight further decline to 10.2% occurred in April.

For the full first quarter, gross national product (GNP) increased at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 3.1%, with the gain attributable primarily to the homebuilding recovery, increased production of new cars and other consumer goods, and reduced business inventory liquidation. Though the data clearly indicated that the 1 1/2-year long recession ended late last year and that recovery is now underway, business analysts were generally disappointed by the magnitude of the first quarter GNP increase and the continued slow pace of retail sales. There is concern that unless consumer spending gains momentum, the recovery will be weak or could stall altogether, leaving the unemployment rate near the two-digit level.

There is good reason to believe that retail spending will in fact accelerate during the months ahead, picking up steam as increases of employment and personal income begin to build consumers' purchasing power and bolster their confidence about the future. The recent abatement of inflation, lower interest rates, and the federal income tax cut scheduled for July 1 should also have positive effects on consumer outlays. Considering the aging inventory of automobiles in use and the strong rebound of homebuilding, which normally is accompanied by increased orders for household goods and appliances, the potential for expansion is there and simply needs to be unleashed.

There is little doubt about the contribution of homebuilding to the emerging economic recovery. Thanks to declining mortgage interest rates and rising new home sales, housing starts climbed steeply during the second half of 1982 and early this year, reaching an annual rate of 1.7 million during the first quarter--nearly double their 0.9 million rate of the same period last year. Nonresidential building activity is still in the doldrums, however, and is likely to stay there until near-record excess capacity is reduced by a sustained period of industrial and commercial expansion.

News on inflation continues to be favorable. Consumer prices increased at an annual rate of only 1.2% in March, after dropping a month earlier. For the full first quarter, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) advanced at an annual rate of only 0.4% while producer prices edged down fractionally. This degree of price stability, a rarity in the post-World War II period, cannot be expected to continue since the combination of factors that brought it about will be changing during the months ahead. Recession is evolving into recovery, oil prices are firming, and agriculture market conditions point to future markups for food products. Most analysts see prices rising only moderately, however, perhaps in the 4% to 6% range during the balance of 1983.

THE STATE

With the nation's eighth post-World War II business contraction pretty much part of history by the end of 1982, the New Jersey economy has been bouncing along the recession's floor over the past several months and flashing signals that a cyclical rebound is about to unfold. New layoffs have declined significantly, causing unemployment insurance claims to fall below seasonal expectations throughout the winter months. During the same period, such key "leading" indicators of future business activity as the average factory workweek, construction contracts, building permits, and new business corporations all registered impressive gains. While these developments have not yet been translated into employment recovery, they all point to stepped-up hiring during the months ahead.

After recording small gains in January and

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of May 6, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

February that appeared to signal the start of recovery, nonfarm wage and salary employment slipped back in March to what hopefully will be its recession lowpoint. According to the New Jersey Department of Labor's monthly survey of nonfarm employers, wage and salary jobholding dropped by 4,100 in March to an estimated 3,078,600 (seasonally adjusted), bringing the total job loss since September 1981's record high to about 35,000.

Discounting fluctuations attributable to abnormal seasonal influences (such as the unusually mild weather during January and February) and other factors unrelated to the underlying trend of general business conditions, employment in New Jersey actually was very little changed during the winter months. Scattered small layoffs in some manufacturing industries were partially offset by small increases in others. Employment remained essentially stable in services, trade, finance, and construction, while a small gain was registered in local government. Overall, nonfarm jobholding edged down by only 1,800 from December to March.

New Jersey's employment stability since December contrasts with a modest upturn nationally, where hiring has begun to pick up in trade and some manufacturing industries and has continued to advance in services and finance. Despite this, the state's employment situation compares quite favorably with the nation's. As of March, the national level of nonfarm wage and salary employment was still 2.8% below its prerecession peak of July 1981. New Jersey experienced a job loss of only about one percent during the recession and therefore has a substantially shorter distance to travel during the recovery period.

The same is true on the unemployment side of the ledger, where New Jersey has experienced less of an impact from recession than many other parts of the country, including much of the Sunbelt. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the state's seasonally adjusted civilian jobless rate averaged 8.4% during the first quarter compared with a national average of 10.3%. Unemployment has been highest in the heavy industry belt from Pennsylvania through the Great Lakes region, in the Far West and Mountain regions and in such southern states as North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Lower rates prevail in the farm belt and in portions of the Northeast and South.

Unemployment in New Jersey has declined since late 1982, mirroring the national trend. After averaging 9.3% during the fourth quarter, the state's jobless rate dropped to 8.4% in March according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates and 8.8% according to independent unofficial estimates developed by the N.J. Department of Labor.[1] In the case of both statistical series, New Jersey's decline was due to withdrawals of marginally attached workers from the labor market rather than to increased hiring. This makes the first quarter improvement somewhat illusory. To the extent to which these workers are induced back into the job market when hiring picks up during the spring, the state's unemployment rate could remain sticky or even edge back up during the early stages of recovery.

Unemployment insurance claims have declined substantially in recent months and in March they nearly returned to their pre-recession level. Claims under the regular state UI program averaged 125,900 per week in March, after seasonal adjustment. This compared with a recession high of 144,600 in April 1982 and a pre-recession low of 121,800 in July 1981. Claims under the state program (which exclude federally-funded benefits such as Federal Supplemental Compensation for persons exhausting regular benefits) actually began drifting down long before the recession hit bottom. The reason for this is that workers can collect regular state benefits for a maximum of only 26 weeks. By the late spring of 1982, claimants laid off early in the recession and still unemployed began to exhaust benefits and therefore dropped out of the UI statistics.

Because of drains caused by the recession, the state's distressed UI Trust Fund ran out of money, forcing the state to borrow $47.7 million from the federal government in order to continue benefit payments during March. Additional federal advances were necessary during April, but the entire amount of new borrowing was scheduled for repayment in May as seasonally increased taxes are received from employers based on their first quarter payrolls. As of the end of March, the state's UI debt totaled $519.8 million, most of it the result of borrowing in the wake of the severe recession of the mid-1970s. The old debt incurred during 1975-1978 is being repaid by employers through an 0.6% surtax on their Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA).

Employment should start moving up in New Jersey during the second quarter, fueled mainly by increased consumer demand, expanded construction activity and resumed growth in tourism, finance, and business services. A number of key indicators support this expectation:

...Residential construction contract awards soared to their highest level since 1979 during the first quarter. They totaled $429 million, up 99% from the same period last year. (Nationally, the increase was 66%.) Building permits show roughly the same trend, with gains recorded for both single family homes and apartment buildings.

---

[1] As this report was going to press, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) announced that New Jersey's unemployment rate plummetted from 8.4% in March to 7.4% in April, while the national rate was edging down from 10.3% to 10.2%. New Jersey's jobless drop was attributed to a 75,000 surge of employment, most of which almost has to reflect sampling error. A one-month employment increase of this magnitude (more than double the total job loss during the entire recession) is implausible. April's reported unemployment decline for New Jersey, therefore, is highly suspect and is likely to be followed by a compensating increase in May.

...Nonresidential construction contracts registered strong gains in the closing months of 1982 and early 1983, reaching a record high of $447 million during the first quarter --an increase of 37% from a year earlier in contrast to a 10% decline nationally.

...The boom in Atlantic City that has generated 33,000 new jobs since 1977 does not appear to be letting up. Nine casino-hotels are currently in operation with staffs totaling nearly 30,000 and several more are under construction or planned. A major pier-mall opened at the end of April and will create jobs for about 750 people when its 200 shops are fully occupied. There also are major residential construction projects underway.

...New business incorporations reversed their cyclical decline during the second half of 1982 and have increased substantially since then. During the first quarter they totaled more than 6,400 and were up 17% from the same period in 1982.

...The average factory workweek lengthened by an hour from December to March, with increased use of overtime reported in a number of industries. Even though the number of production workers on manufacturers' payrolls declined slightly over this period, the aggregate number of manhours worked increased by 1.5% to an estimated 18 million. This suggests that industrial output is starting to recover. A further lengthening of the workweek could support some further production gains, but, if the trend continues, it should mean increased hiring within several months.

...Though consumer spending has been sluggish both nationally and in New Jersey, the stage appears set for a quicker pace of retail sales and factory orders for consumer goods during the period ahead. Inflation appears to have been brought under control and, though still high, interest rates have been moderating. Improved economic news of the kind regularly reported in recent weeks should strengthen consumers' confidence and their collective purchasing power should increase as employment starts to recover and as federal income tax cuts are implemented on July 1.

Since the New Jersey economy did not fall to the same depths as many other parts of the country during this latest recession, employment gains in most industries are not likely to be as robust as nationally during the recovery stage of the cycle. For the same reason, unemployment is likely to recede more slowly in New Jersey than nationally, with the gap between the state and national jobless rates gradually narrowing as the recovery progresses. What is important is that recovery appears to be on the way, with job opportunities in the Garden State almost certain to improve during the balance of 1983.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8275	$ 8248	$ 7727	Dec	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.3	+ 6.4
$ 3137	$ 3200	$ 2890	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 5.0	+ 3.0
2083	2176	1849	Mar	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+17.3	INA
47	43	18	May'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+11.4	INA
176.0	98.3	40.9	Feb	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+301.0	+86.2
$ 374.1	$ 295.8	$ 311.0	Mar	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+47.7	+ 7.5
$ 169.2	$ 116.8	$ 131.4	Mar	Residential*	S-18	+98.6	+65.5
$ 170.9	$ 144.5	$ 128.9	Mar	Nonresidential*	S-18	+37.1	- 9.8
$ 34.0	$ 34.5	$ 50.7	Mar	Nonbuilding*		-15.5	-27.3
3078.6	3082.7	3083.1	Mar	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.3	- 1.7
705.6	707.5	740.3	Mar	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 5.1	- 6.2
2373.0	2375.2	2342.8	Mar	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.2	- 0.5
303	309	312	Mar	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 4.3	+18.8
8.4	8.5	8.6	Mar	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
125.9	131.6	137.4	Mar	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 6.7	+ 9.1
4.3	4.5	4.7	Mar	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.9	38.6	40.4	Mar	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.4	+ 2.2
$ 9.03	$ 9.05	$ 8.43	Mar	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.3	+ 4.3
$370.23	$349.33	$341.42	Mar	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.8	+ 6.3

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

Proposed Changes in New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Law

Comprehensive legislation designed to bolster the solvency of New Jersey's unemployment insurance (UI) system was introduced in the state Senate on March 7, 1983. The bill (S.3144), co-sponsored by Senators John F. Russo, Donald T. DiFrancesco, and Carmen Orrechio, contains a number of changes in eligibility, benefit, and tax provisions that on balance would improve the system's cash flow by about $70 million annually based on 1982 experience.

During 1982, New Jersey's UI system paid out over $895 million in regular and extended benefits to 511,300 claimants. Employer contributions totalled $624 million, while employee contributions were $99 million. After allowing for $31 million in reimbursements for the federal share of extended benefits, benefit liabilities exceeded revenues by $141 million.

From the inception of the UI program in 1936 through the mid-1970s, employer and employee contributions accumulated during times of relative prosperity were sufficient to cover deficits incurred during economic downturns. However, the closely spaced recessions of 1970-71 and 1973-75 caused a severe drain and did not provide enough time for the fund to rebound, especially considering the added costs of the "extended benefits" program which began in 1971 and remained in effect during most of the decade.

The unprecedented level of benefit payments made during 1974 and 1975--when unemployment climbed to the double-digit level--resulted in the State's UI trust fund going broke. From 1975 to 1978 a total of $735 million was borrowed from the federal government in order to continue the payment of benefits to eligible claimants.

As of February 28, 1983, a total of $219 million of this loan had been repaid by the state through voluntary repayments from the UI trust fund and by employers from reduced credits against their federal unemployment taxes, leaving an outstanding balance of $516 million. In addition, a cash-flow loan of up to $130 million was requested from the Federal government and approved for the months of March and April. Full and prompt repayment of this 1983 loan is expected to be made when seasonally increased contributions are received from employers for wages paid during the first quarter of the year.

Prompt repayment of the loan will avoid the interest assessed on advances made after April 1, 1982 that are for other than cash-flow purposes (i.e., loans not repaid in full by September 30 of the same calendar year). All prior advances were interest-free. Repayment of this latest borrowing will leave the trust fund in a precarious position at the end of 1983, however, raising the possibility of more borrowing to meet cash-flow requirements next winter.

Thus, the need for remedial legislative action was apparent if the twin goals of paying back all monies borrowed and achieving a level of fund solvency that would preclude the need to borrow in the future were to be achieved.

S.3144 seeks to accomplish these goals by making the following changes in the State's UI law:

1. The benefit payment formula would be changed to 55% of an individual's average weekly earnings during the base year (the 52-week period preceding the filing of the claim) subject to a maximum of 60% of the statewide average weekly wage during the second preceding calendar year ($188 for 1983 when coupled with the "rounding down" provision discussed below). The current formula provides 66-2/3% wage replacement, subject to a maximum of 50% of the statewide average weekly wage; the maximum weekly benefit in 1983 is $158. At present, New Jersey has the highest percentage wage replacement rate in the nation and a comparatively low maximum benefit amount.

2. Federal legislation enacted in 1982 encouraged states to adopt provisions in their UI laws, by October 1, 1983, to round down weekly benefit amounts to the next lower dollar amount, rather than the next higher dollar amount, as is currently done. Failure to do so is penalized by loss of the federal share of the last dollar of extended benefits paid to each claimant. One of the proposed bill's sections would accomplish this.
3. Eligibility for benefits is currently established by earnings of at least $30 in each of 20 or more weeks, or, alternatively, $2,200 during the claimant's base year. Under the new proposal, the base week amount would be indexed to 23% of the statewide average weekly wage in the second preceding calendar year, which would be $73 for 1983. Also, the alternative earnings test would be 15 times the statewide average weekly wage, which in 1983, would be $4,800.
4. Instead of the current practice of making the annual inflation adjustment of the maximum weekly benefit amount effective for new claims established on or after January 1, it would be advanced to the preceding October 1. This would partially offset the savings from other proposed changes.
5. The disqualification penalty for voluntary leaving would be increased to a requirement that the claimant work at least six weeks and earn a minimum of six times his/her weekly benefit amount in subsequent employment. Presently, earnings of at least four times the weekly benefit amount are needed to establish benefit eligibility after a voluntary quit. Another section of the bill would provide that benefits received after voluntarily leaving or being fired for misconduct would not be charged to the employer's experience rating account that is used to determine the tax rate assignment.
6. An individual discharged for gross misconduct, which includes assault, theft, forgery, larceny, embezzlement, arson, or sabotage connected with the work, would forfeit all benefit eligibility based on employment with that employer. No distinction is currently made between ordinary and gross misconduct, and the penalty is a six-week postponement of benefits.
7. Full-time students, who are now eligible if they fulfill the usual eligibility criteria, would only be able to collect benefits when the major portion of their wages are earned during the school year.
8. Fraudulent receipt of benefits would be penalized by disqualifying the individual for one year from the date the fraud was discovered and a fine of 20% of the total amount illegally received. The law now provides for a 17-week postponement of benefits, a reduction in any remaining eligibility of 17 times the weekly benefit amount, and a fine of $20 for each week of illegal benefits received.
9. The interest rate charged employers for delinquent contributions would be raised from 1.25% per month to 5% above the prime rate, to bring the UI law into conformity with the 1983 Appropriations Act (Chapter 49, P.L. 1982).
10. An employer's contribution rate is determined by the status of the UI trust fund and his individual layoff history. The number of columns and the number of tax rates in each column of the tax table would be expanded in order to increase its responsiveness to changes in both the fund and the employer's experience. Tax rates, which range from 1.2% to 6.2% for the schedule now in effect, would be revised to a range from 0.6% to 7.5% for the highest schedule of rates. This would both increase the tax table's yield and ensure that an improvement or deterioration in a firm's experience would be more realistically reflected in lower or higher rates.
11. New employers are currently assigned a tax rate of 3.4% for the first three years of operation. Under the proposed legislation, this rate would decrease to 3.1% for positive balance employers and increase to 6.0% for deficit balance employers during their second and third years. After that, all employers would be subject to experience rating.
12. Non-professional school employees are currently denied eligibility for unemployment benefits during vacation periods under a provision in federal law which permits, but does not require, states to do so. Federal legislation passed in 1982 now does require, in states that have chosen this option, that non-professional employees of institutions of higher education also be denied benefits between academic terms if there is a reasonable expectation that their employment will continue in the next term. Should re-employment not occur, retroactive benefits would be paid. A section of S.3144 brings New Jersey into conformity with this provision.
13. Any interest on non-cash-flow loans received after April 1, 1982 would be paid from the proceeds of a special assessment on all employers in any year such interest was due.
14. The Employment Security Council, now comprised of seven members representing business, labor, and the public and appointed by the Governor to advise him on the unemployment insurance program, would be expanded to nine members and would also review the operation of the temporary disability insurance program. In addition, the chairman would have to be one of the public representatives.

NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION

JULY 1, 1982

Scott Campbell Brown
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

New Jersey's population was estimated at 7,438,000 as of July 1, 1982--up by 74,000 or 1% from the census count on April 1, 1980. Although substantially less than the U.S. gain of 2.2%, New Jersey outpaced the other seven most populous states in the Northeast and North Central regions, including New York and Pennsylvania.

Among all 50 states, the highest ranks of growth from April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982 were recorded by Nevada (10.0%), Alaska (8.9%), and Texas (7.4%). On a regional basis, the West led with a 4.3% growth rate, followed by the South at 3.7%. The Northeastern region grew by 0.7% while the North Central region barely held its own at 0.1%.

These state and regional provisional estimates of resident population for July 1, 1982 as well as revised estimates for July 1, 1981 were recently released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. They were prepared by the Census Bureau with the assistance of various state agencies including the New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Planning and Research. These estimates are consistent with the 1980 census final reports (PC-80-1-A) and with estimates for the United States to be published shortly in *Current Population Reports, Series P-25.* They supersede provisional estimates published in *Series P-25, No. 911.*

METHODOLOGY

These estimates were developed by the same procedures that were used during the 1970s to guage population changes. Testing of these procedures is still in progress. An evaluation of the estimating methods is planned for publication in *Current Population Reports* during 1983.

The revised estimates for 1981 were prepared by averaging the results of three independent methods--Component Method II, the Ratio-Correlation Method, and the Administrative Records Method--to estimate the non-group-quarters population under 65 years of age, then adding estimates of the population in group quarters and of those 65 and over.

Component Method II estimates population change by adding to the 1980 census base (1) an estimate of natural increase using reported resident births and deaths and (2) an estimate of net migration using elementary school enrollment. The Administrative Records Method uses (1) the residence information reported in federal income tax returns to measure interstate migration and (2) data on state of intended residence of aliens to allocate in-migration from abroad to the individual states. The Ratio-Correlation Method estimates the population distribution by state using a three-variable regression equation based on changes since 1980 in elementary school enrollment, the number of federal income tax returns, and the number of persons in the labor force. Estimates for the population 65 years of age and older are based on Medicare records.

The preliminary 1982 estimates were obtained by adding the average change from 1981 to 1982 as measured by the Component Method II and the Ratio-Correlation Method to the revised 1981 state estimates.

Adjustments were also made to account for about 160,000 Cuban, Haitian, and Southeast Asian refugees who arrived in the U.S. from April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982. In the case of New Jersey, 9,380 Cubans and Haitians were estimated by the Census Bureau to have arrived in the state between April 2 and September 30, 1980.

For a more detailed description of the methodology, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, Nos. 876 and 640 or *Population Estimates for New Jersey, July 1, 1981,* Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, October 1982.

Estimates presented in this article have been rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

NEW JERSEY'S COMPARATIVE GROWTH

Although New Jersey's rate of population increase was less than half of the national gain, state growth was higher than the 0.6% recorded in New York. Pennsylvania showed virtually no change at all. As shown in Table 1, of the eight largest states (over 5 million) in the Northeastern and North Central Regions, not only did New Jersey lead in the percent increase, but it was second only to New York in absolute growth.

A primary reason for New Jersey's growth was that it had positive net migration; that is, eight thousand more people moved into New Jersey than moved out from 1980 to 1982. New Jersey and Massachusetts were the only two states among the "Big Eight" in the Northeast and North Central Regions with this distinction.

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

New Jersey's annual average rate of growth of 0.4% between April 1, 1980 and July 1, 1982 was somewhat larger than the 0.3% average annual rate during the 1970s. However, most of New Jersey's recent increase occurred from April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1981. During this period, the state grew by 56,000 or 0.8% to 7,421,000. This 56,000 gain accounted for three quarters of the 74,000 gain that occurred from April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982.

The total change in resident population for recent time periods has been broken down into its two components--natural increment (which is the difference between births and deaths) and net migration. As shown in Table 2, natural increment has not changed to any great extent during the 1970s and the early 1980s. Significant differences did, however, occur in net migration. In the decade of the 1970s, 137,000 more persons left New Jersey than moved into the state. As was noted earlier, this pattern was reversed in the 1980 to 1982 period. However, all of the net in-migration occurred from 1980 to 1981. Much of this in-migration was due to the arrival of Cuban and Haitian refugees in the state. From 1981 to 1982, New Jersey once again experienced net out-migration.

Thus, although it appears that net in-migration into the state may have occurred briefly in the early part of the decade, New Jersey may now be returning to the migration patterns of the 1970s. Only time will tell.

Table 1

RESIDENT POPULATION IN EIGHT MOST POPULOUS STATES IN
NORTHEAST AND NORTH CENTRAL REGIONS
APRIL 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1982
(Thousands)

State	July 1, 1982 Provisional Estimate	April 1, 1980 Census	Change 1980-1982		Net Migration 1980-1982	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York	17,659	17,558	101	0.6	- 65	-0.4
Pennsylvania	11,865	11,864	1	-	- 88	-0.7
Illinois	11,448	11,427	22	0.2	-171	-1.5
Ohio	10,791	10,798	- 6	-0.1	-167	-1.5
Michigan	9,109	9,262	-153	-1.7	-305	-3.3
New Jersey	7,438	7,365	74	1.0	8	0.1
Massachusetts	5,781	5,737	44	0.8	7	0.1
Indiana	5,471	5,490	- 20	-0.4	-107	-2.0

Table 2

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN NEW JERSEY'S RESIDENT POPULATION
(Thousands)

Period	Total Change	Natural Increment	Net Migration
April 1, 1970 to April 1, 1980	194	330	-137
April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982	74	66	8
April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1981	56	35	21
July 1, 1981 to July 1, 1982	18	31	- 13

1980 CENSUS INCOME AND POVERTY DATA FOR NEW JERSEY

Charles Crowley
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

With the release of Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A) by the U.S. Census Bureau, income and poverty statistics for New Jersey and its local subdivisions are available to the general public. These data have been published by the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) and the Census Bureau. Income data, as with all 1980 census sample data on STF3A, are tabulated down to the blockgroup level.

NEW JERSEY INCOME AND POVERTY

New Jersey remained well above national income levels in 1979 according to the 1980 census. All of the summary measures of income shown in the following table are substantially higher than the comparable U.S. figures: Median household income (the income level at which 50% of the households are higher and 50% lower) for New Jersey was $19,800 while the U.S. figure was $16,841. For all families, the median income for the state was almost $3,000 higher than the national level, $22,906 versus $19,917. Per capita income (all income reported for persons in the census divided by total population) showed similar differences with New Jersey at $8,127 and the U.S. per capita income at $7,298.

New Jersey median household income more than doubled (a 104% increase) over the 1969-1979 decade from $9,675 to $19,800; prices, however, nearly doubled over the decade as well--a dollar's worth of goods and services in 1969 cost about $1.93 in 1979 as measured by the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. The purchasing power of $19,800 was only $10,259 in terms of 1969 dollars, a gain of only 6% in real income. Similarly, per capita income increased 120% in current dollars from $3,691 to $8,127 and increased 14% in constant dollars.

The poverty levels also reflect the relative income differences between the state and the nation. (The poverty levels are a national standard which do not reflect regional differences in the cost of living.) The poverty rate for persons was 12.4% for the U.S. and 9.5% for New Jersey. The poverty rate is the percentage of persons in households and families which have incomes below the poverty level defined for 1979 for a particular household's size and composition.

INCOME BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

Among the race/Hispanic groups for which income was tabulated, Asian and Pacific Islanders families had the highest income levels in the state and the nation with mean family income figures of $26,439 for the nation and $30,941 for the state. (Mean income is aggregate income of the group divided by the number of families in the group. Median income was not calculated for race/Hispanic groups.) White families had the second highest mean income at $27,772 in New Jersey and $24,166 in the U.S. population. Black families had mean incomes of $17,306 and $15,684 in the state and nation respectively, while Spanish origin families had mean incomes in 1979 of $16,922 for the state and $17,263 for the nation. Hispanic families were the only group tabulated which showed lower income levels for the state than for the nation. The state figure for American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut families was $19,238 and $16,643 for the U.S.

COMPONENTS OF INCOME

The census questionnaire asked for the income of respondents from various sources in 1979. Earnings is the largest component of income for most persons. The mean earnings for all households in New Jersey was $23,963. About 2.1 million New Jersey households reported some earnings in 1979. Nationally, earnings were $20,727 for the average household. Not surprisingly, there is a direct relationship between the number of workers in a family and mean family income. Families with no workers had a mean income of only $10,472 in New Jersey, while families with one worker had a mean income of $23,010 and families with two or more workers had a mean of $31,969. Similar findings were reported for the nation.

Income from Social Security was $4,423 on average for the nearly 700,000 households with this type of income in the state. Public assistance income amounted to $2,926 for the average household in New Jersey with this kind of income; there were about 190,000 households with public assistance income. About 1.2 million households were estimated to have income from interest, dividends, or net rents in 1979 in the state. The average income from this source was $2,903.

INCOME BY TENURE

Owner occupied households had a mean household income of $27,965 in New Jersey and $23,746 in the U.S., while renter occupied households had a mean household income of $15,209 and $13,794 in 1979 for the state and nation respectively.

INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS BY COUNTY

Income and poverty items were also tabulated for counties, cities, census tracts, and block groups. These data are available from agencies and publications listed at the end of this article. Some of the county income and poverty findings are discussed in the following section.

NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES: BERGEN AND PASSAIC

Bergen County had the highest per capita income in 1979 among the state's 21 counties as it did in 1969. The $10,188 per capita figure was more than $2,000 higher than the state figure. As would be expected, many of Bergen's municipalities had the highest per capita incomes in the state. Bergen's median family income ($27,517) was exceeded by the Morris and Somerset figures and the median household income ($24,053) was fourth among the counties following Morris, Somerset, and Hunterdon. The poverty rate, among the lowest in the state, remained unchanged in 1979 from the 1969 level of 4.1%.

Passaic County, like Essex and Hudson counties, experienced a substantial increase in the poverty rate between 1969 and 1979 from 9.3% to 12.8%. The income gains over the decade were well below the state's overall growth. In 1969, the county per capita income was 96% of the state figure, but fell to 89% of the state figure in 1979. The City of Paterson with a poverty rate of 25.2% and Passaic City with 23.5% of its families below poverty level were among the state's poorest municipalities.

NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES: ESSEX, MORRIS, UNION, SOMERSET, AND HUDSON

The income and poverty levels in Essex County are strongly influenced by the City of Newark. While the county poverty rate was 17.9% in 1979, which is the highest in New Jersey, most of the county's municipalities had poverty rates well below the state poverty rate of 9.5%. Newark's poverty rate was about 33% of all persons for whom the poverty level was determined. Similarly, the county per capita income is below the state figure, but most of the municipalities are well above the state figure.

The lowest poverty rate in 1979 was found in Morris County where only 3.5% of county residents were below the poverty level. Morris also had the highest median family income among the counties ($29,283) and the highest median household income ($26,626) among New Jersey's counties. It was third in per capita income after Bergen and Somerset counties.

Union County's income growth was smaller than the state average growth; per capita income grew by 115% compared with the statewide growth of 120%. The county figures, however, remained well above the state average income estimates in 1979. Its per capita income ($9,031) ranked 5th among the counties. The poverty rate for persons increased from 6.1% in 1969 to 7.5% in 1979; the City of Elizabeth had a poverty rate of 15.8% which was lower than most other large cities in the state.

Somerset County ranked second in per capita income at $10,123, second in median family income at $29,172, and second in median household income at $26,235 in 1979 among New Jersey counties. Far Hills Borough with a per capita income of $19,025 was among the highest in the state. The poverty rate for the county was only 3.8%, down from 4.3% in 1969. The county's 147% increase in per capita income over the decade was well above the state's average growth of 120%.

The poverty rate in Hudson County increased from 11.9% in 1969 to 16.9% in 1979. This proportion was second only to Essex in New Jersey. The per capita income figure is the lowest in the North Jersey area and exceeds only the Cumberland County level in the state. The county fell behind the rest of the state in income growth over the decade. Its per capita income in 1969 was 87% of the state figure and only 80% in 1979. Hoboken, Jersey City, and Union City have poverty rates in excess of 20% according to the census.

NORTHWESTERN COUNTIES: SUSSEX AND WARREN

In 1969 Sussex County per capita income was 89% of state figure, while in 1979 it was 95% of the state figure. It was one of nine counties which experienced a decline in poverty rates between 1969 and 1979. Median family income ($25,266) in Sussex County ranked eight among all counties; it was 12th in 1969. The changing composition of the population is making Sussex County one of the more affluent counties in the state.

Warren County almost equalled its neighbor, Sussex, in per capita income growth between 1969 and 1979. Per capita income growth in both counties increased by about 135% over the decade. While the county was below state income average in 1979, its poverty rate was also well below the state figure. None of the municipalities in the county had a poverty rate in excess of 10%.

SOUTH CENTRAL COUNTIES: BURLINGTON, CAMDEN, AND GLOUCESTER

The household and family income figures for Burlington County were higher than the state's figures, but the per capita income was lower. The poverty rate for the county remained unchanged from 1969 to 1979 at 6.3%. As with most other counties the income gains in current dollars were more than twice the 1969 figures.

Camden County had income levels below the state figures in 1979 and the sixth highest poverty rate. There were wide differences within the county as reported in the 1980 census. For example, Camden City had a poverty rate of nearly 37% while the rate for nearby Haddonfield was only 3.7%.

While Gloucester County's median household income is slightly above the New Jersey figure, its per capita income ($6,939) is only 85% of the comparable state estimate. This difference is probably due to the relative youth of the county's population. The county median age was about 30 years old, while the state median age was over 32 years old in 1980. The county poverty rate remained lower than the state figures over the decade and was 8.6% in 1979.

CENTRAL COUNTIES: HUNTERDON, MERCER, MIDDLESEX, AND MONMOUTH

Hunterdon County ranks with Morris, Somerset, and Bergen in its 1979 income and poverty estimates. It is third in median household income and fourth in median family income among the counties and showed the greatest percent increase over the decade in per capita income among the four highest income counties with a 153% increase in per capita income between 1969 and 1979.

Mercer County is very near the state levels on all the income and poverty levels shown in the following table for 1979. The poverty rate at 9.4% is 0.1% lower than the state rate and the per capita income figure for the county, $8,095, is only $32 below the state figure. The City of Trenton shows income and poverty levels which are significantly different from the county levels. The median household income for Trenton was $12,182 in 1979 and $19,659 for the county while the poverty rate for Trenton was above 20%.

Middlesex County ranks in the upper third on the income statistics for 1979. County income growth in the 1970s was somewhat higher than state growth. The county poverty rate (6.3%) remained well below the state poverty rate, but showed an increase over the decade. The City of New Brunswick had a poverty rate of 23.5% in 1979.

Monmouth County ranked near its neighbor, Middlesex, in income and poverty and 6th among the counties in per capita income at $8,539. The poverty rate declined in the county and income levels showed growth rates above the statewide changes.

SOUTHERN RESORT COUNTIES: ATLANTIC, CAPE MAY, AND OCEAN

While Atlantic County's per capita income was only 88.5% of the state figure in 1979, it represents a higher-than-statewide rate of growth in income over the decade of the seventies. State per capita income increased 220% from 1969 to 1979, while Atlantic County's 1979 per capita income of $7,194 represented a 133% gain over the same period. Data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis personal income series indicate that the county's income growth has accelerated in the 1980s with casino related growth. The poverty rate, which was second only to Essex County in 1969, declined slightly in 1979 to 12.6%, fifth among the counties.

Cape May County was estimated to have had a sharp drop in the poverty rate between 1969 and 1979, from 12.4% to 9.1%. Over the same period, the state and several counties showed increases in the poverty rate. Like its neighbor, Atlantic County, Cape May's income growth was higher than the state's growth, but remained substantially below the state levels in 1979. More than 40% of Cape May's households were estimated to have income from Social Security compared with about 27% for the state. The high percentage of older, retired households in Cape May accounts for its lowest ranking in household and family income in New Jersey.

While only four counties have lower per capita estimates than Ocean in 1979, the county poverty rate is 11th among the counties and below the state poverty rate. Like Cape May, the county has a much higher proportion of elderly residents which partially accounts for the relatively low income levels and the moderate poverty level.

SOUTHWESTERN COUNTIES: CUMBERLAND AND SALEM

Cumberland had the slowest income growth in the South Jersey area. Family and household income which at least doubled in the other counties in the area showed smaller gains in Cumberland County. The county's poverty rate is exceeded only by Essex and Hudson counties and its per capita income is the lowest in the state at $6,032.

Salem County remained among the poorest counties in 1979. Its per capita income level of $6,714 was 19th among the 21 counties. Only Hudson and neighboring Cumberland were lower. The 1979 county poverty rate was 11.6% while Penns Grove Borough and Salem City had poverty rates in excess of 20%.

WHERE TO OBTAIN INCOME AND POVERTY DATA

The New Jersey State Data Center has produced tabulations of 1980 census income and poverty data from STF3A for the state, counties, minor civil divisions, and census tract for distribution within the NJSDC network. These data are available through county planning boards, the New Jersey State Library, and the Newark Public Library. In addition, a publication containing median household income, median family income, per capita income, the poverty rate for persons, and the poverty rate for families is available from the NJSDC. This publication is entitled, *Income and Poverty in New Jersey 1980 Census of Population and Housing*. Census Bureau publications on census sample data such as chapters C and D of the *General Population Characteristics* for New Jersey will have census income statistics.

Income estimates of county personal income are published annually in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis publication, *The Survey of Current Business*. Detailed distributions of personal income are published by the NJSDC. The latest publication is *New Jersey Personal Income 1969-1980*.

To obtain NJSDC publications write to the New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY, AND PER CAPITA INCOME AND PERCENT OF PERSONS
WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN
1979 AND 1969 FOR UNITED STATES, NEW JERSEY AND NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

County	Median Household Income ($)		Median Family Income ($)		Per Capita Income ($)		Poverty Rate Persons (%)	
	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969
UNITED STATES	16,841	8,486	19,917	9,590	7,298	3,119	12.4	13.7
NEW JERSEY	19,800	9,675	22,906	11,407	8,127	3,691	9.5	8.1
Atlantic	15,752	6,819	19,216	8,775	7,194	3,083	12.6	13.0
Bergen	24,053	12,119	27,517	13,597	10,188	4,553	4.1	4.1
Burlington	21,197	8,608	23,251	11,353	7,671	3,298	6.3	6.3
Camden	18,056	9,497	20,998	10,960	7,278	3,347	11.8	8.9
Cape May	14,048	6,116	17,042	8,296	7,079	3,157	9.1	12.4
Cumberland	15,378	8,175	17,557	9,529	6,032	2,902	14.5	11.8
Essex	16,186	8,461	19,931	10,685	7,538	3,753	17.9	13.1
Gloucester	19,837	9,394	21,882	10,620	6,939	3,032	8.6	7.8
Hudson	14,384	8,006	17,659	9,698	6,476	3,203	16.9	11.9
Hunterdon	24,115	10,081	26,618	11,337	9,168	3,623	4.4	6.3
Mercer	19,659	8,721	22,972	11,166	8,095	3,631	9.4	9.3
Middlesex	22,826	10,766	25,603	11,982	8,357	3,524	6.3	5.3
Monmouth	21,061	9,683	24,526	11,635	8,539	3,655	7.5	7.7
Morris	26,626	11,972	29,283	13,421	9,909	4,134	3.5	3.8
Ocean	16,224	8,009	18,800	9,246	7,009	3,088	8.1	8.5
Passaic	17,907	9,389	21,011	10,933	7,214	3,555	12.8	9.3
Salem	18,017	8,991	20,498	10,221	6,714	3,102	11.6	11.9
Somerset	26,235	12,136	29,172	13,433	10,123	4,097	3.8	4.3
Sussex	21,870	9,712	23,530	10,785	7,755	3,297	5.5	6.8
Union	21,625	11,035	25,266	12,593	9,031	4,198	7.5	6.1
Warren	18,969	8,647	21,412	10,121	7,463	3,180	6.5	7.0

SOURCES: 1980 and 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing.

OUR LANGUAGES & ANCESTRIES: NEW JERSEY 1980

Almost 16% of New Jersey's population spoke a language other than English at home, according to the 1980 census. Of the 32 other-than-English categories listed in Table 1, Spanish represented the largest share; 6.7% of the state's population identified themselves as being of Spanish origin. Italian was the next most prevalent language spoken at home (2.8%), followed by Polish (1.1%), and German (1.0%).

These data may be compared to the data in Table 2 and 3 which show ancestry tabulations from the 1980 census. Over half of New Jersey's population was of a single ancestry. With the exception of the "other" single ancestry group, Italian (11.3%), Irish (6.1%), German (5.5%), English (4.2%), and Polish (3.9%) were the most common ancestries. However, when the data in Table 3 relating to multiple ancestry groups are examined, the largest numbers of people were of predominately "Irish and other" ancestry groups (993,269) and "German and other" groups (967,805).

Table 2 also shows in which county each of the single ancestry groups are concentrated, i.e., which county has the largest proportion of the state's total. Bergen County is the home of a very diverse population. In fact, it is the residence of the largest concentration of nine of the single ancestry groups in New Jersey. This is not too surprising, since Bergen County had the second largest total population in the state in 1980. Hungarians, Polish, and Ukranians are concentrated in Middlesex County, while almost half of the state's Portuguese live in Essex County. At the same time, over one-fifth of New Jersey's "other" single ancestry population reside in Essex County. This is due to the many Spanish origin groups included in this "other" category and because Essex County had the second largest Spanish origin population in 1980. Burlington County is the home of 8.2% of New Jersey's English ancestory population, which represents only 4.2% of the state's total population. Overall persons of English ancestry are much more widely dispersed than the remaining groups listed in Table 2. In contrast, only 0.6% of New Jersey's population are Dutch and only Dutch ancestry, but 22.7% of these persons live in Passaic County.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 exemplify the ancestral diversity of New Jersey's population. Close proximity to ports of entry has created a state which has all the elements of being a melting pot.

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Language Spoken at Home: Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English. This item was asked on a sample basis. Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined. These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a

Table 1
SELECTED LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME*
NEW JERSEY: 1980

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	7,085,557	100.0
English Only	5,959,871	84.1
Other than English	1,125,686	15.9
Arabic	12,622	0.2
Armenian	6,174	0.1
Asian Ind.**	21,157	0.3
Chinese**	18,895	0.3
Chech	4,235	0.1
Dutch**	6,243	0.1
Finnish	748	0.0
French**	33,338	0.5
German	72,941	1.0
Greek	28,036	0.4
Hungarian	21,940	0.3
Italian	195,508	2.8
Japanese	7,527	0.1
Korean	10,350	0.1
Lithuanian	3,967	0.1
Norwegian	3,053	0.0
Persian	2,459	0.0
Philippine**	17,111	0.2
Polish	78,306	1.1
Portuguese	38,248	0.5
Russian**	12,964	0.2
Serbo-Croatian**	10,259	0.1
Solvacz	7,589	0.1
Spanish**	431,288	6.1
Swedish	2,734	0.0
Thai	1,203	0.0
Ukranian	16,673	0.2
Vietnamese	2,081	0.0
Yiddish	18,673	0.3
Other European**	12,416	0.2
Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4,260	0.1
Other**	22,768	0.3

Percents may not add due to rounding.
Notes: *Persons 3 years old and over.
**Represents several different languages.
Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, preliminary test data for the full 1980 census sample.

Table 2
PERSONS BY ANCESTRY
NEW JERSEY: 1980

	Number	Percent	County With Largest Concentration	Percent of State Total
TOTAL	7,364,823	100.0	-	-
Single Ancestry Group	4,231,731	57.5	-	-
Dutch	47,148	0.6	Passaic	22.7
English	312,756	4.2	Burlington	8.2
French	31,719	0.4	Bergen	13.3
German	405,163	5.5	Bergen	13.5
Greek	37,034	0.5	Bergen	12.9
Hungarian	70,607	1.0	Middlesex	28.4
Irish	451,039	6.1	Bergen	13.9
Italian	831,277	11.3	Bergen	16.9
Norwegian	15,712	0.2	Bergen	15.4
Polish	287,678	3.9	Middlesex	14.8
Portuguese	39,792	0.5	Essex	48.3
Russian	107,272	1.5	Bergen	17.3
Scottish	41,225	0.6	Bergen	12.2
Swedish	21,092	0.3	Bergen	13.9
Ukranian	43,266	0.6	Middlesex	14.2
Other*	1,484,951	20.2	Essex	23.2
Multiple Ancestry Group	2,303,004	31.3	Bergen	11.7
Ancestry Not Specified	830,088	11.3	-	-
Other*	334,124	4.5	Bergen	13.2
Not Reported	495,964	6.7	Essex	16.4

Percents may not add due to rounding.

Notes: *Includes all ancestries not specified above.

**Includes responses indicating religious groups and unclassifiable responses.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (STF3).

child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

Ancestry: A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis. This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely identify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups. The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980 ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and 1970 data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock.

Data Availability: The data in Table 1 were secured from a special tabulation of 1980 census sample data and is only available for the United States and each state. These data are considered preliminary and subject to change. Final numbers on language spoken at home will be published by the Census Bureau in *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, and a full listing of language is planned for publication in a special report, *"Language Usage in the United States."*

Table 2 and Table 3 data were obtained from the 1980 census Summary Tape File 3 (STF3), which the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has processed. The data are available for the state, counties, municipalities and census tracts from several sources. The State and Newark Public Libraries have the data for all of these geographic areas, and the county planning boards have the data for the state, all counties, and only the municipalities and census tracts in their own counties. When requesting this information, please ask for STF3, Profile 3.

Table 3
PERSONS IN SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS
NEW JERSEY: 1980

	NUMBER
English and Other Group (s)	688,841
French and Other Group (s)	182,194
German and Other Group (s)	967,805
Irish and Other Group (s)	993,269
Italian and Other Group (s)	480,355
Polish and Other Group (s)	304,494

Note: Persons may be counted more than once.

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape 3 (STF3).

Economic Briefs

USDOL MODIFIES LABOR SURPLUS AREA REGULATIONS

The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has modified several regulations for classifying labor surplus areas under Executive Order 12073 and areas of substantial unemployment under Executive Order 10582. These changes were published in the Federal Register of April 12, 1983.

The regulation amendments include:

1. deletion of all references to Defense Manpower Policy No. 4A (DMP-4A);
2. changing the annual date for expiration of listings from May 31 to September 30 of each year in order to conform to the federal fiscal year. This means the current listing (due to expire May 31, 1983) will now expire on September 30, 1983;
3. responsibility of acting on Employment Service-related complaints has been shifted from the U.S. Department of Labor's Regional Offices to the Department's National Office.

Labor surplus area designation is used by federal agencies to direct procurement activities and to locate new plants and facilities.

To qualify for the present listing an area with 50,000 or more population must have had an average unemployment rate 20 percent higher than the U.S. rate or 9.0% for the two-year reference period from January 1980 through December 1981. Several areas in New Jersey also have qualified on the basis of "exceptional circumstances" provision due to a significant rise in unemployment that was not reflected in the 1980-81 data.

In New Jersey there are 16 labor surplus areas included in the listing effective through September 30, 1983. The designated areas are counties--Atlantic, Cape May, Sussex; balance of counties--Cumberland County less Vineland City, Hudson County less Bayonne City, Jersey City, and Union City; Ocean County less Brick Township and Dover Township; and cities--Bayonne, Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark City, Passaic, Paterson, Trenton, Union City, and Vineland.

The forthcoming listing on October 1, 1983 will require an area to have an unemployment rate of 10.0% based on a "ceiling" concept regulation which assures procurement preference to areas of patently high unemployment during periods of very high national unemployment. If the ceiling regulation were not part of the procedure, the qualifying rate would have been 10.4%.

Inquiries about labor surplus areas in New Jersey should be directed to Richard C. Gilliland, Director, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Employment Service, 601 D Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20213 - (202) 376-6289; or to Anna Kiley (609) 292-2568, local labor area analysts in the Division of Planning and Research, or to local Job Service offices in the New Jersey Department of Labor.

NEW JERSEY'S FARM POPULATION: 1980

Only 0.3% of New Jersey's population lived on farms on April 1, 1980; in 1970, only 0.5% were farm residents. Nationally, 2.5% of the population lived on farms in 1980, down from 4.1% in 1970.

Part of the decline from 1970, a loss of about 13.4 thousand in New Jersey and about 2.7 million in the nation, was a function of a change in farm definition during the decade and a 1980 census updating of urban-rural boundaries.

Most of the state's farm population is concentrated in the counties of Burlington (10.2%), Gloucester (10.6%), Hunterdon (16.6%), Salem (9.2%), and Warren (9.3%). With the exception of Burlington County, the farm population of these counties represents from 1% (Gloucester) to 3.6% (Hunterdon) of the county's total population.

The farm population is defined as persons living in rural places from which $1,000 or more of farm products were sold in 1979. In 1970, the definition included all rural places with sales of $250 or more, plus rural places of 10 or more acres with sales of $50 to $249.

These data were tabulated from the 1980 census sample. As such, they are estimates of the figures that would have resulted from a complete count. The data were obtained from the 1980 census Summary Tape File 3 (STF3) and are available for municipalities and census tracts. The municipal and census tract data can be reviewed at the State and Newark Public Libraries and at the 21 county planning boards (own county areas only) -- ask for STF3, Profile 1.

Table 1
ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF FARM RESIDENTS
1980

	1970		1980 (1980 Definition)		1980 (1970 Definition)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey	32,432	100.0	18,984	100.0	34,066	100.0
Atlantic	1,404	4.3	422	2.2	772	2.3
Bergen	10	0.0	17	0.1	17	0.0
Burlington	3,018	9.3	1,931	10.2	2,838	8.3
Camden	342	2.6	293	1.5	525	1.5
Cape May	365	1.1	68	0.4	274	0.8
Cumberland	1,715	5.3	1,173	6.2	1,627	4.8
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gloucester	3,198	9.9	2,003	10.6	2,977	8.7
Hudson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hunterdon	4,523	13.9	3,160	16.6	6,935	20.4
Mercer	1,117	3.4	518	2.7	1,274	3.7
Middlesex	1,092	3.4	559	2.9	1,040	3.1
Monmouth	2,870	8.8	1,517	8.0	2,792	8.2
Morris	1,278	3.9	615	3.2	1,580	4.6
Ocean	671	2.1	394	2.1	771	2.3
Salem	3,121	9.6	1,747	9.2	2,534	7.4
Somerset	2,058	6.3	1,302	6.9	2,319	6.8
Sussex	2,967	9.1	1,347	7.1	2,908	8.5
Union	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	2,117	6.5	1,771	9.3	2,713	8.0

Note: Percents may not add due to rounding.
Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (STF3).

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES reflects the transactions of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company only and does not include the transactions of other private companies operating in New Jersey.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616r
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600p
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628		
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622		
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614		
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608		
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615		
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

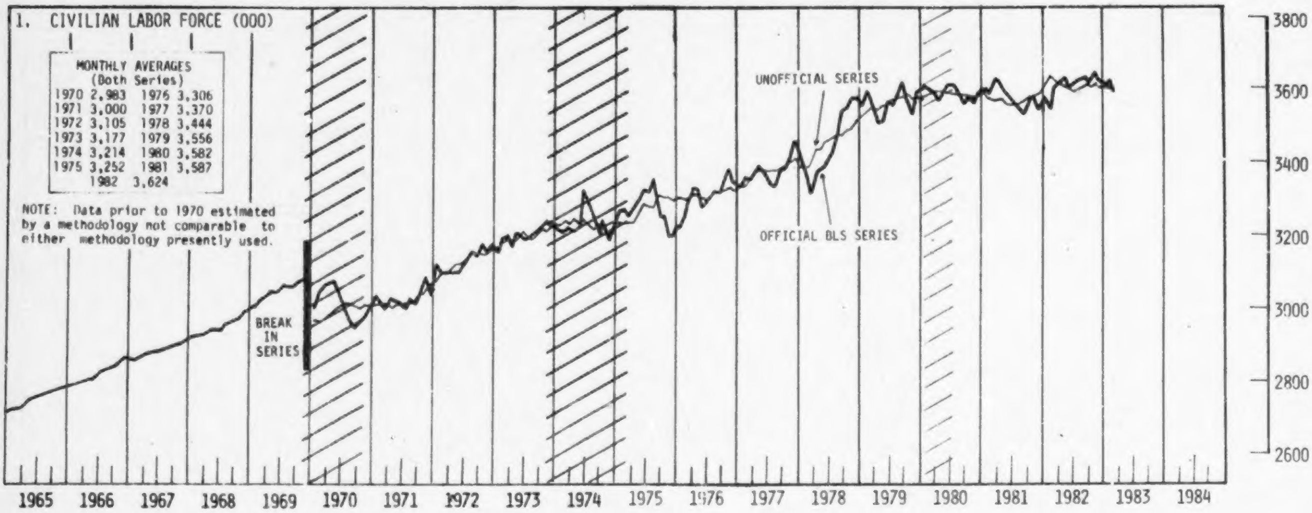
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289r
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283p
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304		
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298		
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293		
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284		
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292		
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324		
May	273	265	265	252	329	324		
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322		
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324		
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323		
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336		
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336		
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347		
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

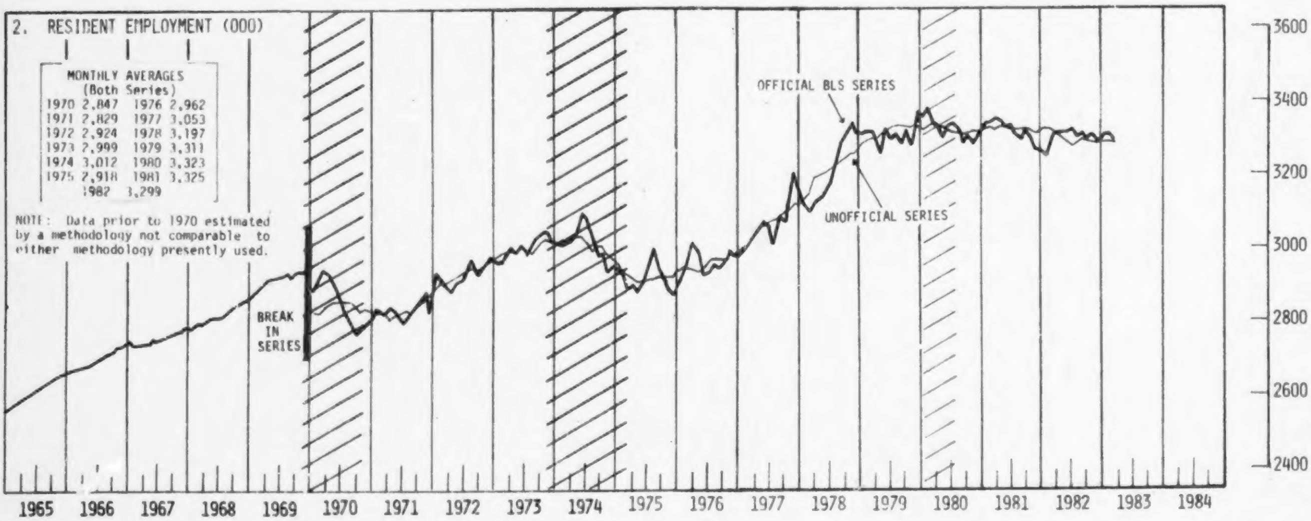
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,587
		1982	3,624

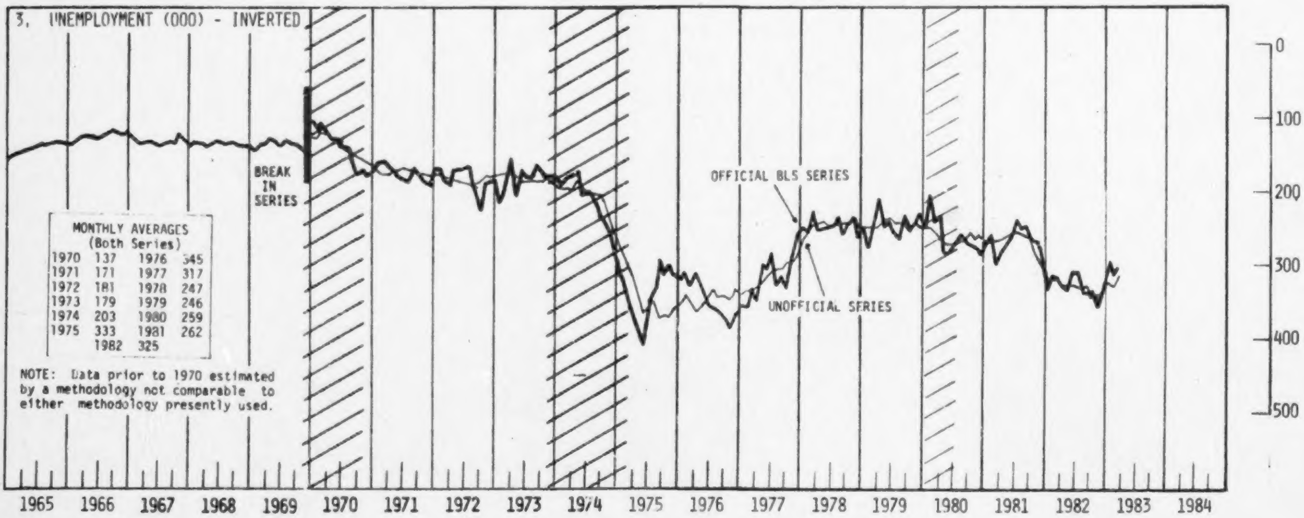
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,323
1975	2,918	1981	3,325
		1982	3,299

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262
		1982	325

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8		
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6		
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3		
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4		
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

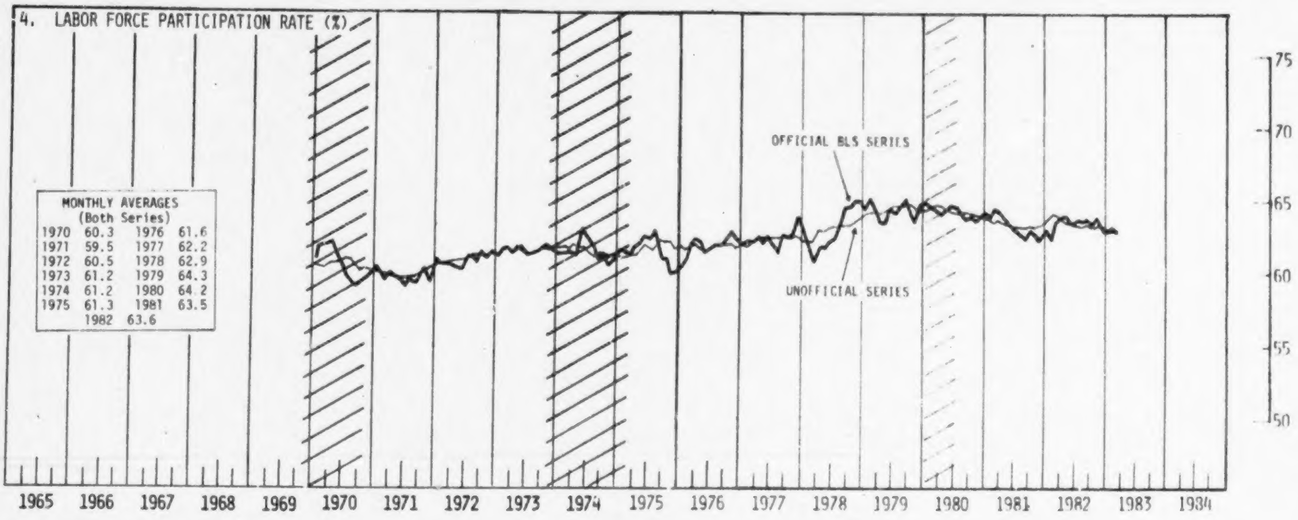
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1		
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9		
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8		
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6		
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7		
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9		
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9		
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9		
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0		
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9		
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

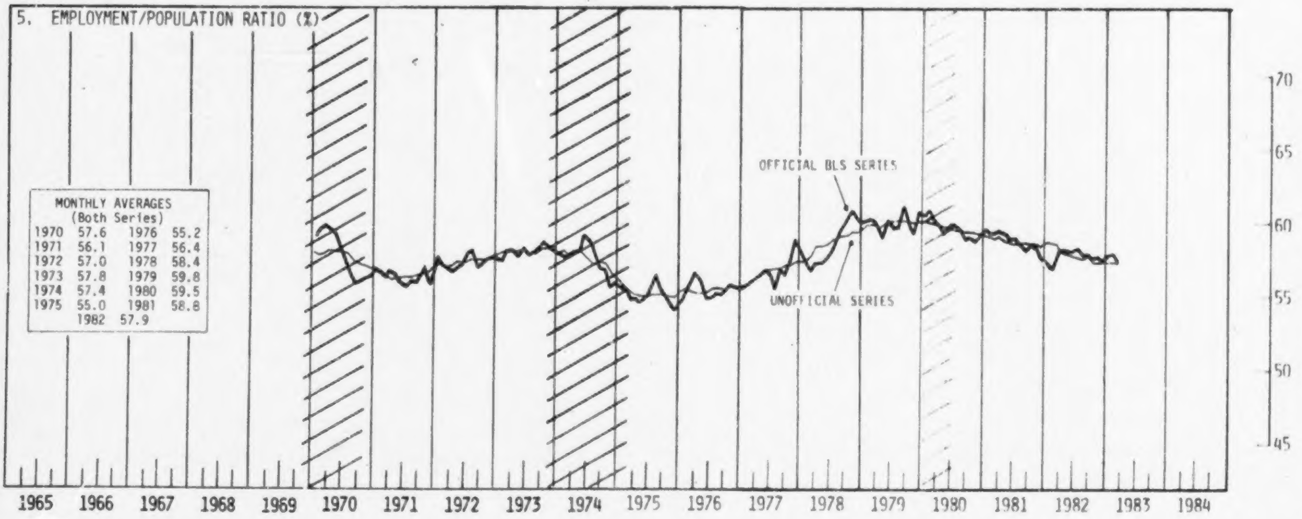
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

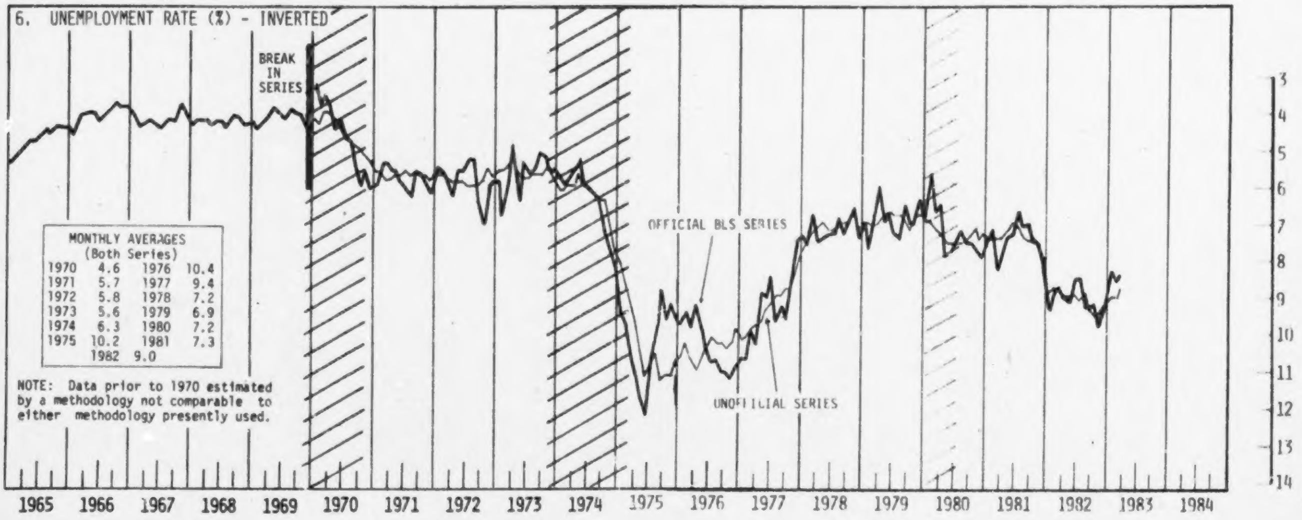
1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
		1982	63.6



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
		1982	57.9



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
		1982	9.0

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1r	3082.7r
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.6p	3078.6p
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5		
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4		
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4		
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6		
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146 2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5		
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

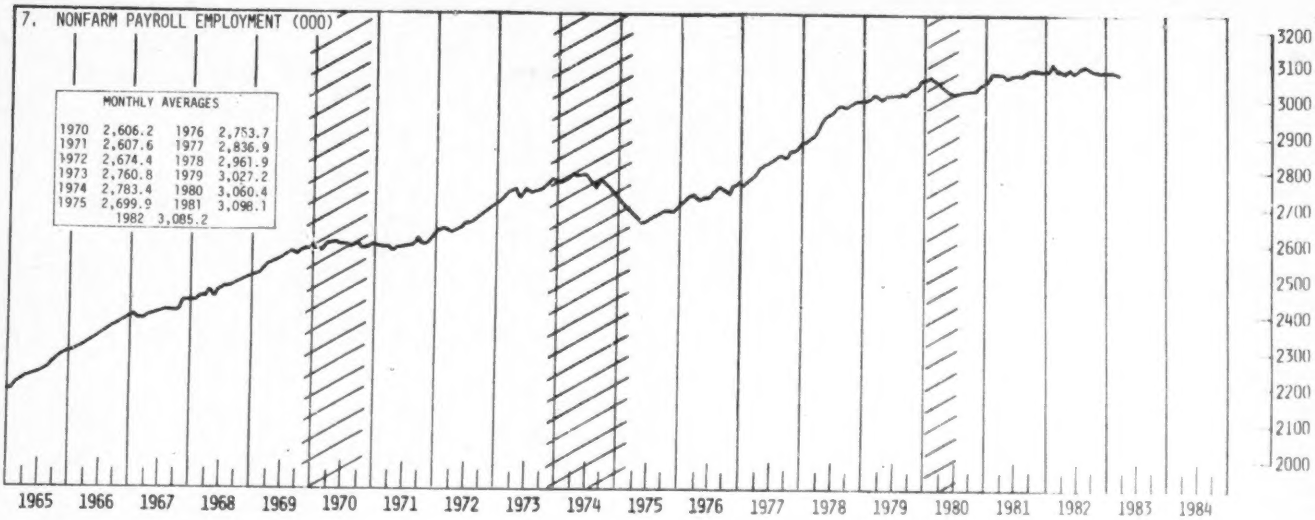
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5r	2555.0r
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.8p	2551.0p
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8		
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2		
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1		
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8		
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8		
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6r	527.7r
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	529.8p	527.6p
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7		
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2		
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3		
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8		
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7		
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

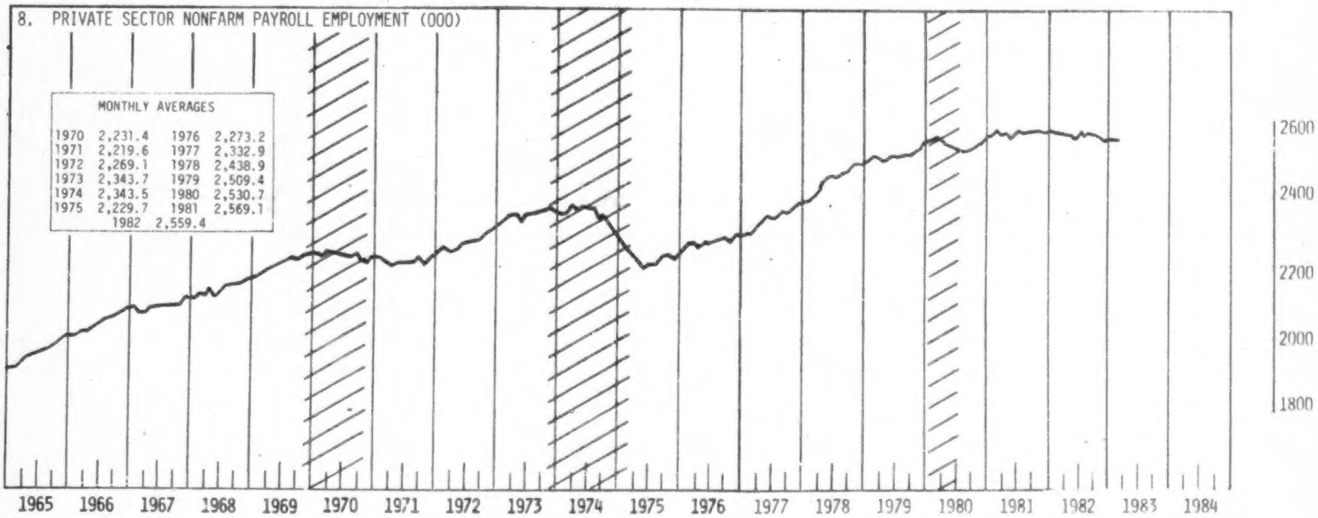
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

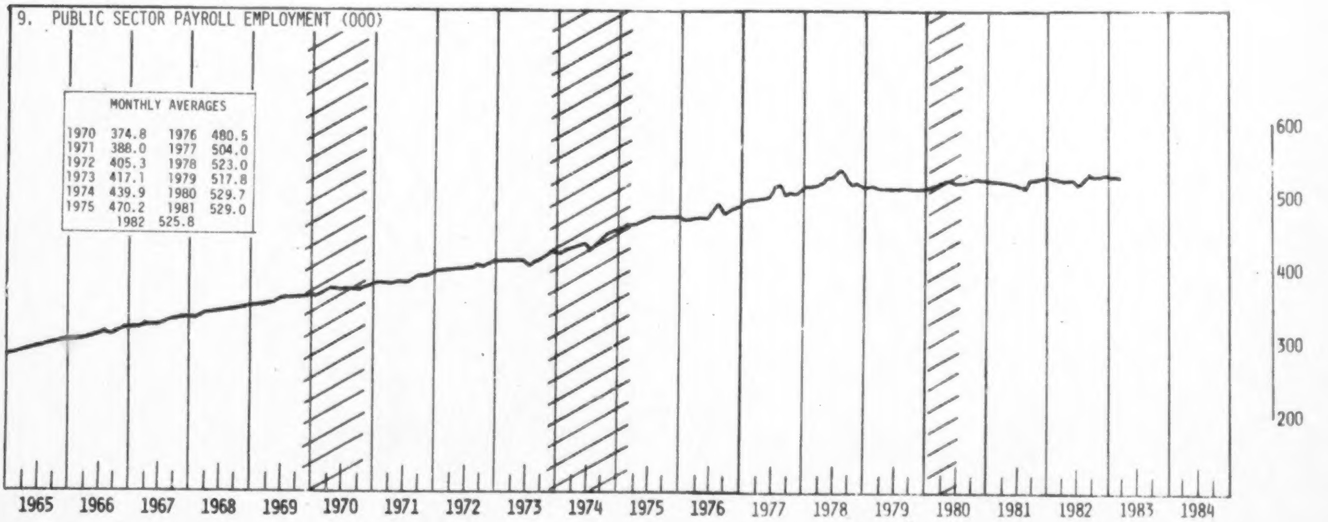
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
1982	3,085.2		



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
1982	2,559.4		



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
1982	525.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5r	707.5r
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	703.4p	705.6p
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0		
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8		
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8		
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8		
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2		
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

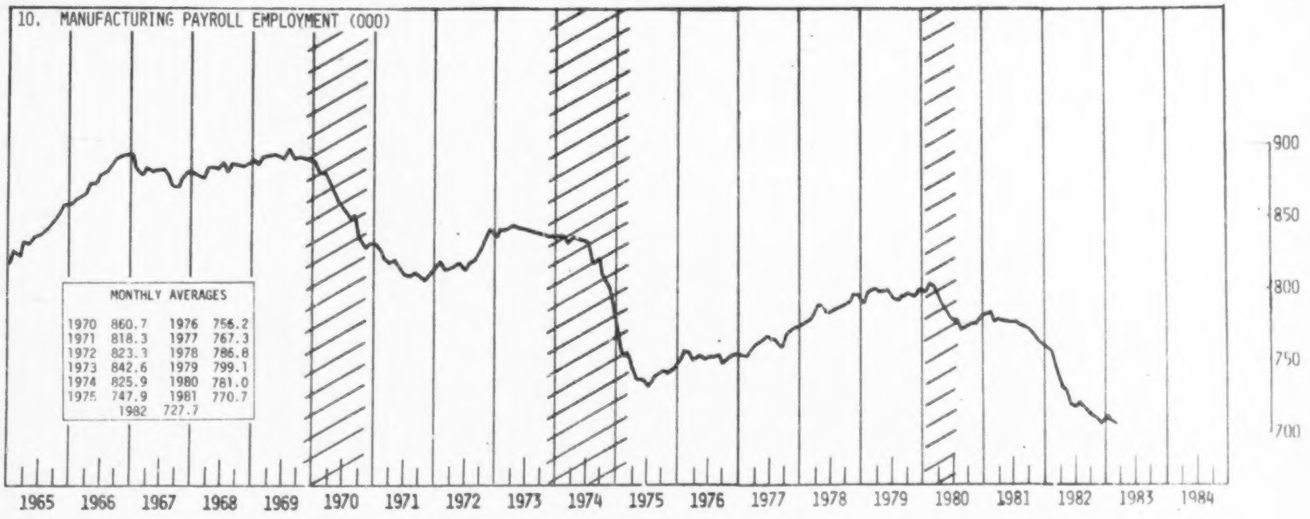
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.4p	106.2p
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1		
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0		
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5		
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6		
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2		
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

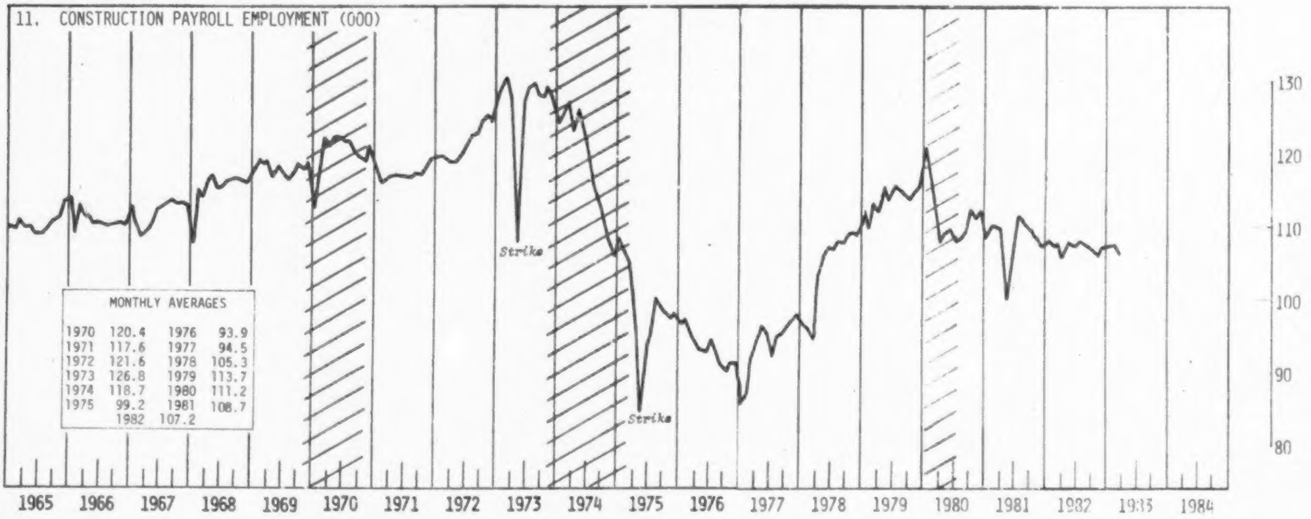
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8r	1737.5r
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1703.1p	1737.3p
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5		
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1		
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6		
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2		
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2		
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



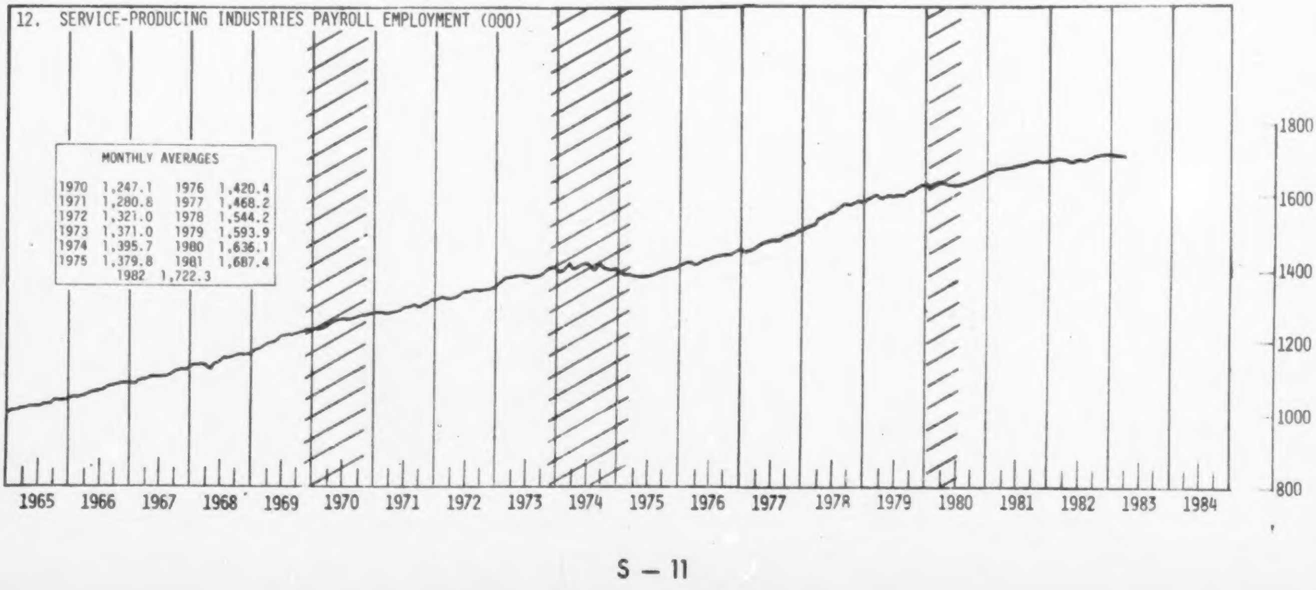
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
1982	727.7		



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
1982	107.2		



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
1982	1,722.3		

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.9	440.0
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2		
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0		
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2		
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9		
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1		
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9		
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9		
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9		
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

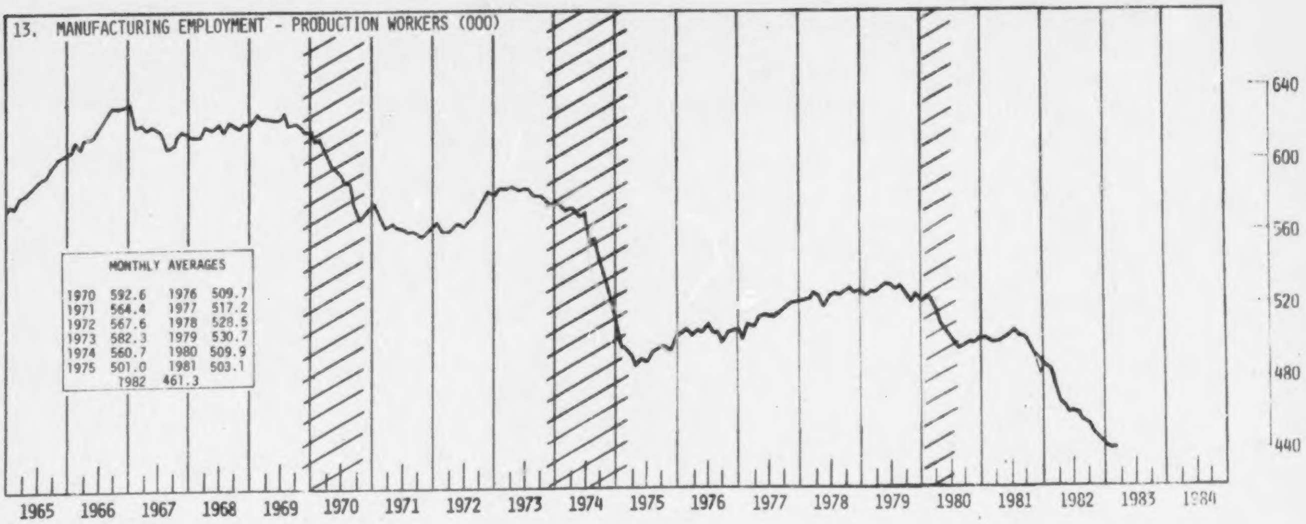
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.8	39.6	39.6	40.3	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3	38.6r	38.6r
Mar	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.4	41.0p	40.9p
Apr	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.0	40.3		
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3		
Jun	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.3	40.3		
Jul	39.9	40.4	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4		
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0		
Oct	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.2		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

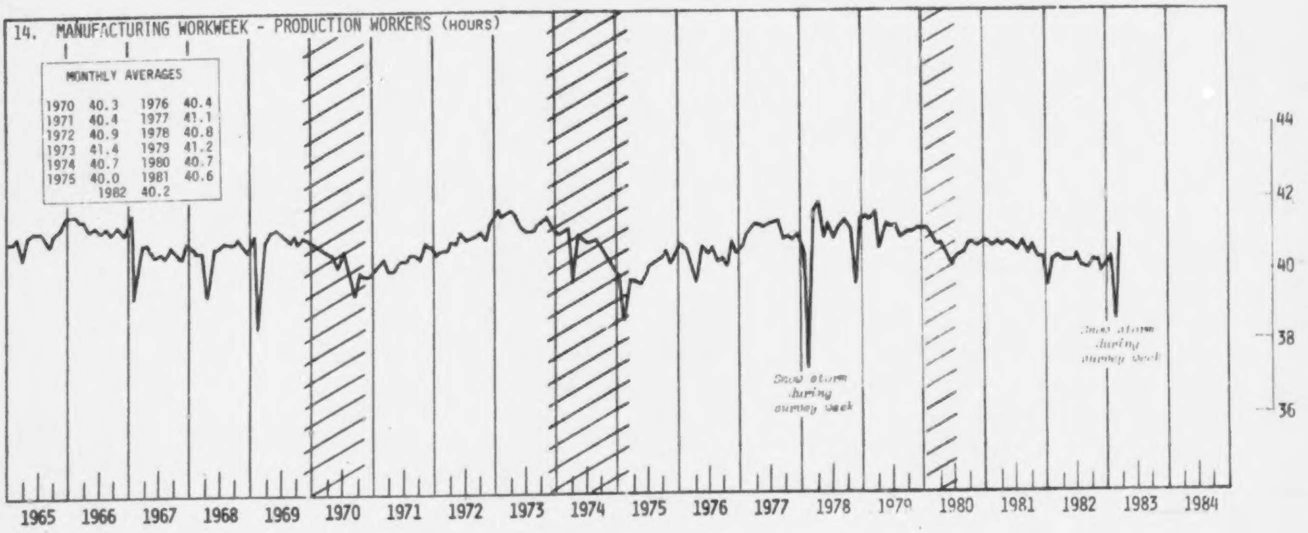
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,536	20,265	20,575	18,976	19,285	17,466	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,432	20,305	20,484	19,280	19,457	16,845r	16,996r
Mar	21,236	21,217	20,528	20,510	19,157	19,158	17,995p	18,000p
Apr	20,903	21,111	20,329	20,533	18,632	18,788		
May	20,585	20,632	20,511	20,608	18,699	18,760		
Jun	20,635	20,349	20,956	20,667	18,844	18,574		
Jul	19,679	20,285	20,122	20,743	18,059	18,628		
Aug	20,033	20,262	20,493	20,775	18,316	18,522		
Sep	20,663	20,358	20,825	20,517	18,524	18,256		
Oct	20,706	20,408	20,745	20,448	18,404	18,150		
Nov	20,731	20,370	20,457	20,103	18,331	17,994		
Dec	20,816	20,490	20,131	19,808	17,966	17,728		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS


13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

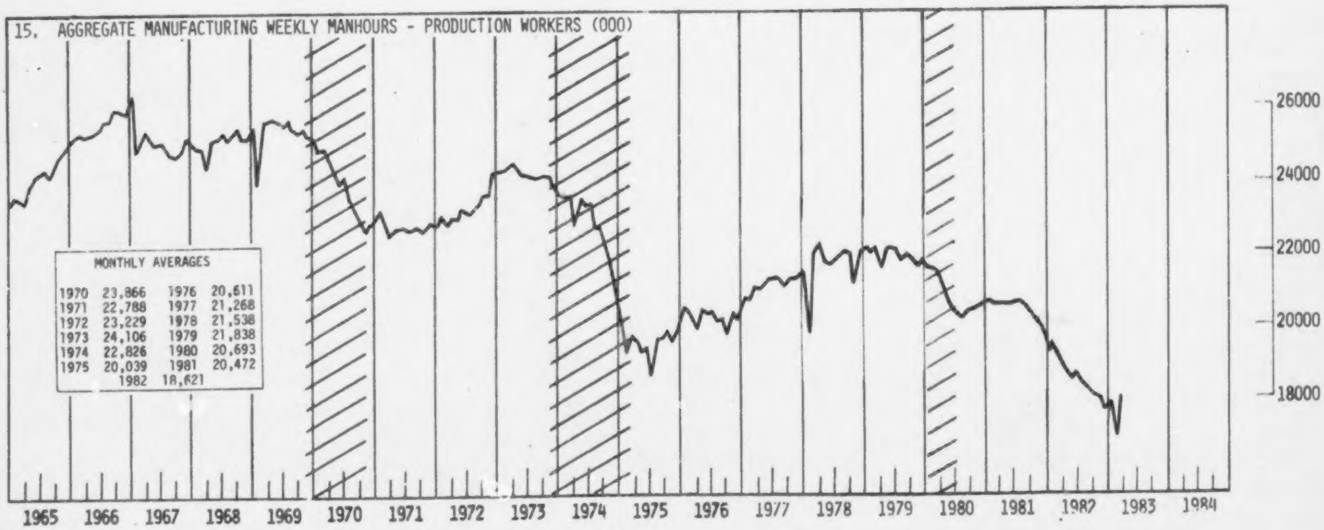
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.9
1975	501.0	1981	503.1
	1982	461.3	


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
	1982	40.2	


15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,693
1975	20,039	1981	20,472
	1982	18,621	

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	318.89	332.64	361.89
Feb	287.64	318.21	338.52	349.33r
Mar	290.90	321.32	341.42	370.23p
Apr	291.28	320.21	340.40	
May	290.97	323.30	343.26	
Jun	293.06	325.68	345.77	
Jul	290.87	323.00	341.94	
Aug	294.59	324.94	343.08	
Sep	303.22	330.44	348.40	
Oct	306.41	332.25	352.96	
Nov	312.77	332.84	357.69	
Dec	318.72	340.36	361.75	

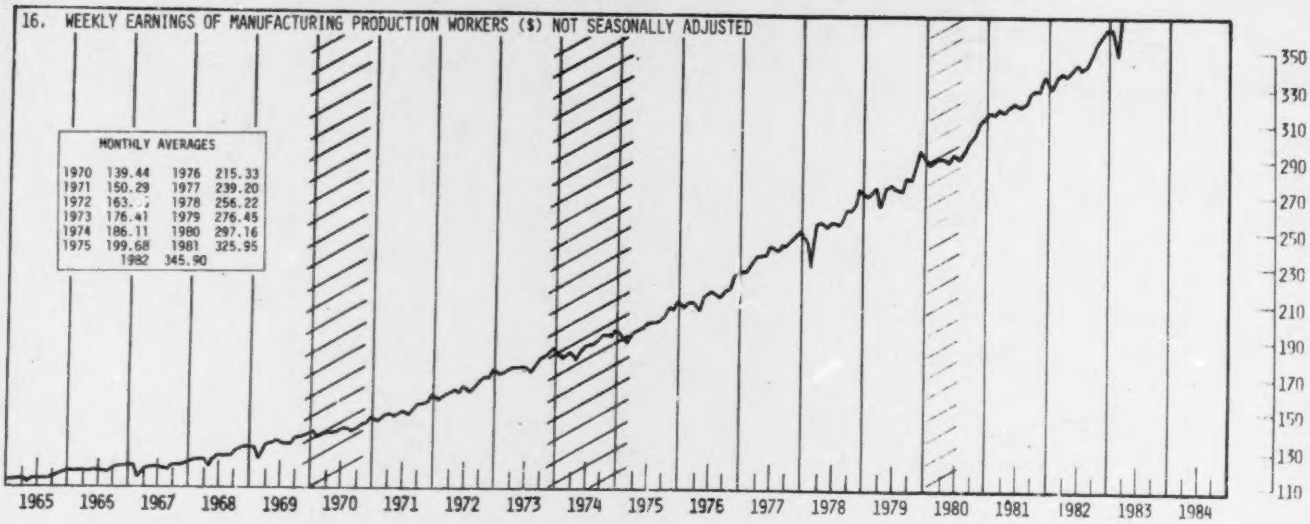
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5			
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7			
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1			
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9			
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.85	103.71	91.34	100.50	94.75	104.49
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.55	102.26	92.63	101.97	91.71r	101.04r
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.86	102.63	93.78	103.26	95.89p	105.82p
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.02	101.70	93.41	102.84		
May	93.08	102.61	92.32	102.06	93.52	102.98		
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.04	101.77	92.37	101.74		
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.17	99.68	92.26	101.10		
Aug	91.39	100.76	89.81	99.29	92.39	101.25		
Sep	93.38	102.99	89.92	99.47	93.08	102.04		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.42	100.52	93.62	102.67		
Nov	94.78	104.59	91.70	100.82	94.71	103.88		
Dec	95.46	105.40	93.51	102.88	96.07	105.40		

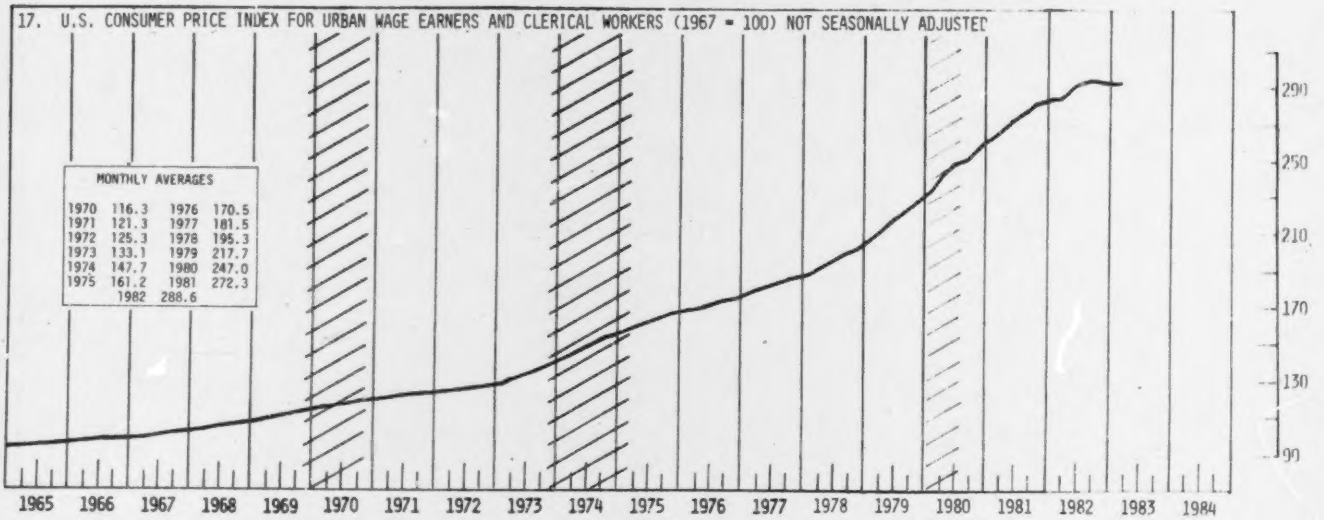
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

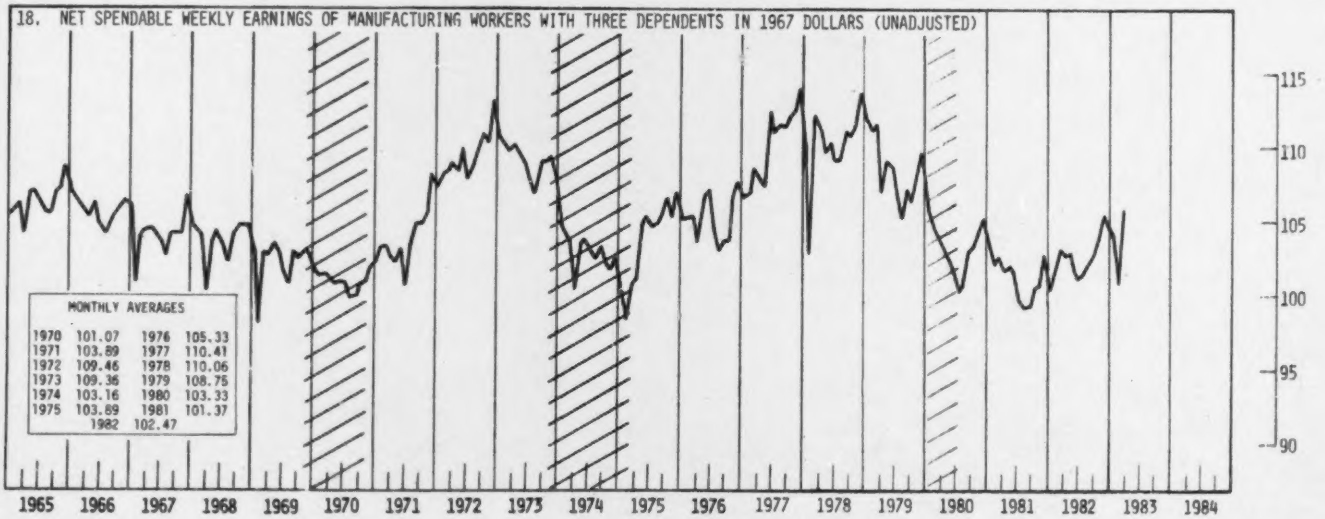
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.[illegible]	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	325.95
	1982	345.90	



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
	1982	288.6	



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.37
	1982	102.47	

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682		
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768		
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890		
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

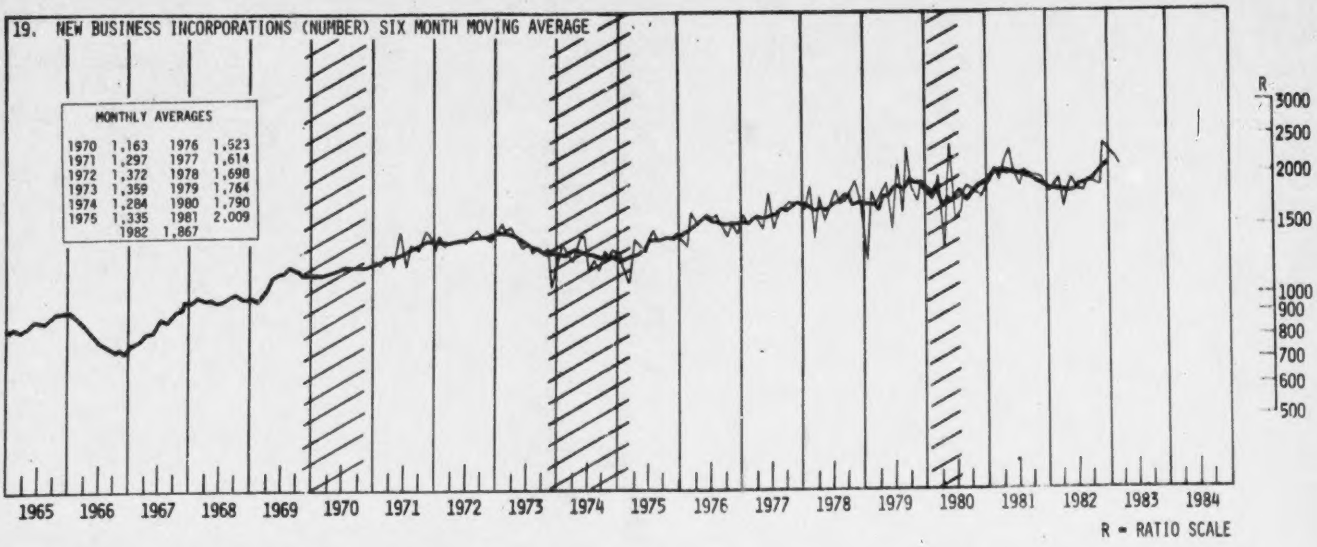
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48				
Jul	40	43	35	36				
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5847	6469	5437	5791	4160	4434	-45	229
Feb	3987	5443	4804	6467	1219	2985	1640	3406
Mar	7642	6377	2808	1941	1166	506	-3476	-4136
Apr	9266	6682	8271	5651	5789	3141		
May	7661	4836	8953	6177	6286	3531		
Jun	5807	5061	7874	7444	1572	1261		
Jul	5976	6456	5433	6021	1169	1787		
Aug	3967	5560	5337	6812	5128	6513		
Sep	5162	6025	3880	4804	1276	2290		
Oct	4557	5054	6787	6578	3178	2669		
Nov	4165	4841	2066	2783	134	882		
Dec	5003	5913	14690	15683	-1238	-245		

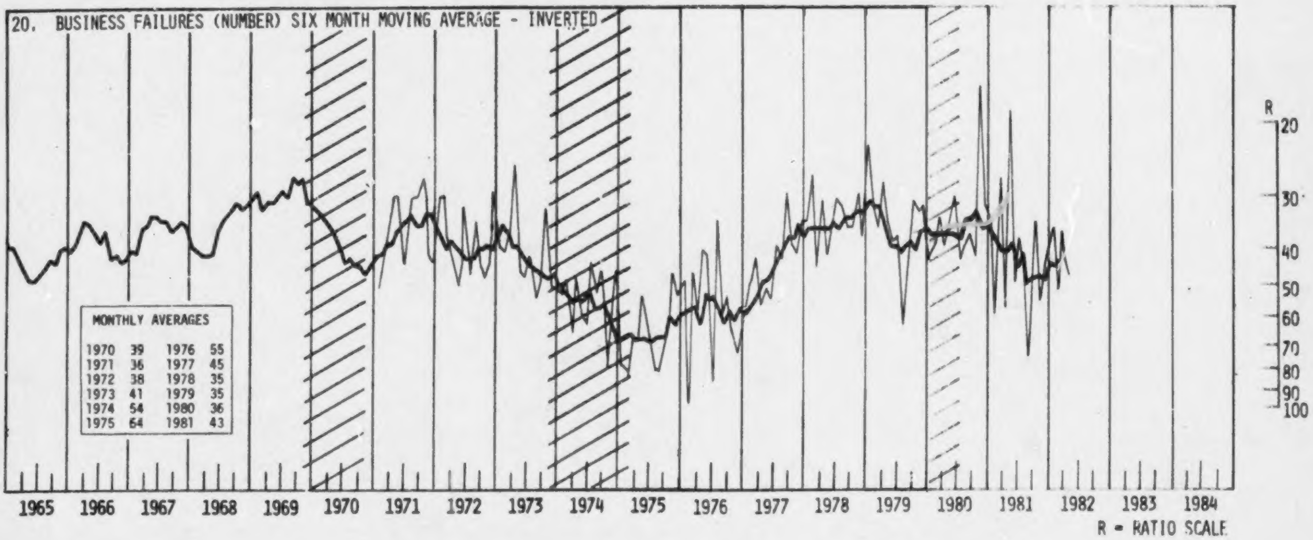
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

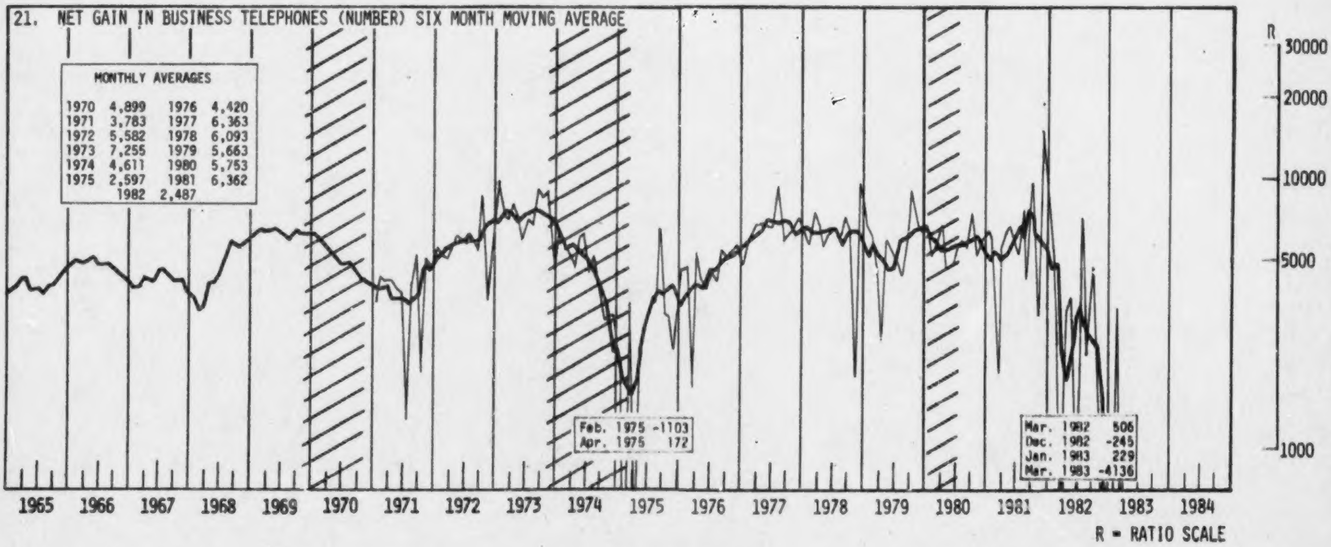
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009
	1982	1,867	



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753
1975	2,597	1981	6,362
	1982	2,487	

Feb.	1975	-1103
Apr.	1975	172

Mar.	1982	506
Dec.	1982	-245
Jan.	1983	229
Mar.	1983	-4136

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0r	358.4r	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	268.5	275.7		
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	412.3	363.6		
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	429.8	342.4		
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	293.0	286.8		
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	450.9	340.6		
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

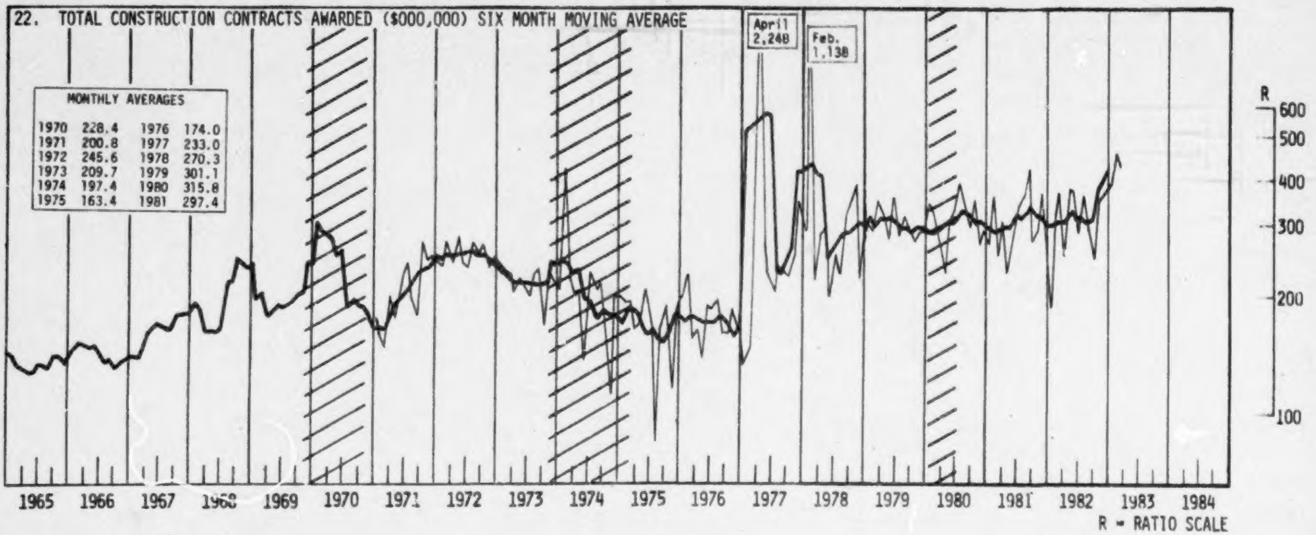
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4r	181.8r	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	86.9	82.1		
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	120.7	108.4		
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	198.2	173.1		
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	108.4	105.5		
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.6	98.9		
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9r	150.0r	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	137.0	157.7		
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	127.2	121.2		
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	170.3	135.4		
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	113.4	106.1		
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	234.1	179.0		
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

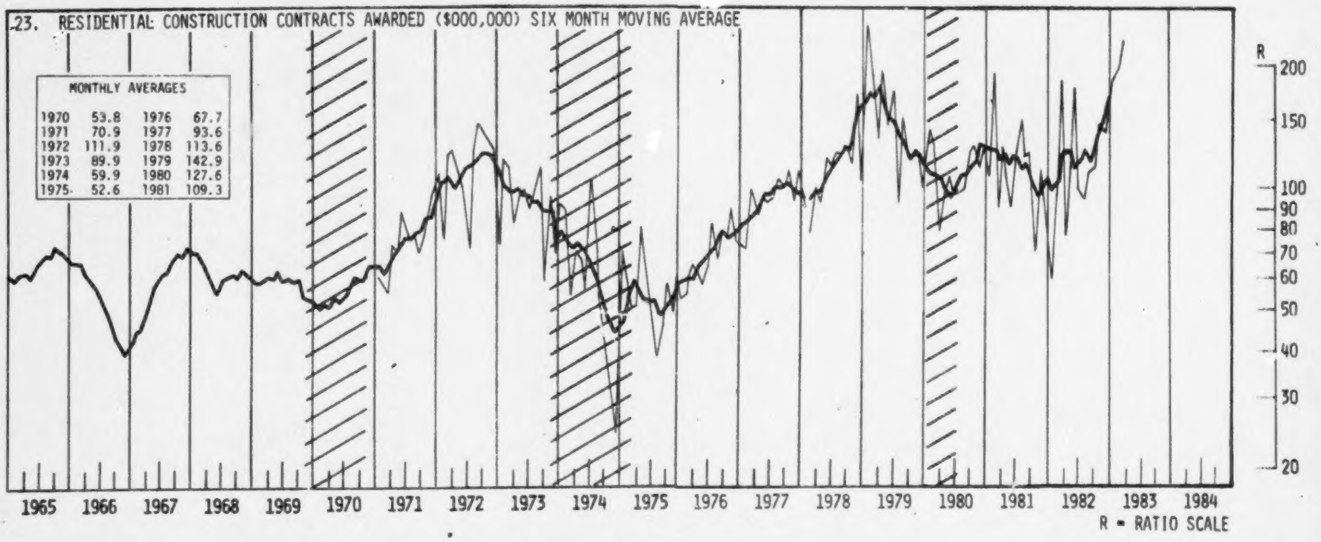
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

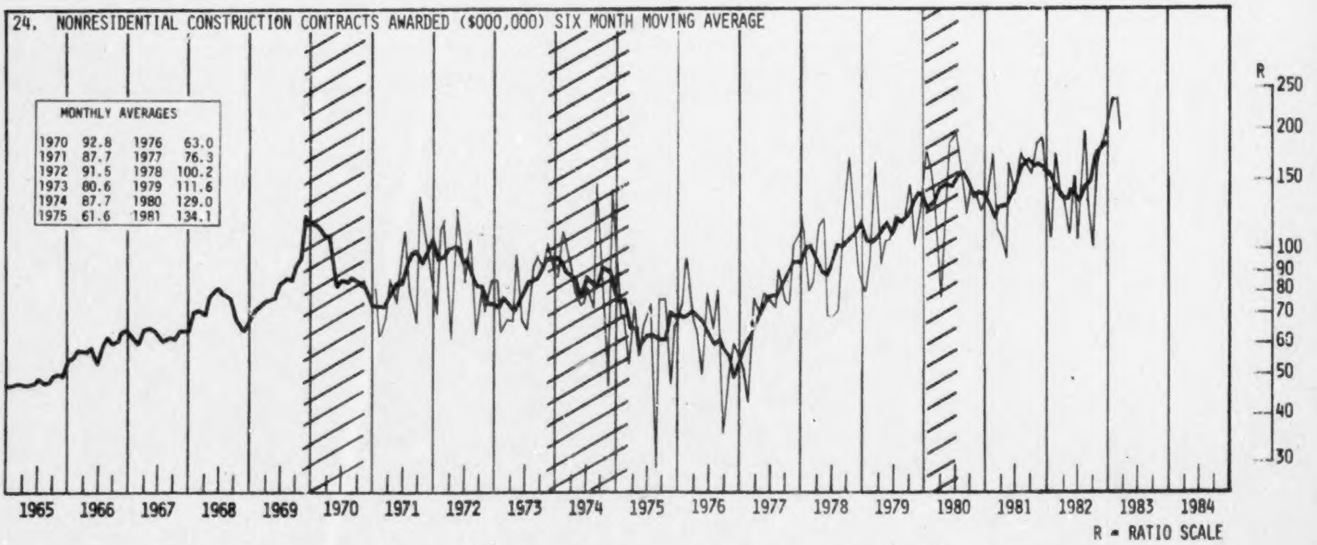
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885		
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400		
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191		
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411		
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216		
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

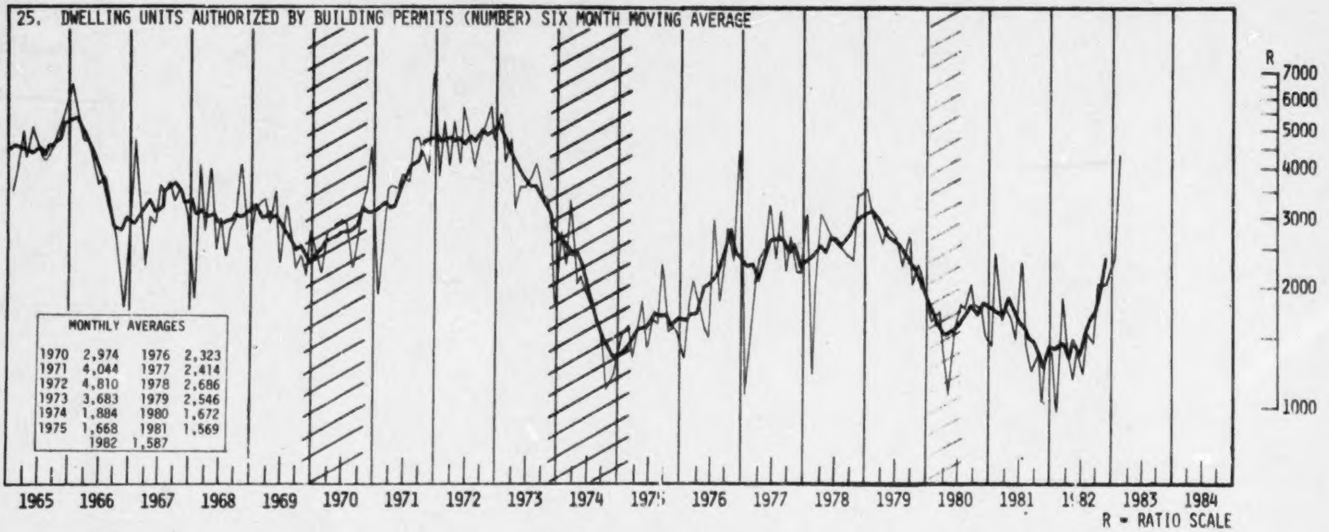
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927		
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897		
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883		
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971		
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821		
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657		
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289		
May	247	366	324	527	169	293		
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385		
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229		
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

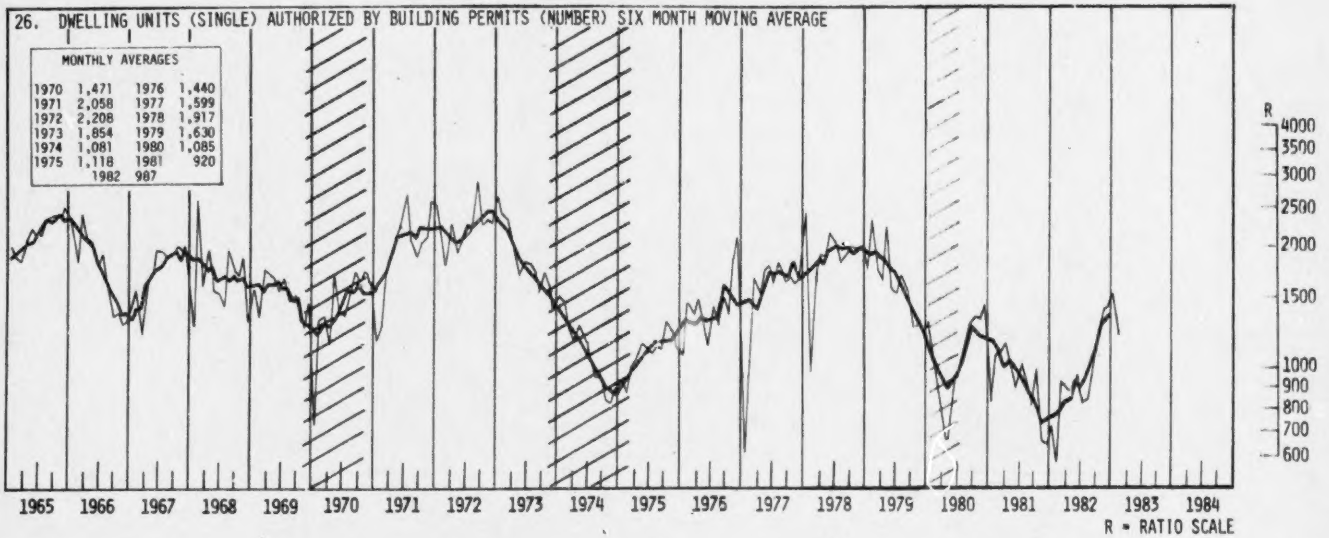
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

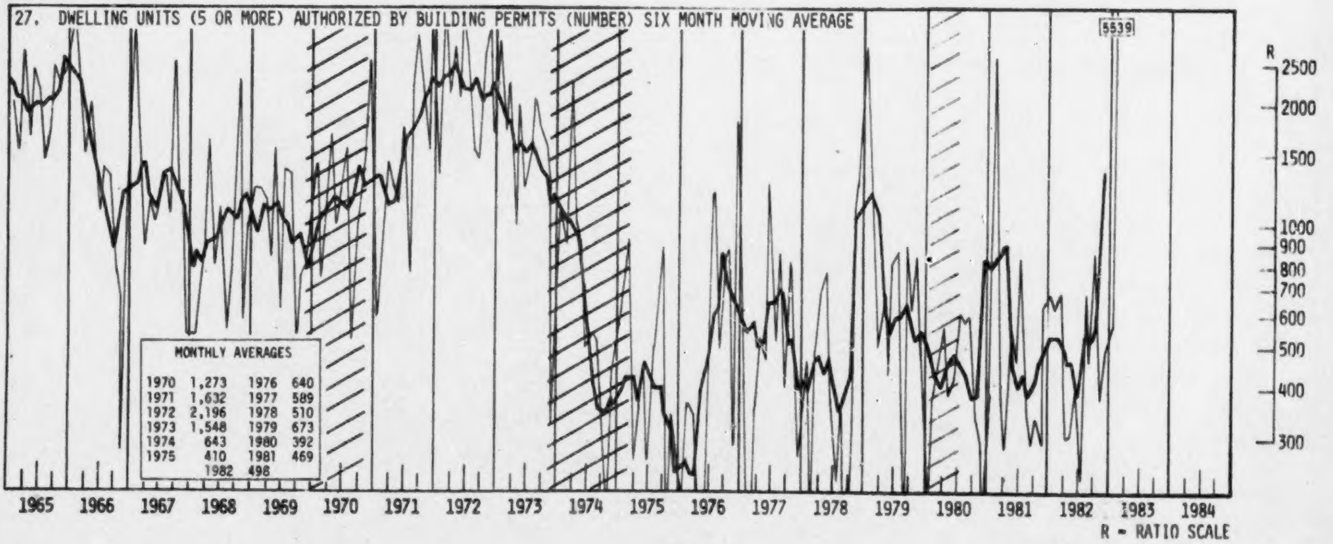
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
	1982	1,587	



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
	1982	987	



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
	1982	498	

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,540	2,723	2,740	2,877	2,731	2,929	Series being revised by source.	
Feb	2,561	2,741	2,590	2,908	2,639	2,963		
Mar	2,684	2,745	2,859	2,932	2,964	2,985		
Apr	2,649	2,709	2,915	2,980	2,956	2,975		
May	2,805	2,739	2,971	2,969	3,089	3,128		
Jun	2,688	2,772	2,917	2,952	3,007	3,052		
Jul	2,715	2,837	2,841	2,933	3,102	3,188		
Aug	2,728	2,812	2,874	3,004	2,992	3,138		
Sep	2,624	2,817	2,868	3,090	3,036	3,267		
Oct	2,861	2,872	2,932	2,930	3,173	3,240		
Nov	2,972	2,867	3,054	2,953	3,380	3,200		
Dec	3,807	2,898	3,806	2,890	4,173	3,137		

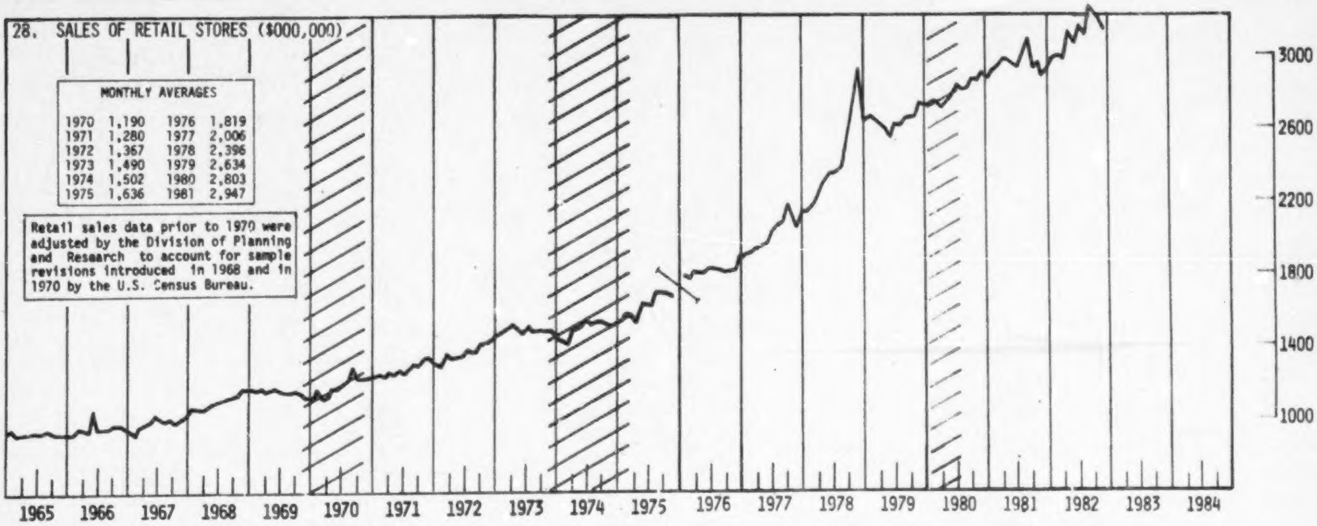
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,247	1,196	1,150	Series being revised by source.
Feb	1,236	1,191	1,161	
Mar	1,218	1,195	1,177	
Apr	1,193	1,209	1,175	
May	1,200	1,203	1,229	
Jun	1,203	1,187	1,178	
Jul	1,225	1,172	1,228	
Aug	1,205	1,191	1,208	
Sep	1,201	1,211	1,255	
Oct	1,220	1,150	1,235	
Nov	1,211	1,163	1,220	
Dec	1,216	1,136	1,196	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848		
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694		
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668		
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631		
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993		
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X | TRADE INDICATORS

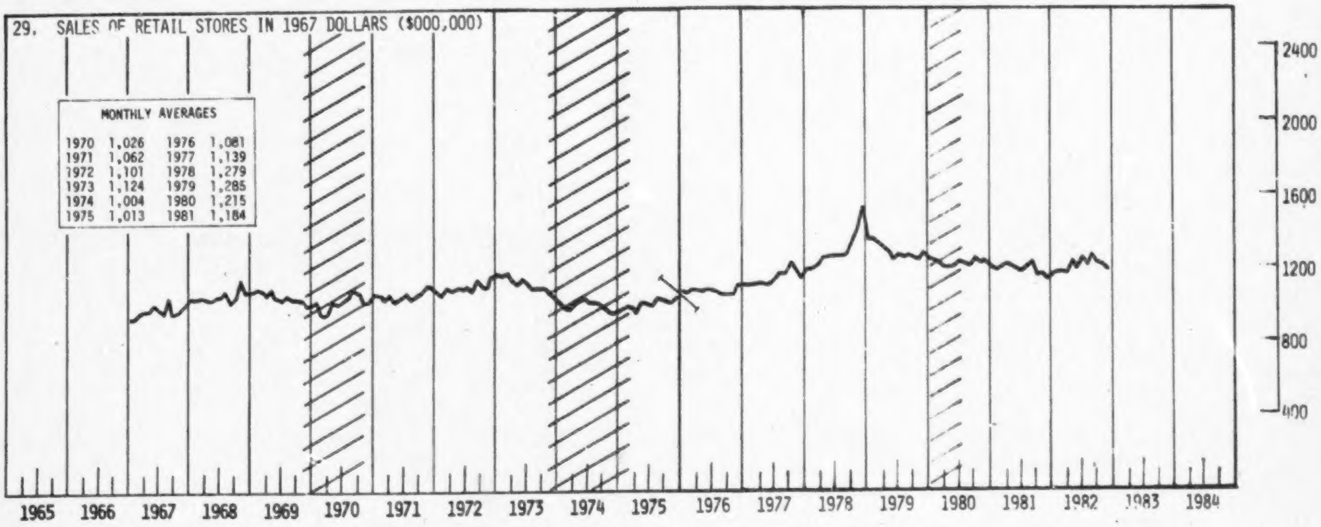


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,396
1973	1,490	1979	2,634
1974	1,502	1980	2,803
1975	1,636	1981	2,947

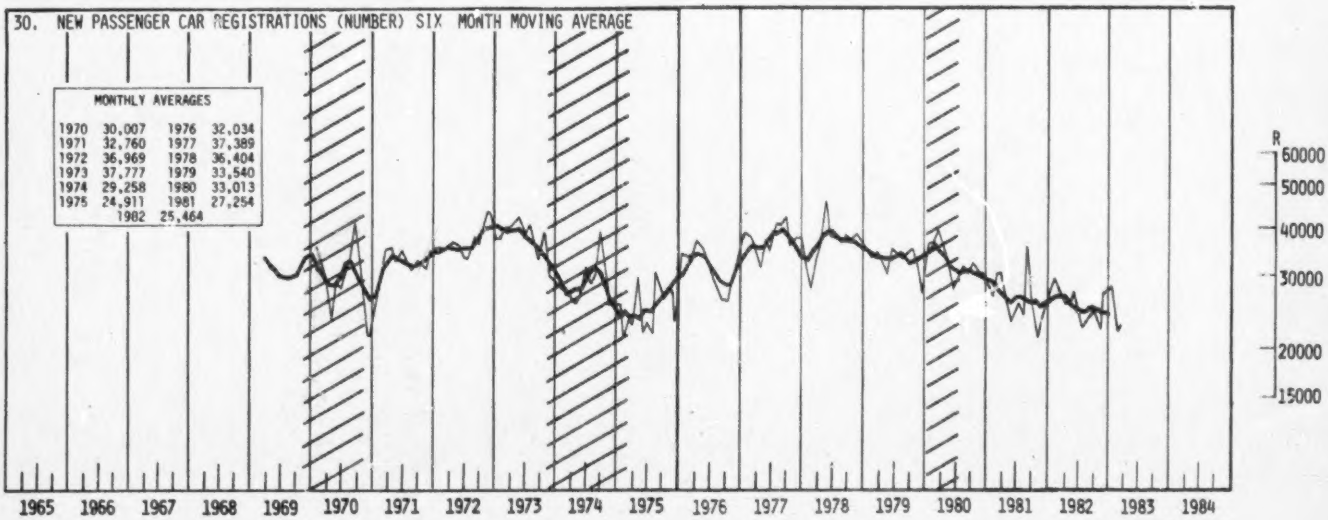
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,279
1973	1,124	1979	1,285
1974	1,004	1980	1,215
1975	1,013	1981	1,184



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
	1982	25,464	

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279		
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433		
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745		
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407		
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371		
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

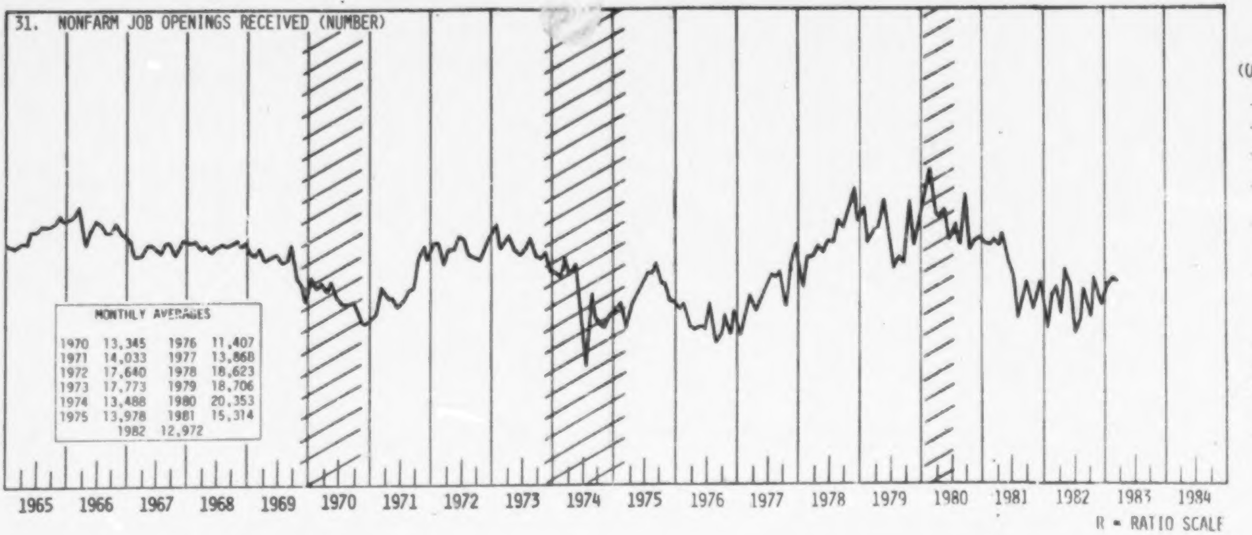
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756		
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738		
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994		
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722		
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757		
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6		
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8		
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9		
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9		
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2		
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

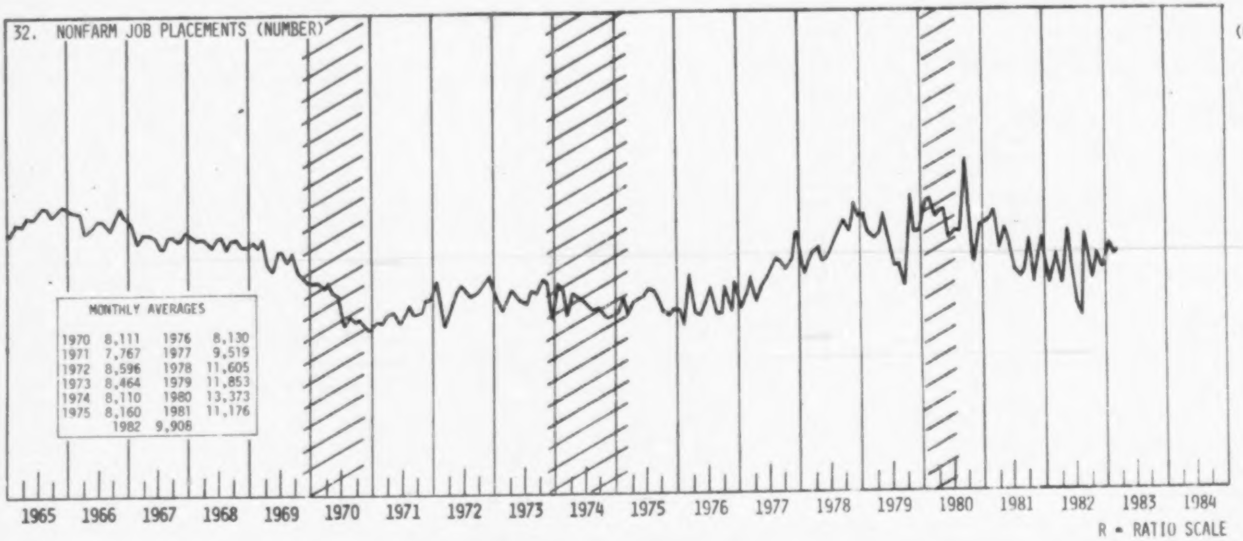
CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

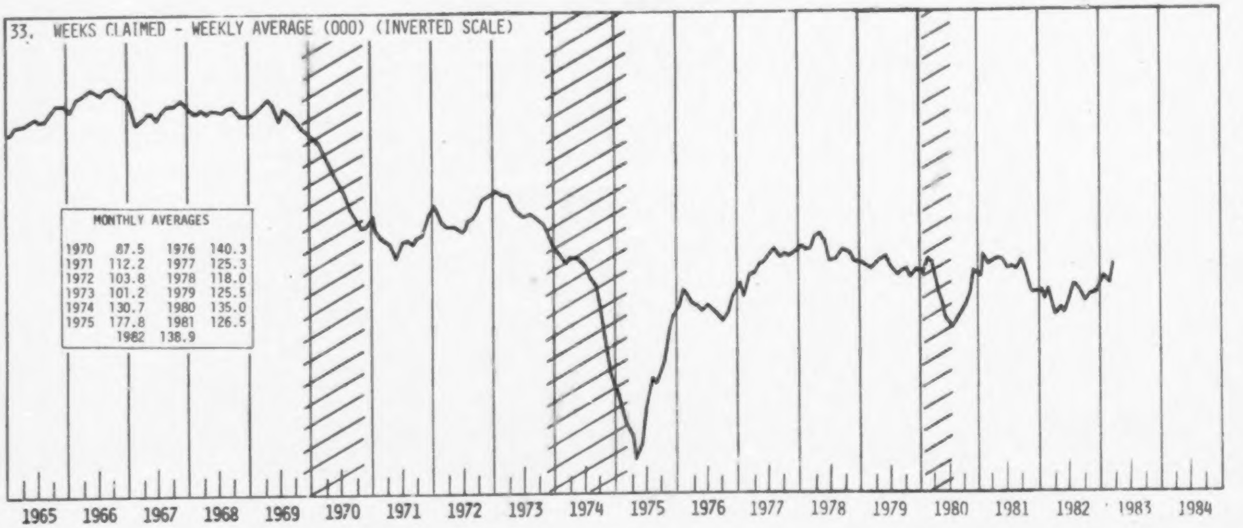
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
1982	12,972		



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
1982	9,908		



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
1982	138.9		

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9		
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8		
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8		
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6		
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4 2	4.3	4.6		
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

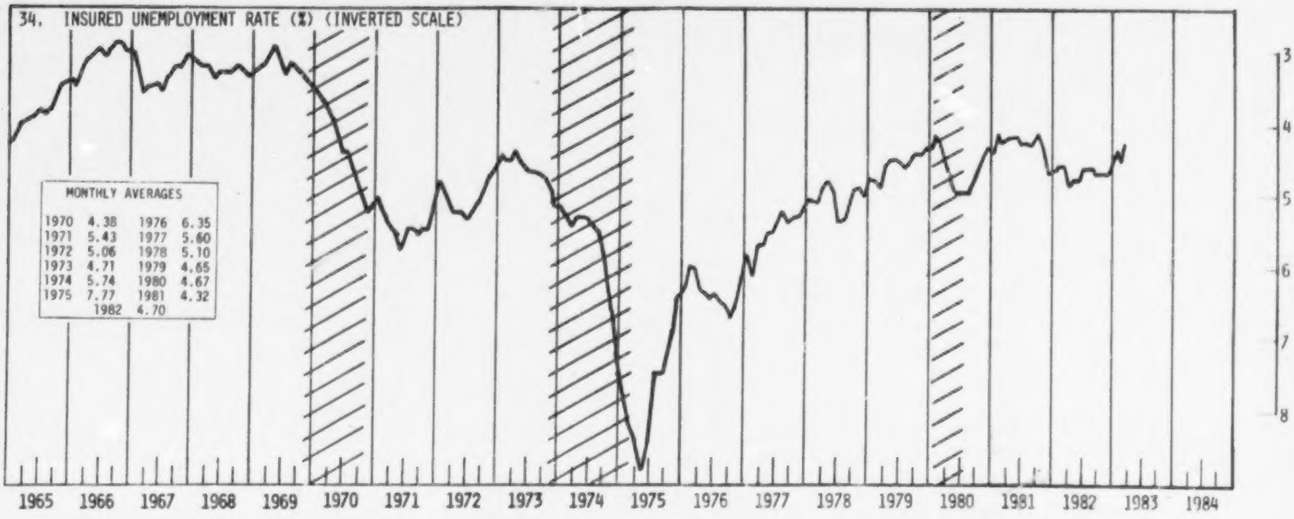
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168		
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035		
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371		
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393		
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088		
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206		
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144		
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560		
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630		
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836		
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

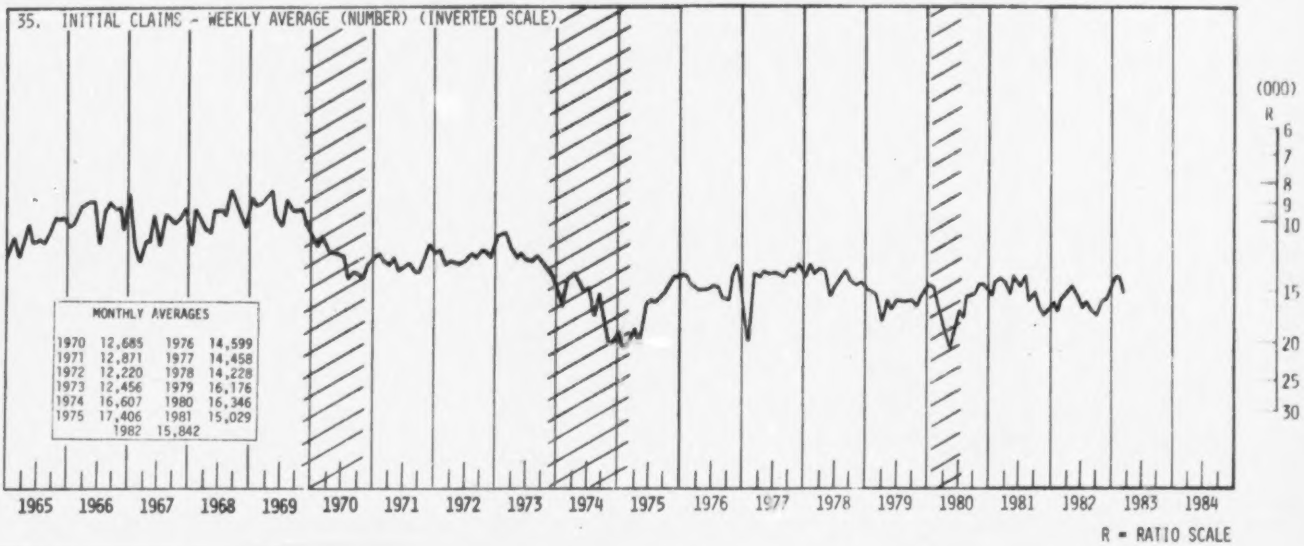
CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
1982	4.70		

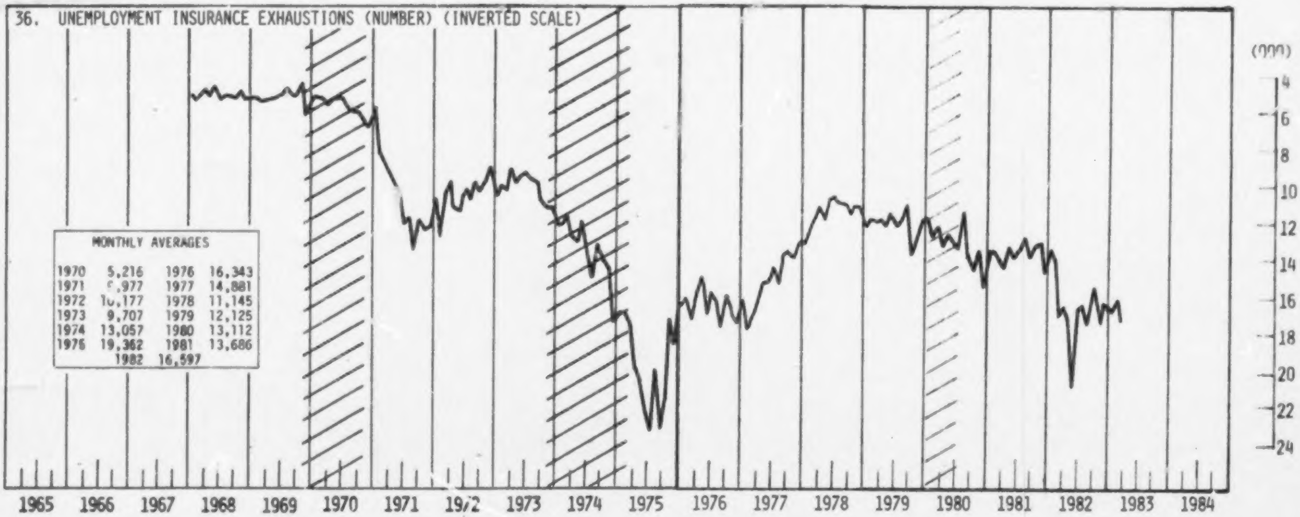


35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
1982	15,842		

R = RATIO SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	[illegible],977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686
1982	16,597		

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0		
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6		
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5		
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8		
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2		
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	43.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

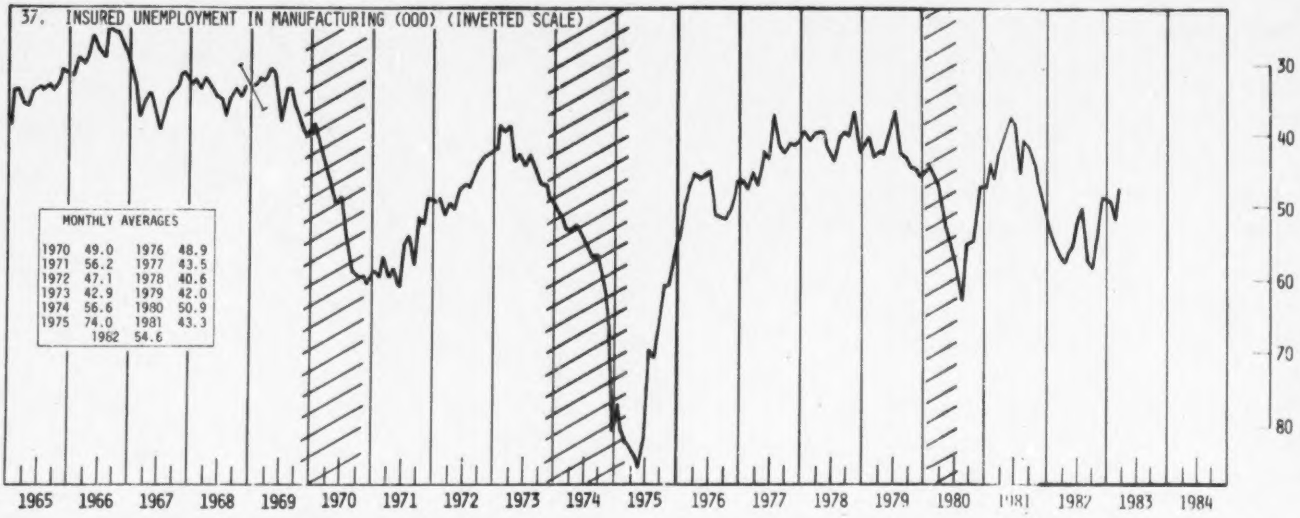
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6		
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6		
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5		
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2		
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8		
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

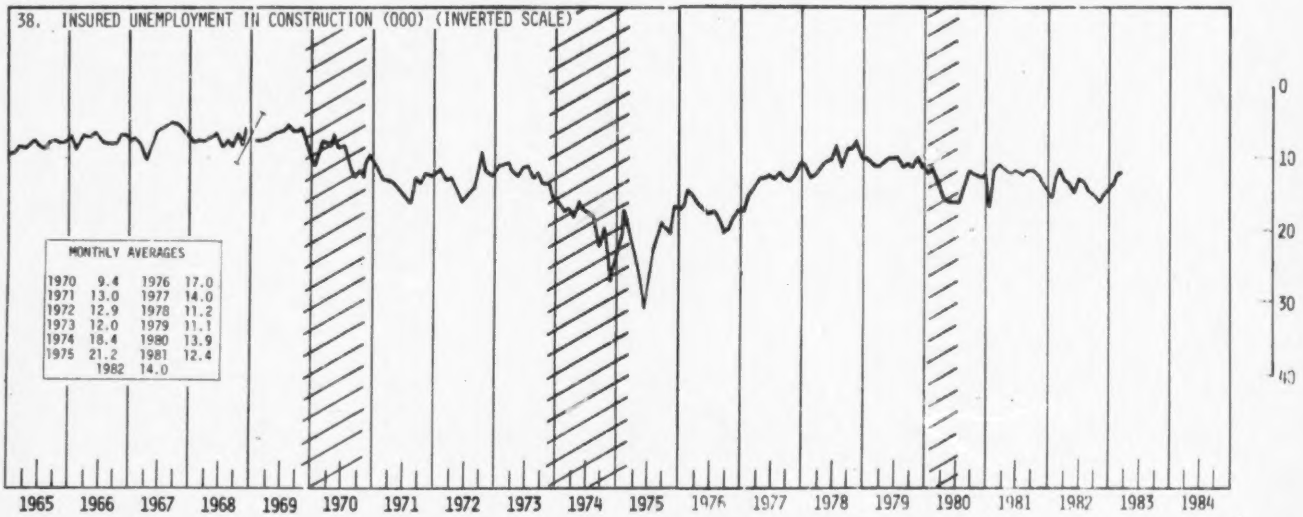
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9		
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6		
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4		
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3		
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9		
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

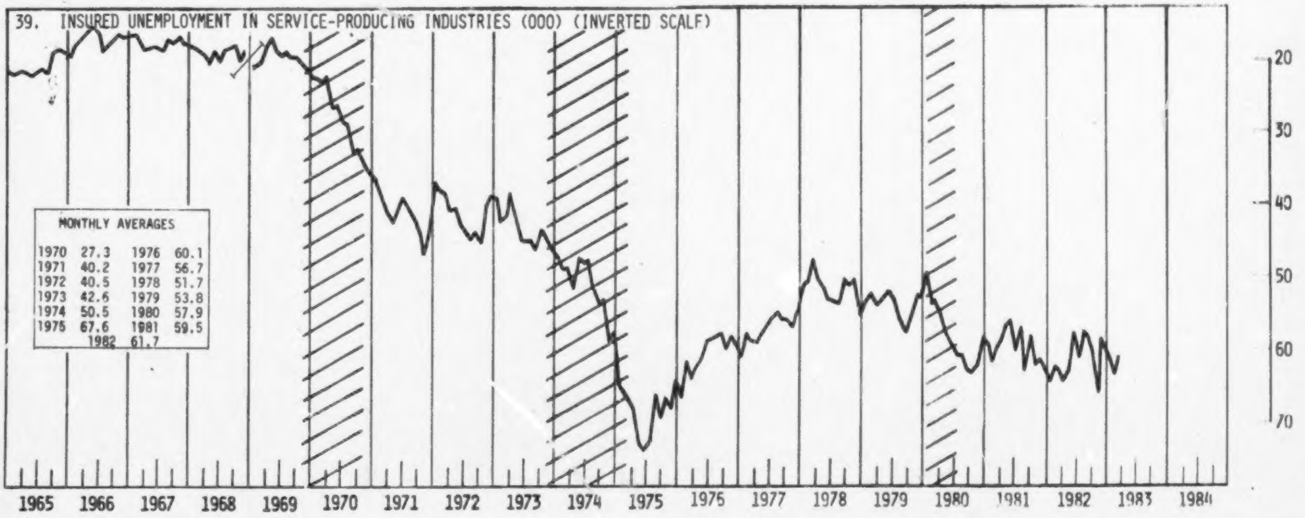
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3
	1962	54.6	


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4
	1982	14.0	


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5
	1982	61.7	

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1982 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3083.1	3082.5	3085.4	3088.4	3079.6	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.6
PRIVATE SECTOR	2556.0	2555.8	2557.2	2561.1	2559.8	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2551.0
GOVERNMENT	527.1	526.7	528.2	527.3	519.8	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	527.6
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3037.2	3063.8	3090.8	3142.4	3126.4	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.6
MANUFACTURING	737.9	732.2	731.2	736.1	718.8	726.9	728.1	721.9	716.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	703.4
Durable Goods	356.7	354.1	351.7	353.2	342.4	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	335.0
Lumber & Wood Products	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.2
Furniture & Fixtures	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.4	27.4	27.1	27.2	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	11.1	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9
Pottery & related products	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.6	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Primary Metal Industries	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.1
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Iron & steel foundries	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	56.1	55.3	54.8	55.1	53.5	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1
Metal cans	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.1
Metal stampings	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	24.3	23.9	23.5	23.5	22.9	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.1	65.6	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	63.1
Construction & related machinery	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7
Metalworking machinery	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.2
Special industry machinery	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
General industry machinery	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.6
Service industry machinery	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6
Other machinery, except elec.	23.4	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21:8	21.9	21.9	22.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	90.3	88.9	88.7	89.6	88.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Communication equipment	37.1	37.0	37.2	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.7
Electronic components & access.	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.4
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9
Transportation Equipment	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.3	11.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.1
Motor vehicles	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	6.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.7
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7
Nondurable Goods	381.3	378.0	379.5	382.9	376.4	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.4
Food & Kindred Products	46.7	45.8	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	46.0
Canned, cured & froze	10.1	9.2	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1
Grain mill & bakery products	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6
Beverages	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4
Other food & kindred products	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.9
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	17.3	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.0
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Textile finishing, except wool	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7
Other textile mill products	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.3

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar
Apparel & Other Textile Products	49.2	48.7	50.9	52.8	50.0	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	48.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3
Women's & misses' outerwear	23.1	23.3	25.7	27.6	26.2	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	25.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Other apparel & related products	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.5
Paper & Allied Products	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7
Other paper & allied products	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2
Printing & Publishing	58.5	58.4	57.9	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.9
Newspapers	16.0	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5
Commercial printing	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.3
Other printing & publishing	26.1	26.0	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	125.7	125.0	124.7	124.5	124.6	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Drugs	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.3
Paints & allied products	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	24.0	24.1	23.9	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.6
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2
Other petroleum & coal products	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.0	36.4	36.1	36.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.9
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.7	29.0	28.8	28.9	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.8
Leather & Leather Products	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2
Other leather & leather products	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
NONMANUFACTURING	2299.3	2331.6	2359.6	2406.2	2407.7	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2313.6	2329.2
Mining	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Construction	95.7	103.1	108.4	112.3	115.5	115.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.4
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv	195.0	195.6	191.9	199.0	194.5	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	196.7
Railroad transportation	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	106.6	106.1	106.4	107.4	102.5	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	107.5
Communications	57.1	57.2	57.7	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.8	26.5	22.0	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	672.3	685.6	697.3	713.4	711.0	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	679.8
Wholesale trade	211.6	213.5	213.7	216.0	215.1	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.5
Retail trade	460.7	472.1	483.6	497.5	495.9	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	467.3
Retail general merchandise	68.4	68.4	69.3	70.5	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	65.5
Food stores	81.3	82.8	83.8	85.3	85.2	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	82.9
Auto dealers & service sta.	46.3	47.4	47.5	48.0	48.1	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.6
Apparel & accessories	39.0	39.8	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6
Eating & drinking places	123.8	130.4	138.2	146.9	147.0	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0
Other retail trade	101.9	103.4	104.6	106.0	105.3	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	163.6	165.7	166.7	168.9	170.0	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.9
Banking	46.2	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.3	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.4
Insurance agents & carriers	67.8	68.5	68.8	69.6	69.8	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.3
Other fin., insur. & real estate	49.6	51.1	51.8	53.2	53.9	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2
Services	641.4	650.6	662.7	677.6	686.4	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7
Medical & other health services	178.8	179.8	180.4	182.7	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.6
Hospitals	98.9	98.8	99.2	100.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.3
Educational services	47.4	46.9	46.7	43.9	41.7	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8
Other services	415.1	424.0	435.6	451.1	461.0	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.3
Government	529.3	528.8	530.3	532.7	528.1	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.6	529.8
Federal	72.6	72.8	73.2	74.3	74.2	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6
Local	354.5	354.8	355.0	358.6	356.3	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1
State*	102.2	101.2	102.0	99.8	97.6	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.1
Executive-Legislative-Judiciary	INA	INA	INA	INA	69.8	71.6	72.7	71.2	71.6	71.3	70.3	71.8	72.2
Full-Time	INA	INA	INA	INA	64.7	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0
Part-Time	INA	INA	INA	INA	5.1	6.9	6.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.4	5.2
Other	INA	INA	INA	INA	27.8	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	26.9

* This definition has been developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with state employment security agencies and is standardized throughout the nation. State government includes full-time and part-time workers in executive departments, the legislature, judiciary, authorities, commissions, the state university, state colleges, and other agencies. Data for executive departments, the legislature and judiciary are provided by the New Jersey Department of Treasury. Other data come from a monthly survey of employers conducted by this Division in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.3	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	341.42	340.40	343.26	345.77	341.94	343.08	348.40	352.96	357.69	361.75	361.89	349.33	370.23
Durable Goods	349.21	342.54	352.29	355.19	350.07	348.96	358.27	365.40	367.28	370.15	371.28	354.63	380.88
Lumber & Wood Products	212.35	225.05	223.60	230.21	216.77	226.01	226.94	240.89	242.14	249.28	253.08	231.68	247.10
Furniture & Fixtures	259.50	259.35	261.88	263.34	257.85	274.70	279.39	287.04	275.12	270.64	267.44	269.10	294.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	362.92	364.61	369.73	376.19	382.27	372.77	376.16	376.19	390.24	397.80	391.07	369.65	384.73
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	381.33	380.98	389.73	395.81	395.89	391.30	394.49	386.18	398.68	403.88	397.31	378.21	402.30
Pottery & related products	305.18	294.46	300.57	303.32	294.77	301.39	314.04	309.28	314.76	334.78	314.64	297.35	314.58
Primary Metal Industries	366.08	369.41	362.97	363.45	364.41	373.19	374.42	380.88	385.46	383.16	386.88	380.16	400.35
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	399.80	418.32	417.17	407.02	416.34	451.34	433.47	443.56	444.56	440.90	459.31	451.76	479.86
Iron & Steel foundries	335.07	334.46	351.64	348.80	338.48	354.34	350.49	347.23	358.44	334.53	347.78	350.69	349.45
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	542.50	529.19	512.11	524.44	537.85	532.86	570.04	558.25	551.95	589.11	577.50	579.14	580.60
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	325.44	318.24	300.13	304.90	302.99	309.57	311.60	332.38	334.78	331.14	324.69	310.66	345.28
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	346.58	341.52	353.12	353.12	348.98	349.95	347.88	349.83	348.66	356.69	359.72	339.64	367.60
Metal cans	442.96	422.42	407.36	430.95	423.78	445.12	429.29	466.52	436.24	448.69	474.15	415.28	466.12
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	417.34	442.32	531.72	497.84	460.98	456.68	448.09	445.04	442.72	452.02	471.24	453.43	481.14
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	317.60	305.66	301.44	299.00	298.21	301.69	293.40	294.84	300.21	293.02	294.63	278.05	302.21
Metal Stampings	332.43	332.64	338.00	335.41	329.48	322.81	335.16	330.89	328.38	337.26	332.28	321.77	346.93
Machinery, Except Electrical*	389.70	380.39	379.85	381.62	378.45	378.79	381.90	383.00	393.28	395.37	391.02	377.10	408.35
Construction & related machinery*	365.02	365.31	350.35	361.69	347.66	345.73	350.03	357.78	367.09	344.85	349.44	332.82	375.94
Metalworking machinery*	355.19	355.29	346.04	358.09	357.10	350.35	341.78	345.49	350.41	363.66	355.41	353.43	370.66
Special industry machinery*	419.24	402.40	425.04	425.20	410.13	408.11	423.36	424.07	442.65	456.39	460.00	439.90	496.37
General industry machinery*	418.62	384.47	399.11	393.12	411.44	403.29	410.82	409.50	416.47	428.04	420.58	405.41	447.36
Service industry machinery*	318.00	324.41	329.22	318.78	334.13	354.65	332.59	323.87	332.83	325.91	316.86	309.52	331.60
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	330.48	327.98	336.15	337.40	345.65	348.88	350.17	354.35	362.48	362.85	363.13	350.95	370.40
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	231.24	235.25	237.88	257.09	249.69	262.06	265.74	269.57	275.20	293.92	279.18	264.42	281.99
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	284.00	274.92	286.64	286.34	278.60	298.08	287.62	288.75	296.70	292.13	305.56	287.66	302.99
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	308.96	320.40	319.46	327.77	344.72	323.14	350.67	355.92	352.66	345.02	330.41	316.64	345.60
Communication equipment*	417.77	410.26	417.75	416.64	439.19	440.78	437.66	441.72	444.96	441.57	441.98	435.60	451.96
Electronic components & access.*	285.48	286.13	288.93	290.39	292.82	292.22	298.87	301.38	316.22	317.22	323.04	309.67	327.66
Transportation Equipment	465.92	494.76	488.55	523.09	472.76	413.93	540.00	628.65	543.15	533.24	545.26	514.42	558.60
Motor vehicles & equipment	496.94	524.15	505.94	565.97	514.92	418.88	587.16	696.80	579.72	580.18	603.08	557.61	605.44
Aircraft & parts	417.64	421.31	445.45	446.34	430.29	433.87	466.53	501.01	515.68	482.98	454.36	431.88	476.56
Ship & boat building & repairing	347.00	419.61	447.69	388.26	360.96	365.31	348.19	367.29	399.31	379.24	378.33	362.61	392.25
Instruments & Related Products	372.27	373.61	375.41	378.89	381.70	374.74	375.06	369.56	393.98	399.21	415.59	383.25	425.64
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	248.57	247.94	255.45	250.90	242.06	247.04	252.06	249.45	259.01	259.16	262.09	250.98	272.25
Nondurable Goods	335.32	332.29	335.16	336.84	334.67	337.55	339.44	341.88	350.27	353.83	353.51	344.45	361.01
Food & Kindred Products	390.77	395.08	401.81	397.03	393.21	403.09	408.96	424.66	436.55	425.83	426.82	407.41	432.43
Canned, cured & frozen food	340.23	319.55	329.54	330.03	327.25	347.31	354.63	393.39	374.59	414.90	377.56	344.40	404.97
Grain mill & bakery products*	344.00	332.11	336.18	323.99	334.40	337.37	340.40	348.43	343.15	355.42	336.30	310.42	361.38
Beverages	540.32	559.01	593.75	572.50	605.15	584.68	628.21	629.09	669.96	540.38	601.98	602.07	627.48
Textile Mill Products	296.78	284.09	289.39	287.00	285.11	293.04	290.70	292.41	300.94	301.25	294.67	280.50	303.86
Textile finishing, except wool	373.27	335.02	353.16	356.80	340.63	352.00	344.11	337.43	365.40	370.62	343.58	333.26	349.87
Apparel & other Textile Products	192.65	191.26	191.54	192.72	192.67	192.20	187.15	185.41	190.81	187.04	194.02	180.96	191.26
Men's & boys' suits & coats	204.38	200.37	201.05	215.77	225.36	209.93	208.24	220.84	220.00	223.67	230.18	194.58	214.01
Men's & boys' furnishings	210.65	215.91	208.74	210.53	199.72	210.31	203.11	191.18	202.02	203.11	209.81	196.54	212.61
Women's & children's undergarm.	196.21	184.19	181.58	187.37	195.50	195.96	205.19	213.01	209.57	196.86	220.70	205.43	216.23
Paper & Allied Products	333.49	328.55	328.76	334.17	339.58	338.10	339.37	344.75	351.50	364.20	356.59	339.69	368.88
Paperboard containers & boxes	325.74	317.25	321.59	332.11	330.64	327.19	327.89	338.57	334.84	346.18	345.90	317.98	351.48
Printing & Publishing	347.90	345.93	346.33	362.15	347.85	364.18	365.22	361.09	369.22	367.13	342.27	335.79	357.75
Newspapers	290.49	292.95	299.52	303.36	302.09	307.82	312.01	309.44	323.39	328.64	305.52	322.40	317.41
Commercial printing	392.40	382.45	387.09	412.38	383.76	412.43	400.98	385.56	402.14	395.04	331.57	348.97	363.58
Chemicals & Allied Products	418.32	414.51	424.87	426.78	417.54	424.09	430.08	433.39	441.15	445.40	442.85	444.29	453.02
Industrial inorganic chemical	463.15	464.81	473.85	473.93	484.64	490.12	493.51	497.73	503.55	513.00	504.34	509.60	510.60
Plastic materials & synthetics	362.45	381.21	402.19	392.66	403.61	416.87	426.83	414.00	431.26	401.32	409.50	433.44	437.58
Drugs	414.41	406.62	411.89	412.29	390.17	398.05	399.74	403.79	415.07	417.73	405.43	397.31	397.40
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	358.52	346.50	359.26	378.63	364.62	389.48	397.25	415.53	414.42	434.17	429.43	423.29	442.88
Paints & allied products	475.24	461.30	459.92	450.45	465.13	454.77	466.19	465.86	458.28	449.24	468.56	491.35	514.01
Industrial organic chemicals	495.60	490.44	497.95	500.56	491.62	488.01	493.28	490.01	500.17	499.34	496.94	502.66	515.73
Petroleum & Coal Products	539.25	521.56	520.35	537.37	534.89	528.08	543.02	550.84	562.12	569.80	580.33	604.22	599.47
Petroleum refining	594.51	557.40	554.00	565.81	567.02	559.37	578.48	589.33	605.98	620.84	615.38	647.74	650.31
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	271.49	270.00	264.77	260.91	269.33	266.45	263.25	268.31	273.03	289.51	279.70	260.85	286.42
Rubber & rubber products	255.76	249.88	252.31	249.45	253.87	262.82	253.96	260.40	265.79	268.23	244.98	247.08	249.92
Miscellaneous plastic products	275.72	272.69	268.40	264.27	273.50	267.30	265.88	270.40	275.12	295.10	287.70	263.90	295.12
Leather & Leather Products	206.85	207.67	212.05	214.32	200.27	208.87	200.38	204.02	206.15	210.77	225.63	204.48	213.50

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.3	38.6	41.0
Durable Goods	40.7	39.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	39.7	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	38.8	41.4
Lumber & Wood Products	33.6	35.0	34.4	35.2	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.9	36.8	38.0	38.0	36.2	39.6
Furniture & Fixtures	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	38.2	41.0	41.7	41.6	40.4	39.8	39.1	39.0	42.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.2	42.2	42.4	42.7	43.8	42.7	42.6	42.7	43.7	44.2	43.5	40.8	42.7
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.6	44.3	44.9	45.6	45.4	45.5	45.5	44.8	45.1	46.0	45.2	42.4	44.7
Pottery & related products	38.1	36.9	36.7	36.9	35.6	36.4	37.7	36.3	36.9	38.0	36.0	34.1	36.2
Primary Metal Industries	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.2	41.6	40.4	42.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	40.1	42.0	41.1	40.1	40.5	42.7	41.6	41.3	41.9	39.9	42.1	42.3	45.1
Iron & steel foundries	42.2	41.6	43.9	43.6	42.1	43.8	42.9	42.5	43.5	40.5	41.6	42.1	41.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.4	41.8	41.1	39.7	39.9	39.5	41.7	40.6	40.2	42.2	42.0	40.9	41.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	41.3	40.8	39.7	39.7	39.4	40.1	40.0	41.6	41.9	41.6	41.1	38.4	41.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.4	37.2	40.0
Metal cans	43.3	41.7	40.9	42.5	42.0	43.3	41.8	43.6	41.0	41.7	43.5	39.4	43.0
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	37.7	38.8	43.3	41.8	39.4	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.7	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	39.9	38.4	38.4	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.0	36.4	36.7	36.4	35.8	34.2	36.9
Metal Stampings	40.1	39.6	40.0	39.6	38.9	37.8	39.2	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.0	36.9	40.2
Machinery, Except Electrical*	40.3	39.5	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.3	38.0	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.6	37.3	39.8
Construction & related machinery*	40.2	40.1	38.5	39.4	38.5	38.5	37.8	37.9	38.6	36.3	36.4	34.1	38.4
Metalworking machinery*	40.5	40.1	39.1	39.7	38.9	38.5	37.6	37.8	37.8	39.4	38.8	38.5	39.6
Special industry machinery*	44.6	42.9	44.6	44.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	43.9	45.4	46.1	46.0	44.3	49.0
General industry machinery*	38.3	36.1	37.3	36.4	37.1	36.3	36.1	36.4	36.5	36.9	36.7	35.5	38.4
Service industry machinery*	39.7	40.1	40.1	38.5	40.5	41.0	39.5	39.4	40.1	39.6	38.5	37.7	40.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	40.8	39.9	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.3	42.1	41.9	41.5	39.7	41.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	37.6	37.4	38.0	41.2	41.0	42.2	43.0	41.6	42.8	44.0	42.3	39.0	40.4
Electric lighting & wiring equip*	41.4	39.5	40.6	40.5	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	39.8	40.1	38.0	41.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	46.6	46.3	45.9	46.1	46.9	45.9	49.6	50.2	49.6	48.8	47.0	44.1	48.0
Communication equipment*	40.6	39.6	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.7	40.3	40.9	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.0	41.2
Electronic components & access.*	40.9	40.3	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.8	41.8	43.2	43.1	42.9	40.8	43.0
Transportation Equipment	40.2	42.0	41.9	43.7	42.4	35.5	45.0	49.5	45.0	44.4	45.1	42.2	45.6
Motor vehicles & equipment	40.6	42.1	41.2	44.6	43.6	34.0	46.6	52.0	45.9	45.9	47.3	43.7	47.3
Aircraft & parts	43.1	42.6	44.5	44.5	42.9	43.3	46.7	48.5	49.3	46.8	45.3	42.3	46.0
Ship & boat building & repairing	35.7	41.3	42.8	39.1	37.6	36.9	35.1	37.1	37.6	36.5	36.1	34.6	36.9
Instruments & Related Products	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.5	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.2	43.2	43.4	43.7	40.3	43.7
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.9	38.5	39.0	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.6	38.0	38.6	36.8	39.4
Nondurable Goods	40.4	39.7	39.9	40.1	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.4	40.3	39.9	38.4	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	44.5	43.9	43.2	40.7	43.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	40.6	38.5	39.8	41.1	42.5	42.2	43.3	46.5	44.7	47.8	43.8	40.0	44.6
Grain mill & bakery products*	41.9	40.6	40.7	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.0	40.8	40.9	40.9	38.0	34.8	39.8
Beverages	44.0	44.9	46.9	45.8	47.8	46.7	47.7	47.3	49.7	43.3	47.4	46.6	50.4
Textile Mill Products	41.8	40.7	41.4	41.0	40.1	41.1	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.6	40.2	37.4	40.3
Textile finishing, except wool	45.8	42.3	44.2	44.6	42.9	44.0	42.8	40.9	43.5	43.5	41.9	39.3	41.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.9	34.4	33.9	34.6	34.1	34.2	33.3	32.7	33.3	32.7	34.4	32.2	34.4
Men's and boys' suits & coats*	37.5	36.9	37.3	38.6	40.1	38.1	38.0	40.3	40.0	40.3	41.4	36.1	38.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	39.3	39.4	38.3	38.7	37.4	38.1	37.2	34.2	37.0	37.2	37.2	34.2	37.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	35.1	32.6	32.6	33.7	34.0	34.5	35.5	35.8	35.4	34.0	36.6	33.9	36.9
Paper & Allied Products	42.7	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.4	43.1	42.3	40.2	43.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.5	43.4	43.4	44.4	44.5	43.8	43.2	43.8	42.6	43.6	43.4	40.2	43.5
Printing & Publishing	40.5	39.9	39.9	41.2	39.8	40.6	40.4	40.3	41.3	40.3	38.2	36.9	39.4
Newspapers	32.1	31.0	31.2	31.6	31.5	31.8	32.4	32.0	33.1	33.5	31.4	32.5	31.9
Commercial printing	41.7	40.6	41.4	43.5	41.0	42.3	41.0	40.5	42.6	40.6	35.5	35.5	37.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.0	41.0	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.6	42.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.9	43.4	45.0	44.5	44.3	43.8	44.5	44.8	44.8	45.6	45.6	45.5	46.0
Plastic materials & synthetics	38.6	39.3	40.3	38.8	39.3	40.2	41.2	40.0	40.8	38.7	38.2	38.7	39.6
Drugs	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.1	40.7	40.5	40.5	41.3	41.4	39.4	38.8	39.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	41.4	39.6	41.2	42.4	41.2	42.8	42.9	44.3	43.9	43.9	42.9	42.8	45.1
Paints and allied products	47.1	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.7	46.5	46.9	46.4	45.6	44.7	46.3	47.2	49.0
Industrial organic chemicals	42.0	40.7	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	42.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	41.9	40.4	40.4	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.4
Petroleum refining	41.9	39.9	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.7	40.2	40.2	41.0	41.5	40.7	41.1	41.5
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.4	39.7	39.4	39.0	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.8	41.3	39.9	37.0	40.8
Rubber and rubber products	36.8	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.7	37.2	37.7	37.1	34.7	33.8	35.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.4	40.7	40.3	39.8	40.7	39.6	39.1	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	42.1
Leather & Leather Products	40.4	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.5	40.4	39.5	40.4	40.5	40.3	41.4	38.8	41.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.43	8.51	8.56	8.58	8.57	8.62	8.71	8.78	8.81	8.91	8.98	9.05	9.03
Durable Goods	8.58	8.65	8.72	8.77	8.73	8.79	8.89	9.00	8.98	9.05	9.10	9.14	9.20
Lumber & Wood Products	6.32	6.43	6.50	6.54	6.49	6.57	6.54	6.71	6.58	6.56	6.66	6.40	6.24
Furniture & Fixtures	6.52	6.50	6.58	6.65	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.81	6.80	6.84	6.90	7.02
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.60	8.64	8.72	8.81	8.89	8.73	8.83	8.81	8.93	9.00	8.99	9.06	9.01
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.55	8.60	8.68	8.68	8.72	8.60	8.67	8.62	8.84	8.78	8.79	8.92	9.00
Pottery & related products	8.01	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.69
Primary Metal Industries	8.80	8.88	8.81	8.93	9.02	9.08	9.11	9.20	9.22	9.30	9.30	9.41	9.42
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.97	9.96	10.15	10.15	10.21	10.57	10.42	10.74	10.61	11.05	10.91	10.68	10.64
Iron and Iron foundries	7.94	8.04	8.01	8.00	8.04	8.09	8.17	8.17	8.24	8.26	8.36	8.33	8.34
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.50	12.66	12.46	13.21	13.48	13.49	13.67	13.75	13.73	13.96	13.75	14.16	13.89
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.88	7.80	7.56	7.68	7.69	7.72	7.79	7.99	7.99	7.96	7.90	8.09	8.30
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.60	8.69	8.85	8.85	8.88	8.95	8.92	8.97	8.94	9.03	9.13	9.13	9.19
Metal cans	10.23	10.13	9.96	10.14	10.09	10.28	10.27	10.70	10.64	10.76	10.90	10.54	10.84
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware*	11.07	11.40	12.28	11.91	11.70	11.65	11.46	11.47	11.44	11.65	11.55	11.87	11.88
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.96	7.96	7.85	7.91	7.91	8.11	8.15	8.10	8.18	8.05	8.23	8.13	8.19
Metal stampings	8.29	8.40	8.45	8.47	8.47	8.54	8.55	8.55	8.42	8.56	8.52	8.72	8.63
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.67	9.63	9.69	9.76	9.83	9.89	10.05	10.00	10.11	10.19	10.13	10.11	10.26
Construction & related machinery*	9.08	9.11	9.10	9.18	9.03	8.98	9.26	9.44	9.51	9.50	9.60	9.76	9.79
Metalworking machinery*	8.77	8.86	8.85	9.02	9.18	9.10	9.09	9.14	9.27	9.23	9.16	9.18	9.36
Special industry machinery*	9.40	9.38	9.53	9.47	9.45	9.58	9.71	9.66	9.75	9.90	10.03	9.93	10.13
General industry machinery*	10.93	10.65	10.70	10.80	11.09	11.11	11.38	11.25	11.41	11.60	11.46	11.42	11.65
Service industry machinery*	8.01	8.09	8.21	8.28	8.25	8.65	8.42	8.22	8.30	8.23	8.23	8.21	8.29
Electrical Equipment & Supplies*	8.10	8.22	8.30	8.29	8.41	8.53	8.52	8.58	8.61	8.66	8.75	8.84	8.84
Elec. test & distribution equip.*	6.15	6.29	6.26	6.24	6.09	6.21	6.18	6.48	6.43	6.65	6.60	6.78	6.98
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.*	6.86	6.96	7.06	7.07	7.00	7.36	7.30	7.31	7.29	7.34	7.62	7.57	7.39
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	6.63	6.92	6.96	7.11	7.35	7.04	7.07	7.09	7.11	7.07	7.03	7.18	7.20
Communication equipment*	10.29	10.36	10.47	10.39	10.66	10.83	10.86	10.80	10.80	10.77	10.78	10.89	10.97
Electric components & access.*	6.98	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.09	7.11	7.15	7.21	7.32	7.36	7.53	7.59	7.62
Transportation Equipment	11.59	11.78	11.66	11.97	11.15	11.66	12.00	12.70	12.07	12.01	12.09	12.19	12.25
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.24	12.45	12.28	12.69	11.81	12.32	12.60	13.40	12.63	12.64	12.75	12.76	12.80
Aircraft & parts	9.69	9.89	10.01	10.03	10.03	10.02	9.99	10.33	10.46	10.32	10.03	10.21	10.36
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.72	10.16	10.46	9.93	9.60	9.90	9.92	9.90	10.62	10.39	10.48	10.48	10.63
Instruments & Related Products	8.48	8.53	8.65	8.71	8.96	8.88	8.93	8.97	9.12	9.20	9.51	9.51	9.74
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.39	6.44	6.55	6.50	6.32	6.40	6.53	6.53	6.71	6.82	6.79	6.82	6.91
Nondurable Goods	8.30	8.37	8.40	8.40	8.43	8.46	8.55	8.59	8.67	8.78	8.86	8.97	8.87
Food & Kindred Products	9.26	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.34	9.44	9.60	9.74	9.81	9.70	9.88	10.01	10.01
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.38	8.30	8.28	8.03	7.70	8.23	8.19	8.46	8.38	8.68	8.62	8.61	9.08
Grain mill & bakery products*	8.21	8.18	8.26	8.12	8.36	8.33	8.51	8.54	8.39	8.69	8.85	8.92	9.08
Beverages	12.28	12.45	12.66	12.50	12.66	12.52	13.17	13.30	13.48	12.48	12.70	12.92	12.45
Textile Mill Products	7.10	6.98	6.99	7.00	7.11	7.13	7.16	7.22	7.34	7.42	7.33	7.50	7.54
Textile finishing, except wool	8.15	7.92	7.99	8.00	7.94	8.00	8.04	8.25	8.40	8.52	8.20	8.48	8.35
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.52	5.56	5.65	5.57	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.67	5.73	5.72	5.64	5.62	5.56
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.45	5.43	5.39	5.59	5.62	5.51	5.48	5.48	5.50	5.55	5.56	5.39	5.53
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.36	5.48	5.45	5.44	5.34	5.52	5.46	5.59	5.46	5.46	5.64	5.73	5.70
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.59	5.65	5.57	5.56	5.75	5.68	5.78	5.95	5.92	5.79	6.03	6.06	5.86
Paper & Allied Products	7.81	7.86	7.88	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.29	8.45	8.43	8.45	8.48
Paperboard containers & boxes	7.32	7.31	7.41	7.48	7.43	7.47	7.59	7.73	7.86	7.94	7.97	7.91	8.08
Printing & Publishing	8.59	8.67	8.68	8.79	8.74	8.97	9.04	8.96	8.94	9.11	8.96	9.10	9.08
Newspapers	9.33	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.59	9.68	9.63	9.67	9.77	9.81	9.73	9.92	9.95
Commercial printing	9.41	9.42	9.35	9.48	9.36	9.75	9 78	9.52	9.44	9.73	9.34	9.83	9.80
Chemicals & Allied Products	9.96	10.11	10.14	10.21	10.11	10.17	10.24	10.27	10.38	10.48	10.62	10.68	10.56
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.55	10.71	10.53	10.65	10.94	11.11	11.09	11.11	11.24	11.25	11.06	11.20	11.10
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.39	9.70	9.98	10.12	10.27	10.37	10.36	10.35	10.57	10.37	10.72	11.20	11.05
Drugs	10.01	10.04	10.17	10.18	9.73	9.78	9.87	9.97	10.05	10.09	10.29	10.24	9.96
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	8.66	8.75	8.72	8.93	8.85	9.10	9.26	9.38	9.44	9.89	10.01	9.89	9.82
Paints & allied products	10.09	10.05	10.02	9.75	9.96	9.78	9.94	10.04	10.05	10.05	10.12	10.41	10.49
Industrial organic chemicals	11.80	12.05	11.97	12.12	12.02	12.02	12.12	12.01	12.14	12.12	12.15	12.29	12.25
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.87	12.91	12.88	12.98	12.92	12.88	13.18	13.37	13.48	13.73	14.12	14.63	14.48
Petroleum refining	13.95	13.97	13.99	14.11	14.07	14.09	14.39	14.66	14.78	14.96	15.12	15.76	15.67
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.69	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.81	6.86	7.01	7.01	7.05	7.02
Rubber & rubber products	6.95	6.98	6.97	6.91	6.88	6.88	6.92	7.00	7.05	7.23	7.06	7.31	7.10
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.66	6.70	6.66	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.80	6.76	6.81	6.96	7.00	7.00	7.01
Leather & Leather Products	5.12	5.09	5.21	5.24	5.07	5.17	5.06	5.05	5.09	5.23	5.45	5.27	5.12

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1981 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Mar 1983	Feb 1983	Mar 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,574	3,565	3,591	9.0	-17.0
Total Employment	3,250	3,240	3,260	10.0	-10.0
Total Unemployment	325	325	331	0.0	- 6.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	303	309	312	- 6.0	- 9.0
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.1	9.2	0.0	- 0.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.4	8.5	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.2

Note. Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Mar 1983	Feb 1983	Mar 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Regular State UI Program	150,706	167,181	164,066	-16,475	-13,360
Federal Employees' Program	777	698	930	+ 79	- 153
Veterans' Program	902	938	598	- 36	+ 304
Extended Benefits[1]	102	161	26,544	- 59	-26,442
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	32,572	49,012	--	-16,440	+32,572
TOTAL	185,059	217,990	192,138	-32,931	- 7,079

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially denied but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.

[2] Provides up to 14 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through March 31, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Mar 1983	Feb 1983	Mar 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	150.7	167.2	164.1	-16.5	-13.4
Male	95.2	103.6	99.0	- 8.4	- 3.8
Female	55.5	63.5	65.1	- 8.0	- 9.6
White, not Hispanic	101.3	113.0	112.2	-11.7	-10.9
Black, not Hispanic	30.3	33.0	32.0	- 2.7	- 1.7
Hispanic	18.1	20.0	18.8	- 1.9	- 0.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.2	- 0.1	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
INA	0.8	0.7	0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
MANUFACTURING	52.2	59.7	61.0	- 7.5	- 8.8
Durable Goods	22.4	27.9	28.1	- 5.5	- 5.7
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	4.2	5.2	4.7	- 1.0	- 0.5
Machinery except electrical	3.7	5.0	3.5	- 1.3	+ 0.2
Electrical machinery	4.6	4.9	4.0	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Nondurable goods	29.8	31.8	32.9	- 2.0	- 3.1
Food & kindred products	3.3	4.0	3.4	- 0.7	- 0.1
Textile mill products	1.7	1.7	2.7	--	- 1.0
Apparel & other textile products	12.0	12.9	14.3	- 0.9	- 2.3
Printing & publishing	3.2	3.4	2.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Chemicals & allied products	3.8	4.4	4.6	- 0.6	- 0.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.8	2.8	2.0	--	+ 0.8
NONMANUFACTURING	96.9	105.1	100.7	- 8.2	- 3.8
Contract construction	23.5	24.3	23.8	- 0.8	- 0.3
Transportation & public utilities	6.1	6.6	6.7	- 0.5	- 0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	29.2	32.3	30.4	- 3.1	- 1.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.3	3.8	4.2	- 0.5	- 0.9
Services	25.4	27.7	24.5	- 2.3	+ 0.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	29.4	32.0	34.7	- 2.6	- 5.3
25 through 34	44.9	50.8	51.5	- 5.9	- 6.6
35 through 44	28.8	30.9	29.3	- 2.1	- 0.5
45 through 54	23.3	26.0	22.7	- 2.7	+ 0.6
55 through 64	19.8	22.2	21.5	- 2.4	- 1.7
65 & over	4.5	5.3	4.2	- 0.8	+ 0.3
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	13.8	14.2	13.6	- 0.4	+ 0.2
3 to 4 weeks	14.4	22.3	15.2	- 7.9	- 0.8
5 through 14 weeks	81.5	90.5	91.8	- 9.0	-10.3
15 weeks & over	41.0	40.2	43.5	+ 0.8	- 2.5

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Feb[1] 1983	Jan[2] 1983	Year to Date[3]		
			1983	1982	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,240	1,120	3,360	1,155	+190.9
Private Units	2,236	1,120	3,356	1,040	+222.7
Single family	642	842	1,484	579	+156.3
Two-family	40	88	128	64	+100.0
Three-or-four family	4	12	16	13	+ 23.1
Five or more family	1,550	178	1,728	384	+350.0
Public Units	4	0	4	115	- 96.5
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$150,296	$77,224	$227,520	$79,494	+186.2
New Buildings	$136,896	$63,158	$200,054	$55,560	+260.1
Additions and Alterations	$ 13,400	$14,066	$ 27,466	$23,934	+ 14.8

[1] Based on reports received from 448 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 453 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7.784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99.176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110.484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

One change has been made to the data in the Statistical Section since the last issue of *Economic Indicators*. Series 13, Manufacturing Employment of Production Workers data have been revised to a 1982 benchmark and adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors.

The comparative charts are currently undergoing benchmark revisions and will appear in the next issue.

In the coming months, the remaining series will be revised due to new benchmarks or with the introduction of new seasonal factors. We will note the revisions as they occur.

If you have any questions regarding the revisions please call (609) 292-7567.

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 227 Based on data available through June 3, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER.

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy registered solid and broad-based gains in April, as the long-awaited business recovery extended into its fourth month. Consumer spending, homebuilding activity, and industrial production all moved higher, sparked by increased inflation-adjusted income, lower interest rates, and improved consumer confidence. Continued expansion of factory orders, a strong pace of residential building permits, and favorable trends for a wide range of other "leading' indicators point to further gains during the months ahead.

Labor market conditions also continued to improve, though not yet enough to reduce unemployment below the double-digit level. Manufacturing employment has increased steadily since December and hiring has picked up in service industries. Construction jobholding also increased in April, after declining through March because hiring related to the homebuilding expansion had been offset by cutbacks in the slumping nonresidential sectors. Employment gains since December have lowered the nation's civilian unemployment rate from a recession high of 10.7% in December to 10.2% in April and 10.1% in May.

Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of 7.2% in April, following a seven-month period of hardly any change at all. The increase--which neither surprised nor alarmed business analysts --was attributable to higher housing and world oil prices, a jump in federal gasoline taxes, mark-ups for food products, and modest upward adjustments for other goods and services induced by improved market conditions. Prices remained remarkably stable at the wholesale level, however, with the producers' price index actually edging down for the fourth consecutive month. This augers well for the retail price situation over the next several months.

Uncertainties abound--such as those related to Federal Reserve policy, the rising federal budget deficit, and international economic conditions--but the most common expectation among economists is for continued expansion in 1983 and 1984, with unemployment slowly edging down and prices increasing only moderately. The recent upturn of consumer spending should accelerate as rising employment and income generate both greater purchasing power and improved expectations about the future. Reduced federal withholding taxes, scheduled for July 1, will also provide a boost. Homebuilding is expected to remain strong and, later this year, a cyclical reversal of the business investment slump should add momentum to the economic recovery.

THE STATE

New Jersey's economic pace lagged behind that of the nation during April, as has been the case since the recession hit bottom last December. Though the state's economy clearly is poised for recovery--and has already shown improvement in some areas--evidence of increased hiring was still lacking as of April. Unemployment has been moving down, but the reason has been the withdrawal of jobseekers from the labor market rather than expanded employment opportunities. Since these apparently-discouraged workers can be expected to return when hiring picks up, the

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of June 3, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

unemployment decline has been illusory and not a good indicator of New Jersey's labor market situation.

There is every reason to believe that economic expansion and improved hiring are on the way. Such "leading" indicators as construction contract awards, building permits, the average factory workweek, and initial claims for unemployment insurance all have been pointing towards recovery. New business incorporations have been on a rising course in the state since last fall and, though still sluggish during the winter months, retail sales in New Jersey should share in the acceleration anticipated nationally during the months ahead.

If one were to accept at face value the latest unemployment statistics released on June 3 by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), New Jersey's recovery has already happened and has somehow eluded measurement by other indicators. According to BLS, total employment in the state averaged 3,351,000 in April and May, a record high except for a couple of aberrant months in early 1980 and in pre-recession April 1981, when employment was estimated by BLS at 3,353,000. The same release indicated that unemployment dropped to 7.4% in April and 6.8% in May, a three percentage point improvement since last November that returned this measure of joblessness to its pre-recession level.

These figures would be most encouraging if they were plausible. Unfortunately, they are subject to very substantial fluctuations due to statistical error since they are based on interviews with a sample of only about 1,500 households.

Independent estimates prepared by the New Jersey Department of Labor put the state's unemployment rate at about 8 1/2% in April, with little change suggested by partially available data for May. This still represents a one percentage point improvement since November, entirely because of labor force withdrawals, but is 1 1/2% above a pre-recession low of 7% attained in June 1981. According to the state's estimates, total resident employment has not yet started to recover and, at 3,288,000 in April, was 46,000 below its level of the fall of 1981.

Though also subject to statistical error, the most reliable current indicator of economic activity in New Jersey is provided by the New Jersey Department of Labor's monthly survey of employers in the state. This survey, which is conducted in cooperation with BLS and provides data for use in both state and national payroll employment estimates, involves a sample of some 7,000 employers who employ about 35% of all nonagricultural workers in the state. Domestic and self-employed workers are excluded, but otherwise the entire nonfarm economy is represented by the sample.

According to the Department's employer survey, nonfarm employment in New Jersey has shown little change since December--a 4,400 drop that could easily be attributable to sampling error and atypical seasonal fluctuations caused, for example, by abnormal weather. As of April, nonfarm payroll employment totaled an estimated 3,076,000, down 37,500 from a pre-recession high reached in September 1981. This does not square with the return to near-full employment suggested by recent BLS unemployment estimates based on its household survey.

Employment edged down fractionally from December to April in the manufacturing sector (by 4,400), but manhours worked--and presumably industrial output--advanced as the average workweek of production workers lengthened by a full hour over the same period. At 40.9 hours, the workweek was the longest since March 1981 and is not likely to increase very much further. This means that, as new orders pick up during the recovery period ahead, hiring should increase and bring about a reversal of the factory job loss which has totaled 72,000 since July 1981.

Another cyclically-impacted sector that should step up its hiring during the season ahead is construction, for which "leading" indicators have been pointing upwards for some time. After showing slight improvement during the early winter months, employment in this industry advanced less than seasonally in March and April --probably because of adverse weather or sampling error in the survey. This lag was unexpected and, based on trends of contract awards and building permits, should be short-lived.

Homebuilding indicators have been advancing strongly in New Jersey for more than a year and, contrary to national trends, nonresidential construction contracts have increased sharply since last fall. During the first four months of 1983, total construction contracts ran 58% ahead of a year ago, compared with an increase nationally of 14%. Contract awards were up more than 100% in housing, 35% in nonresidential building, and 26% in heavy engineering (public works, utilities, roads, etc.).

According to the New Jersey Department of Labor's employer survey, employment has increased fractionally in the service sectors over the past several months, continuing a countercyclical advance that partially offset the job losses in manufacturing and construction throughout the recession. These increases should accelerate as the business recovery unfolds, with most of the expansion occurring in business and personal services, tourism, trade, and finance. Public sector employment has been essentially flat in recent years and is likely to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Unemployment insurance claims have shown a marked improvement since last fall. Initial claims by newly laid-off workers have declined steeply and, at about 13,300 in April (seasonally adjusted), were the fewest since the early 1970s. The number of people collecting regular state UI benefits has also dropped sharply, substantially returning in April to its pre-recession level. An average of 124,300 workers were on the regular UI rolls in April, down from a recession high of 144,600 a year earlier.

Superficially, the return of UI claims to their pre-recession level appears to reinforce the bright labor market picture presented by the unemployment statistics based on the BLS household survey, which were discussed earlier. The resemblance, however, is coincidental. Regular UI claims actually began to edge down a full year ago, despite the state's worsening employment situation and despite a sharply rising total unemployment volume through November, as indicated by the same BLS survey.

The contradiction is explained by the fact that the regular UI program pays a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits, after which those who remain unemployed drop out of the count. Not included in April's statistics, for example, were thousands of claimants receiving Federal Supplemental Compensation after exhausting regular UI. Also, of course, the UI statistics exclude those unemployed who have exhausted all benefits, those entering the labor market and lacking the prior employment necessary to qualify, and others ineligible or not applying for benefits for a variety of reasons.

If the national economy remains on its expansionary course and if New Jersey joins in, as suggested by the performance of "leading" indicators, unemployment should edge down during balance of 1983. The decline is likely to be fractional, however, with the state's jobless rate still at or above 8% by year's end. Employment should be increasing, but so will the labor force. Moreover, labor force growth will be augmented by the return of discouraged workers who exited during the recession. Prospects for New Jersey are far better than they were a year ago, however, and better than for the national economy, where most economists expect unemployment still to be above 9% next winter.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8219	$ 8368	$ 7810	Feb	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.0	+ 5.4
$ 3280	$ 2986	$ 3017	Mar	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 5.4	+ 5.3
2083	2176	1849	Mar	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+17.3	INA
47	43	18	May'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+11.4	INA
81.7	176.0	78.1	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+243.0	+81.1
$ 513.4	$ 374.1	$ 263.0	Apr	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+57.9	+13.7
$ 200.4	$ 169.2	$ 83.3	Apr	Residential*	S-18	+210.5	+66.0
$ 207.5	$ 170.9	$ 135.3	Apr	Nonresidential*	S-18	+35.1	-10.2
$ 105.5	$ 34.0	$ 44.4	Apr	Nonbuilding*		+25.8	-10.5
3076.0	3078.5	3082.5	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.3	- 1.5
704.5	705.0	735.0	Apr	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 4.9	- 5.6
2371.5	2373.5	2347.5	Apr	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 0.4	- 0.4
270	303	323	Apr	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 7.4	+16.6
7.4	8.4	8.9	Apr	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
124.3	125.9	144.6	Apr	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 8.6	+ 5.3
4.2	4.3	4.9	Apr.	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.9	40.5	40.2	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.1	+ 2.3
$ 9.15	$ 9.12	$ 8.60	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 6.9	+ 4.3
$371.49	$370.27	$342.57	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.7	+ 6.5

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

1981 County Personal Income

Charles Crowley
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Atlantic County personal income increased about 19% from 1980 to 1981 according to estimates released by U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Per capita personal income in the county was $12,272 in 1981, up from $10,324 in 1980. Atlantic's rise in personal income was driven by a spectacular gain in service sector earnings, which showed a 50% increase from 1980 to 1981. The service sector includes the hotel-casino industry. Estimates of 1980 and 1981 personal income are shown in the following table for all counties.

The state recorded an increase of 11% in personal income, from $10,941 in 1980 to $12,156 in 1981. Total personal income exceeded 90 billion dollars in 1981. Like Atlantic County, the service sector (up 14%) showed the greatest growth among major industrial groups. Manufacturing earnings increased by about 7% from 1980 to 1981. Nationally, per capita personal income increased by less than 11%, from $9,483 to $10,495.

Bergen with a per capita income in 1981 of $15,857, Somerset at $15,235, and Morris at $14,169 remained the highest income counties in New Jersey. The Bergen figure was 51% higher than the comparable U.S. figure in 1981 and exceeded the state figure by $3,701. Other counties with per capita incomes above the state average were: Union ($13,368), Middlesex ($12,465), Hunterdon ($12,297), Atlantic (12,272), and Monmouth ($12,199).

Salem County was estimated to have the lowest per capita personal income in New Jersey, $9,097 in 1981. It also recorded the smallest increase, less than 8%, from 1980 to 1981. Total earnings in the county increased by about 6% compared with a 9% gain statewide from 1980 to 1981. Farm earnings which were down sharply in 1980 recovered somewhat, but were still well below the figure reported in 1979. Salem's neighbors, Cumberland and Gloucester counties, were also among the poorest in per capita personal income in 1981.

The strongest growth in per capita personal income was, as stated, Atlantic's 19% increase. Cape May and Sussex counties had gains above 12% from 1980 to 1981. Five counties including Salem, Warren, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Camden showed per capita income increases below 10%.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes, in addition to total and per capita personal income estimates, much of the intermediate data used in arriving at the estimates. These items include: personal income by major sources, farm income and expenditures, transfer payments by major sources, and employment by type and broad industrial sources. County estimates are produced in April or May of each year, approximately 15 months after the end of the reference year.

Annual state figures are released in preliminary form about three months after the close of the reference year and with revisions and greater component detail in August of each year for the preceding calendar year.

Persons wishing to receive additional information on personal income data should write to the State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 or call (609) 292-2661.

DEFINITIONS

PERSONAL INCOME is the income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions to old age and survivors insurance, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from business, governments (federal, state, local, and foreign), households, and institutions. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income" (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, welfare, and workmen's compensation funds), proprietors' income (farm and nonfarm, the latter including the income of independent professionals and producer cooperatives), rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income, and government and business transfer payments (in general consisting of disbursements to persons for services not currently rendered).

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME is the total personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita income for the counties, BEA uses Bureau of the Census county population totals as of July 1 of the respective year.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW JERSEY, AND NEW JERSEY COUNTIES --- 1980 AND 1981

	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)		PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (DOLLARS)		CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME 1980 - 1981
	1980	1981	1980	1981	PERCENT
UNITED STATES	2,154,049	2,406,545	9,483	10,495	10.67
NEW JERSEY	80,708	90,001	10,941	12,156	11.11
ATLANTIC	2,010	2,396	10,324	12,272	18.87
BERGEN	12,047	13,402	14,261	15,857	11.19
BURLINGTON	3,368	3,752	9,269	10,201	10.06
CAMDEN	4,522	4,987	9,577	10,498	9.62
CAPE MAY	763	875	9,226	10,380	12.51
CUMBERLAND	1,107	1,219	8,342	9,145	9.63
ESSEX	8,929	9,832	10,513	11,664	10.95
GLOUCESTER	1,711	1,916	8,506	9,318	9.55
HUDSON	5,559	6,132	9,935	11,034	11.06
HUNTERDON	976	1,093	11,121	12,297	10.57
MERCER	3,349	3,724	10,887	12,087	11.02
MIDDLESEX	6,664	7,474	11,158	12,465	11.71
MONMOUTH	5,527	6,217	10,956	12,199	11.35
MORRIS	5,203	5,857	12,736	14,169	11.25
OCEAN	3,041	3,438	8,727	9,696	11.10
PASSAIC	4,571	5,068	10,205	11,330	11.02
SALEM	546	594	8,452	9,097	7.63
SOMERSET	2,798	3,125	13,744	15,235	10.85
SUSSEX	1,123	1,272	9,607	10,762	12.02
UNION	6,074	6,720	12,041	13,368	11.02
WARREN	820	907	9,660	10,582	9.54

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Occupational Data for Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries

Patricia McKendrick
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The Occupational Employment Survey (OES) for selected nonmanufacturing industries in New Jersey has been completed and is now available. These staffing pattern data were developed through a cooperative effort between the Division of Planning and Research and the U.S. Department of Labor.

Major industry segments are surveyed in a recurring three year cycle in the OES program, so that all nonfarm employment is covered in any three year period. Survey results are published separately and are used collectively to develop other occupational reports of interest to educators, vocational planners, and individual jobseekers. The most recent job staffing patterns for the different industry sectors are combined and applied to a common base year industry employment level to produce "all industry" occupational data. These data and more are published in the Division's *Annual Average Occupational Employment Report*. This industry/occupation matrix is also used as the vehicle to produce projections of future occupational demand. The Division's *1980-1990 Occupational Projections* will be published in the immediate future and will be available upon request.

This current survey, whose reference period was the second quarter of 1981, covered major elements of the nonmanufacturing sector of New Jersey's economy. Included were construction, Standard Industrial Codes (SIC) 15-17, finance/insurance/real estate (SIC 60-67), and services (SIC 70-89) except hospitals (SIC 806) and educational institutions (SIC 82). Also covered was mining (SIC 10-14), an industry employing a small number of workers in New Jersey.

Total employment covered by this survey was approximately 730,000, with the services segment representing the largest single component. A breakdown of the survey coverage is as follows:

EMPLOYMENT IN
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	Employment	Percent** Distribution (%)
Construction	109,640	15.0
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	158,240	21.7
Services*	458,960	63.0
Mining	2,570	0.4
TOTAL	729,410	100.0

* Excludes hospitals and educational institutions.

** Totals may not add due to rounding.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction division consists of general building contractors (SIC 15), heavy construction contractors (SIC 16), and special trade contractors (SIC 17). In 1981, construction employed 109,640 workers, almost two-thirds of which were in the special trades area.

By far the largest occupational group within construction was the production and maintenance worker category which includes construction craftpersons. The survey found that over 80,000, or 74%, of the industry's approximately 110,000 jobs fell into this job category. Second largest of the occupational groups was managers and officers with 12,000 jobs, followed by clerical workers with employment of 10,000.

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF CONSTRUCTION

Occupational Group	Total (SIC 15-17)	General Building (SIC 15)	Heavy Construction (SIC 16)	Special Trades (SIC 17)
Total	109,640	24,220	16,410	69,010
Managers & Officers	12,120	3,260	1,470	7,390
Professionals	3,190	660	730	1,800
Technicians	760	110	190	460
Services Workers	1,220	840	20	360
Production & Maintenance Workers	81,060	16,030	12,910	52,120
Clerical Workers	10,000	2,900	1,060	6,040
Sales Workers	1,290	420	30	840

The largest single occupation reported in the construction industry was manager. Construction is characterized by a large number of firms relative to total employment in the industry. Generally each of these firms would have a manager, although many would also be engaged in performing the same work as the employees they supervise. Second largest of the construction occupations, and largest of the individual crafts, was carpenter. Rounding out the top five most numerous occupations were electrician, plumber/pipefitter and cement mason.

The list of top occupations varied considerably with the type of activity. General building contractors are involved in the construction of houses and commercial and industrial buildings. In that activity, carpenters predominate, managers follow, and carpenter helper is the industry's third most common occupation. By contrast, heavy construction firms, whose work includes the building of highways, streets, bridges, tunnels, sewers, pipelines, and other construction not associated with buildings, reported substantially different occupational patterns. Heavy equipment operator proved to be the largest single occupation here, with truck driver, asphalt raker, and pipelayer also among the leaders. The largest construction segment was special trade contractors, which includes firms who are engaged in specialized areas such as electrical or plumbing work. Here the leading craft occupations reported included electrician, carpenter, plumber and painter.

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION

Total Construction (SIC 15-17)	General Building (SIC 15)	Heavy Construction (SIC 16)	Special Trades (SIC 17)
Manager	Carpenter	Heavy Equipment Operator	Electrician
Carpenter	Manager	Manager	Manager
Electrician	Carpenter Helper	Truck Driver	Plumber/Pipefitter
Plumber/Pipefitter	Cement Mason	Asphalt Raker	Carpenter
Cement Mason	Secretary	Pipelayer	Painter, maintenance

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

This division employed about 158,000 at the time of the survey, with banks and insurance companies providing the bulk of the jobs. By far the largest occupational group was clerical workers, with 93,000 employed. Managers and officers accounted for 26,000 positions, professionals for 13,000, and sales workers for 11,000.

In finance (SIC 60-62) occupational groups were similar to those of the division as a whole, but with a somewhat higher percentage of clerical workers. Insurance companies (SIC 63-64) accounted for most of the division's employment of professionals and technicians, while real estate firms had higher numbers of production and maintenance workers and service jobs.

Most employment in finance/insurance/real estate involved office jobs. Manager, general office clerk, and secretary were among the top five occupations. Because of the concentration of employment in banks and insurance companies teller was the division's second largest individual occupation, and insurance sales agent is fourth. Real estate did show significant employment in jobs outside of office occupations employing substantial numbers of maintenance repairers, gardeners/groundskeepers and guard/doorkeepers.

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Occupational Group	Total (SIC 60-67)	Finance (SIC 60-62)	Insurance (SIC 63-64)	Real Estate (SIC 65)
Total	158,240	67,340	64,070	23,520
Managers & Officers	26,050	11,340	9,920	4,080
Professionals	12,570	3,020	8,450	850
Technicians	2,240	410	1,590	110
Service Workers	6,730	980	430	5,220
Production & Maintenance Workers	6,860	260	320	6,280
Clerical Workers	92,540	48,860	36,230	5,440
Sales Workers	11,250	2,470	7,130	1,540

SERVICES

This division includes establishments engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business, government, and other organizations. Included are hotels, personal and business services, health and legal services, repair services, amusement, and other miscellaneous services. The services division (SIC 70-89) employed about 460,000 workers at the time of the survey, with the two largest components being business services and health services.

Survey findings showed the largest occupational group in services to be service workers, whose job requires either direct contact or close association with other people. Examples of jobs in this service worker category include waiter/waitress, cleaner, nurse aide, and guard or policeman. Service jobs numbered about 128,000 within the division, followed by clerical workers with 113,000 jobs, and professionals with 78,000 jobs. In business services (SIC 73), the largest service division component, clericals were the most numerous, followed by service workers. Reports from health service employers (SIC 80) showed service jobs to be most common, followed by professional occupations.

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

Total Finance/Insurance/Real Estate (SIC 60-67)	Finance (SIC 60-62)	Insurance (SIC 63-64)	Real Estate (SIC 65)
Manager	Teller/New Account Teller	Manager	Manager
Teller/New Account Teller	Manager	Sales Agent, Insurance	Maintenance Repairer, General Utility
General Office Clerk	General Office Clerk	General Office Clerk	Gardeners & Groundskeepers
Secretary	Clerical Supervisor	Typist, Including Clerk-typist	Guards and Doorkeepers
Sales Agent, Insurance	Secretary	Secretary	Secretary

The wide variety of activities covered by the services division was illustrated by the list of largest individual occupations. Manager was most common followed by secretary, guard/doorkeeper, general office clerk, and nurses aide. The number of managers in services tends to be high because of the large number of small firms. Within business services, managers and guards headed the list followed by three office occupations--office clerk, secretary, and typist. Health services (SIC 80), as would be expected, showed sharply different occupational patterns. Nurse aide was the leader there, followed by professional nurse, dental assistant, manager, and physician/surgeon.

OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF SERVICES

Occupational Group	Total	Business Services (SIC 73)	Health Services (SIC 80)
Total	458,960	151,930	74,400
Managers & Officers	44,130	12,450	4,960
Professionals	78,390	22,820	17,830
Technicians	31,270	9,660	13,070
Services Workers	127,760	37,560	22,130
Production & Maintenance Workers	56,380	17,810	2,600
Clerical Workers	112,630	46,400	13,730
Sales Workers	8,400	5,230	80

Occupational employment data for mining (SIC 10-14) did not meet the OES criteria for publication because of the small size of the industry in New Jersey.

Data shown here represent only summary highlights of the OES nonmanufacturing. Tables showing employment for all publishable occupations at the two-digit and more detailed three-digit SIC level are available free of charge from the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383, (609) 292-1857.

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN SERVICES

Total Services (SIC 70-89)	Business Services (SIC 73)	Health Services (SIC 80)
Manager	Guards & Doorkeepers	Nurse Aide/Orderly
Secretary	Manager	Nurse, Professional
Guards & Doorkeepers	General Office Clerk	Dental Assistant
General Office Clerk	Secretary	Manager
Nurse/Aide Orderly	Typist, Including Clerk-Typist	Physician or Surgeon

Summer Job Opportunities for Youth

Mary Ann Unger and
the Division's Field Labor Market Analysts
Office of Planning and Management
Division of Planning and Research

Despite the promising resort season and government jobs for disadvantaged youth, the picture for summer employment remains clouded by the effects of the recent recession. For the summer jobs that are available, employers report a deluge of applications.

As usual, the success of the summer resort season, and the level of summer jobs for youth, will be dependent on the weather. Atlantic City's nine hotel-casinos will each offer an estimated 100-200 summer jobs for waiters and waitresses, dealers, and maintenance workers. Not all these jobs will be for youth; dealer jobs may be open to both college students and teachers. Ocean One, the new shopping mall (shaped like a luxury liner) in Atlantic City, will hire part-timers this summer to help handle increased visitor traffic. Pomona's Federal Aviation Administration Center will hire youth this summer (no numbers available). In Jackson Twp. (Ocean County), Great Adventure hires about 5,000 persons each summer. This year about half are returnees; however, there are currently many part-time and after-school jobs at the park. In August, Great Adventure will audition skilled performers.

Generally, job opportunities are best along boardwalk areas: concessions, fast-food shops, and amusements. Resort employers away from this boardwalk area plan to hire few summer workers. Restaurants and bars suggest minimal hiring, as do marinas and commercial/tourist fishing vessels. Often as the season progresses (mid-July), there are job openings in the boardwalk area again, because summer help vacation themselves before returning to school, or end employment for other reasons.

Employment in the trade and service industries increases by about 50,000 from January to August in the seashore resort counties (Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth, and Ocean). Analysts estimate that nearly half or, in areas like Cape May, over half of this increase is accounted for by summer youth.

Generally, retailers, especially in large shopping malls, will hire a few part-timers to fill in for vacationing employees. However, some retailers indicated that these part-time jobs would not be limited to youth. If consumer spending picks up during the summer, retailers may increase the number of summer jobs. Currently, most large retailers have not firmed up their summer employment plans. Many of the summer jobs to be available to youth in retail trade will be at fast-food establishments throughout the state.

As last year, manufacturers do not plan to hire while they have workers on layoff; in most instances this practice is in accordance with union rules.

The survey indicated that some large employers, like Prudential Insurance in Newark and Campbell Soup in Camden, will have special summer youth programs in conjunction with government grants. Campbell will match city and county grants; while Prudential, in cooperation with the Private Industry Council, will provide between 200-300 summer jobs for youth.

Aside from job opportunities in seashore resort areas or in retail trade, state and federal government provide summer job youth programs. The Governor's summer youth employment program (state offices and parks) provides an estimated 1,300 jobs, up by 300 from last year. Federal jobs, advertised through the Federal Job Information Office, will number 790 in 1983, an increase of nearly 100 from 1982. In addition, most county and municipal governments have summer openings for youth each year.

1983 Job Market for College Graduates

Mary Ann Unger
Office of Planning and Management

New Jersey college seniors graduating in May and June 1983 will find the job market tighter than did their counterparts last year. The 1983 graduates will also find little or no boost in starting salary offers, according to over a dozen New Jersey college and university placement offices surveyed by the Division of Planning and Research.

According to the survey, there were fewer employers recruiting on campus and fewer job offers made, reflecting employer cautiousness that has continued into the early stages of the present economic recovery. New Jersey firms accounted for 60%-80% of all companies recruiting on campus. Several institutions noted an increase in the proportion of job offers coming from small, local businesses.

Most in demand are graduates with majors in computer science/math, management or marketing, accounting, and electrical engineering. Graduates in the liberal arts may experience difficulty again this year in securing employment.

Starting salaries for the majors most in demand averaged $19,700 in computer science/math and $16,500 in management, marketing, and accounting. Electrical engineering, which fell from 1st to 4th place in demand from 1982 to 1983, garnered the highest starting salary offers averaging $25,600. Generally, these starting salary offers approximated the national averages.

Many of the New Jersey colleges and universities surveyed indicated that recruiters were making fewer job offers and being more selective this year. Academic performance and prior work experience were stressed. Placement counselors indicated that students with specific job objectives may encounter less difficulties in receiving offers than students with very general or vague job goals.

Nationwide, the College Placement Council (CPC)[1] projects a mixed picture for 1983 college graduates. Although there were increased job offers after January 1983, the number of offers across the nation for the September 1982 to March 1983 period was about half the volume recorded for the same period a year ago.

While the CPC noted that job offers to engineering graduates were down over the year, the drop appeared to be largely due to fewer job offers per student. Petroleum engineers commanded the highest starting salaries (averaging $31,000 per year) and chemical engineers the second highest (averaging $27,300 per year). The only cirriculum group to show increases in starting salaries for all majors in the group was business. Overall, starting salaries showed little change from last year.

As students' perceptions of the kinds of jobs available in the labor market shift, they are seen in the change in the distribution of bachelor degrees awarded by program. In New Jersey from 1977 to 1982, substantial shifts have been tracked by the New Jersey Department of Higher Education. While business accounted for 19.4% of bachelor degrees in 1977, this increased to 26.2% by 1982. Conversely, education accounted for 15% of New Jersey's bachelor degrees in 1977 and decreased to 9.2% by 1982. Liberal arts fell from 35.5% in 1977 to 30.4% in 1982. The number of degrees awarded in computer science, one of the majors most in demand, rose from 0.4% in 1977 to 2.3% in 1982. Engineering, which accounted for nearly half the job offers in the nationwide CPC survey, represented less than 9% of the state's 1982 bachelor degrees.

New Jersey colleges and universities conferred 44,712 formal awards in 1982. Of these, there were 24,890 (56%) bachelor degrees, 7,512 (17%) masters degrees, and 2,512 (6%) doctorates. The remaining 9,798 (22%) were in one or two year programs.

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[1] College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem PA is a private organization that surveys 161 colleges and universities nationwide for placement and salary data of college graduates. Formal reports are issued in January, March, and July.

Economic Briefs

1980 AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA AVAILABLE

A new publication, *1980 U.S. Census Data for Affirmative Action Programs*, is available for $10. This valuable booklet will help employers to meet Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reporting requirements. The publication was co-produced by the Division of Planning and Research's New Jersey State Data Center and Bureau of Labor Force Statistics.

Data in the report are compiled by county and for the State of New Jersey from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population Summary Tape File (STF3) and from a special 1980 U.S. Census Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file. Tables include population, labor force, and unemployment data by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Data are also included for 13 broad occupational groups with selected sub-groups for the experienced civilian labor force by race, sex, and Hispanic origin.

To obtain an order form for this publication, write to C. Ronald Parker, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Affirmative Action Unit, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383 or telephone 609-292-8834.

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CENSUS DATA FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has recently released the PHC80-4 series of publications which present statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The congressional districts, as defined in this report, were those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A.

This report contains text, a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the state which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the state map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the state and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district.

Table 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

Copies of the report, *PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress, 1980 Census of Population and Housing* are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from any of the U.S. Commerce Department district offices, located in major cities throughout this nation.

MAXIMUM ENTITLEMENT FOR FSC DECLINES

Effective May 16, 1983, the maximum entitlement for all Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) claimants initially qualifying for FSC dropped to ten weeks from the previous 12. The maximum number of additional weeks available to individuals who exhausted their FSC entitlement on or before April 1, 1983 remains eight.

This drop in maximum entitlement was the result of New Jersey's Extended Benefits (EB) trigger rate (a 13-week measure of insured unemployment) falling to 4.93% for the week of insured unemployment ending April 30, 1983. The effective date of May 16, 1983 conforms to the requirement that the maximum entitlement drop on the first day of the third week following the week in which the trigger rate falls below 5.0%.

Under the Social Security Amendments of 1983, which extended the FSC program six months beyond its scheduled March 31 expiration date, claimants in states with EB triggers of 5.0% to 5.9% are eligible for a maximum of 12 weeks of benefits, while claimants in states with trigger rates between 4.0% and 4.9% are eligible for a maximum of ten weeks.

Although the FSC Program is scheduled to terminate on September 30, 1983, individuals who have not exhausted by that date will be eligible to receive up to 50% of their remaining FSC entitlement.

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NEW JERSEY PERSONAL INCOME: 1982

New Jersey per capita personal income increased to $13,027 in 1982 from $12,156 in 1981, an increase of 7.2% according to estimates released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. New Jersey ranked third among all states in 1982 in per capita personal income, behind Alaska which was highest among the states with a per capita income of $15,200 and Connecticut with a per capita income of $13,687.

The state figure was almost $2,000 higher than the national per capita income estimate of $11,056. The U.S. figure represents a 5.3% increase over the 1981 level. Total personal income in New Jersey was $96.9 billion in 1982, up 7.7% from the $90.0 billion estimated for 1981. U.S. total personal income was about $2.6 trillion, a 6.4% increase from the 1981 estimate. The following table shows estimates for the nation and the state for the past eleven years.

The ten highest per capita income states in 1982 were: Alaska $15,200, Connecticut $13,687, New Jersey $13,027, California $12,543, New York $12,328, Maryland $12,194, Illinois $12,162, Wyoming $11,970, Massachusetts $11,921, and Delaware $11,796. Mississippi had the lowest per capita income at $7,792.

A related article on 1981 county personal income estimates appears in this issue of *Economic Indicators* on page 4. Questions about personal income should be addressed to the New Jersey State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR THE UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY: 1972 - 1982

	Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)		Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	
Year	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
1972	$39,469	$ 944,852	$ 5,380	$ 4,515
1973	42,906	1,058,902	5,849	5,010
1974	46,521	1,162,203	6,342	5,448
1975	49,832	1,258,643	6,788	5,842
1976	54,082	1,385,201	7,364	6,367
1977	58,878	1,534,708	8,019	6,984
1978	65,138	1,727,032	8,855	7,776
1979	72,196	1,943,983	9,792	8,657
1980	80,708	2,154,049	10,941	9,483
1981	90,001	2,406,545	12,156	10,495
1982	96,898	2,559,904	13,027	11,056

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation. A new General Business Indicator series will be published beginning next month.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628	3,637	3,595p
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622		
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614		
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608		
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615		
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

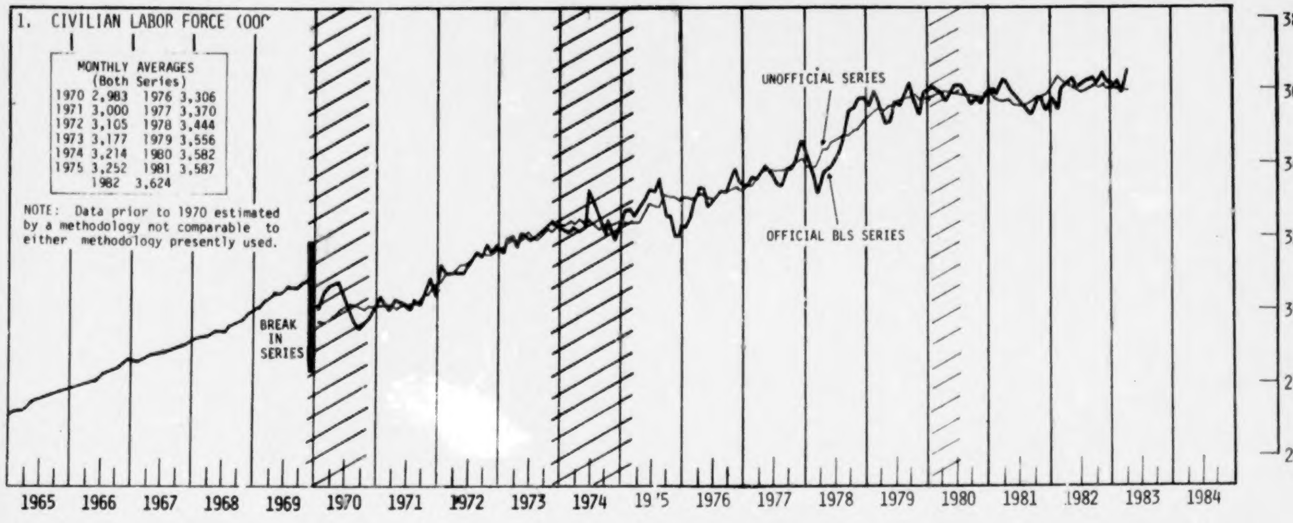
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304	3,367	3,288p
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298		
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293		
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284		
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292		
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324	270	307
May	273	265	265	252	329	324		
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322		
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324		
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323		
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336		
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336		
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347		
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – I

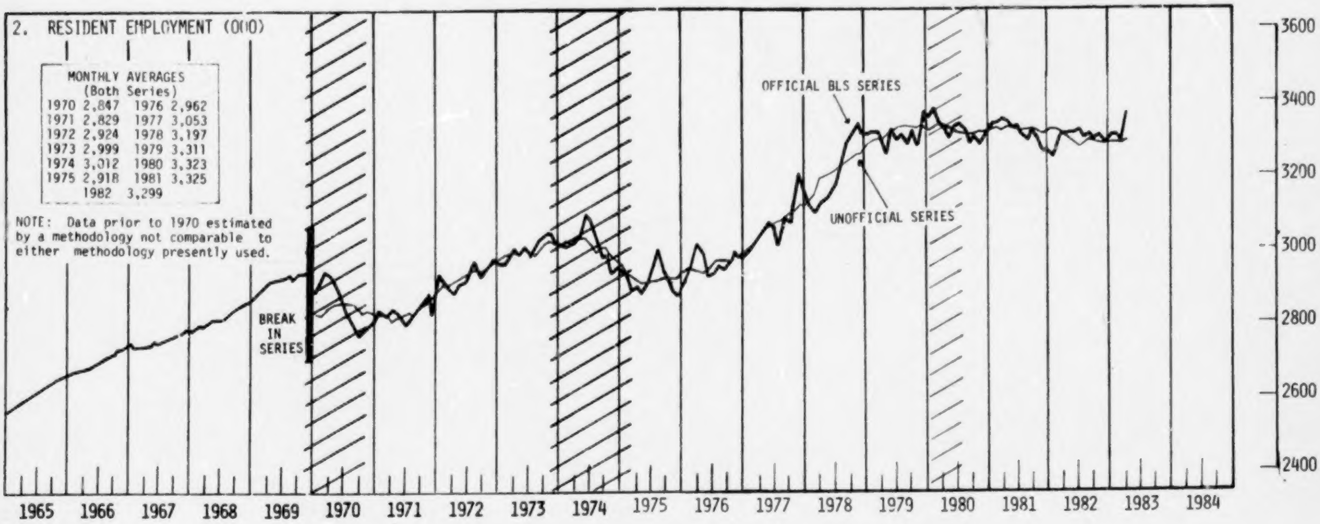


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (00(

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,587
1982	3,624		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

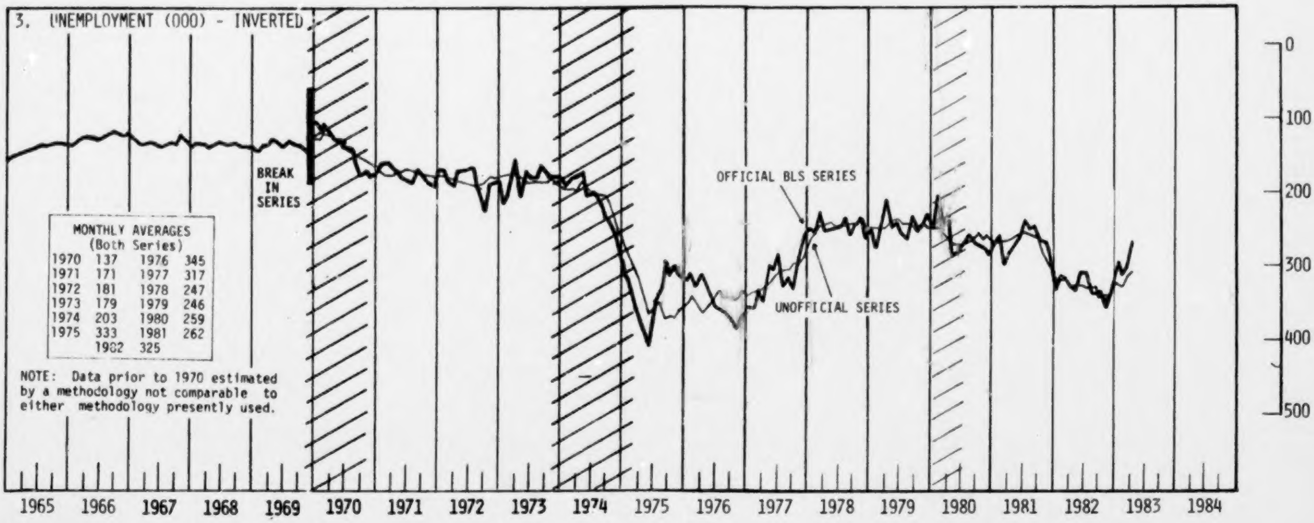


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,323
1975	2,918	1981	3,325
1982	3,299		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262
1982	325		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.4	62.6
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6		
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3		
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4		
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

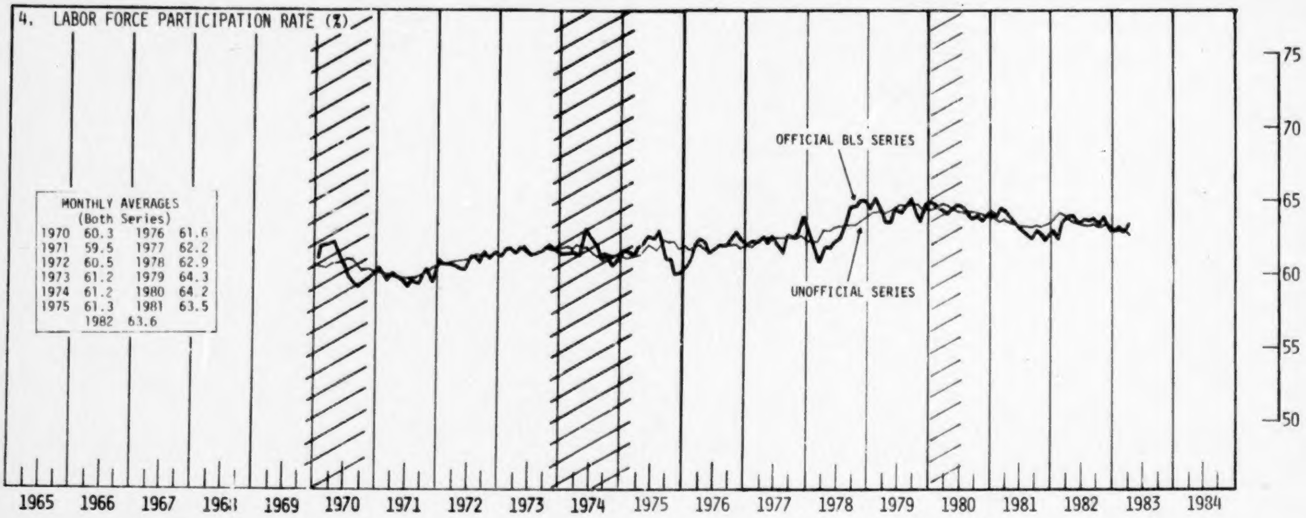
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1	58.7	57.3
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9		
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8		
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6		
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7		
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

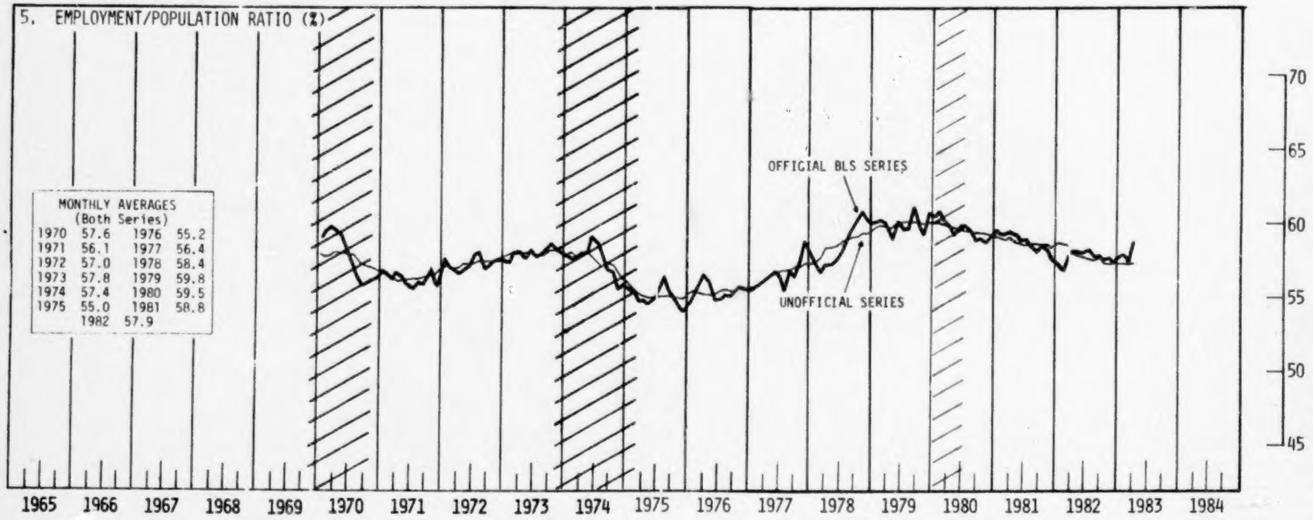
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.5
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9		
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9		
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0		
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9		
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



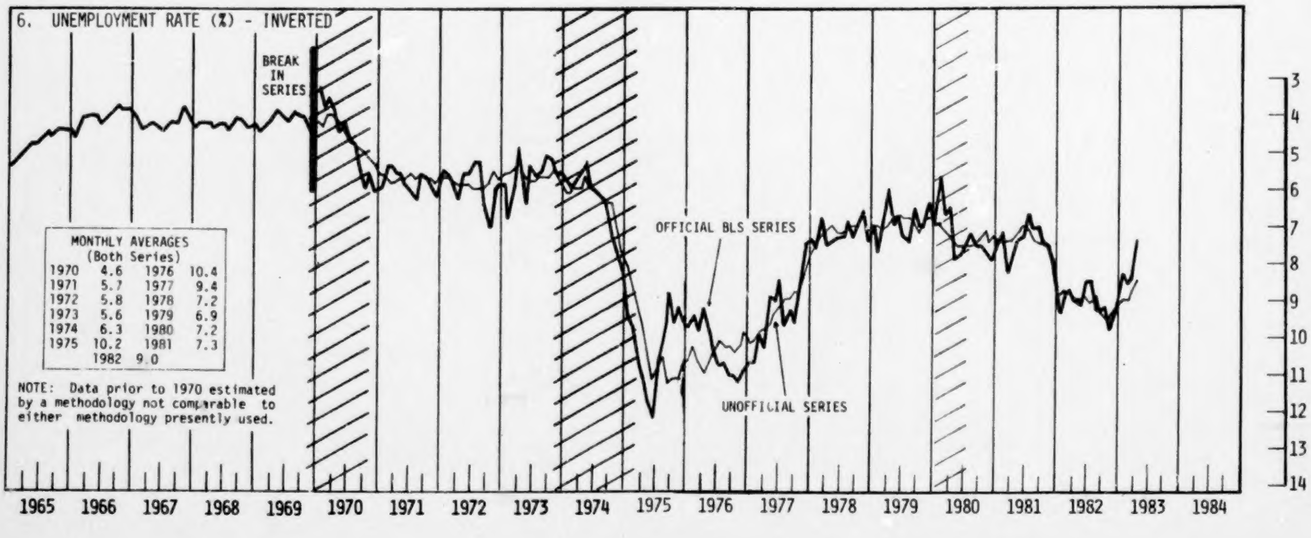
MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
		1982	63.6



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
		1982	57.9



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
		1982	9.0

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1	3082.7
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.5r	3078.5r
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5	3056.8p	3076.0p
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4		
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4		
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6		
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5		
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

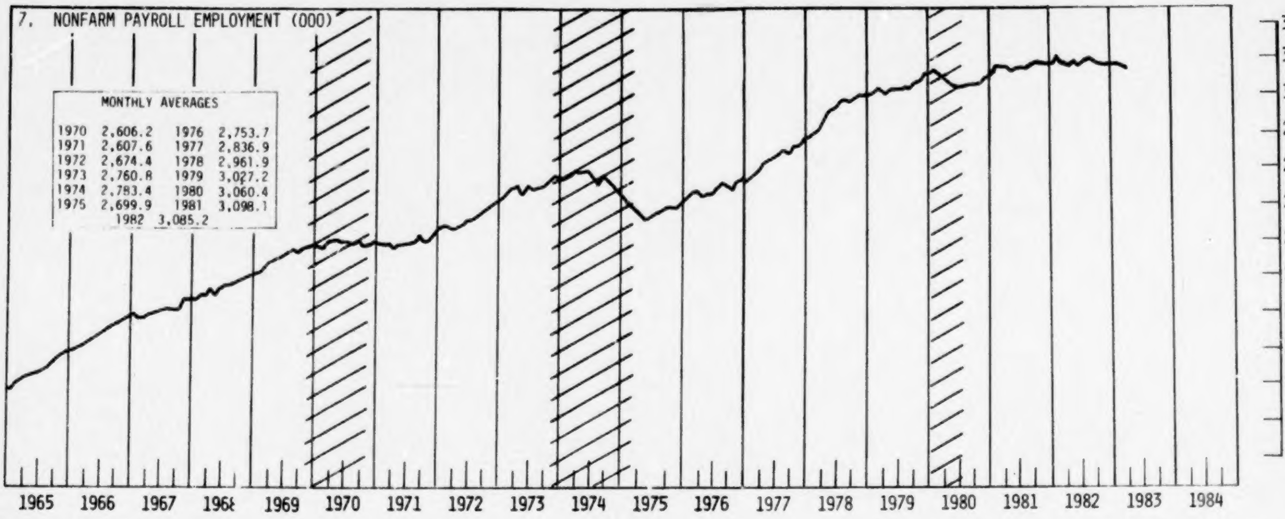
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5	2555.0
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.3r	2550.5r
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8	2527.9p	2549.2p
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2		
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1		
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8		
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8		
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

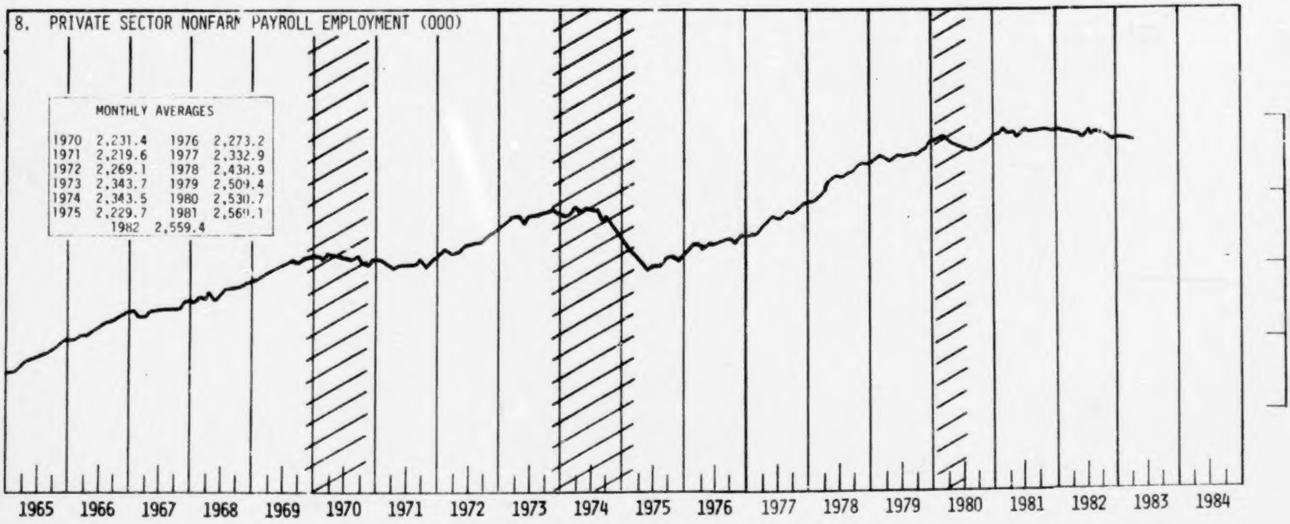
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6	527.7
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	530.2r	528.0r
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7	528.9p	526.8p
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2		
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3		
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8		
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7		
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

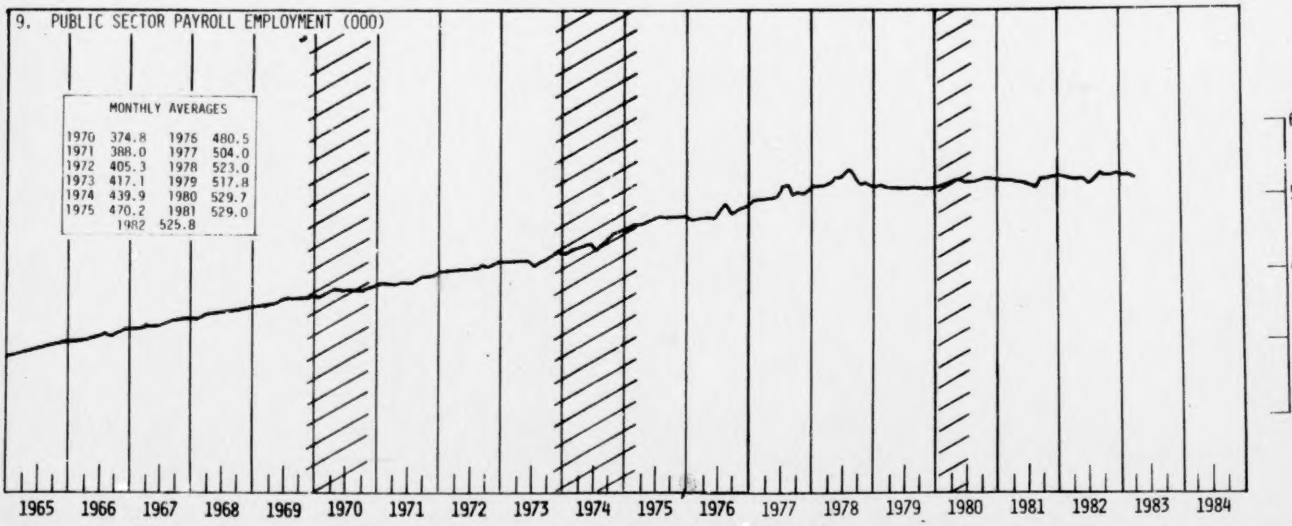
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
1982	3,085.2		


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
1982	2,559.4		


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
1982	525.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5	707.5
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	702.8r	705.0r
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0	701.4p	704.5p
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8		
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8		
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8		
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2		
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

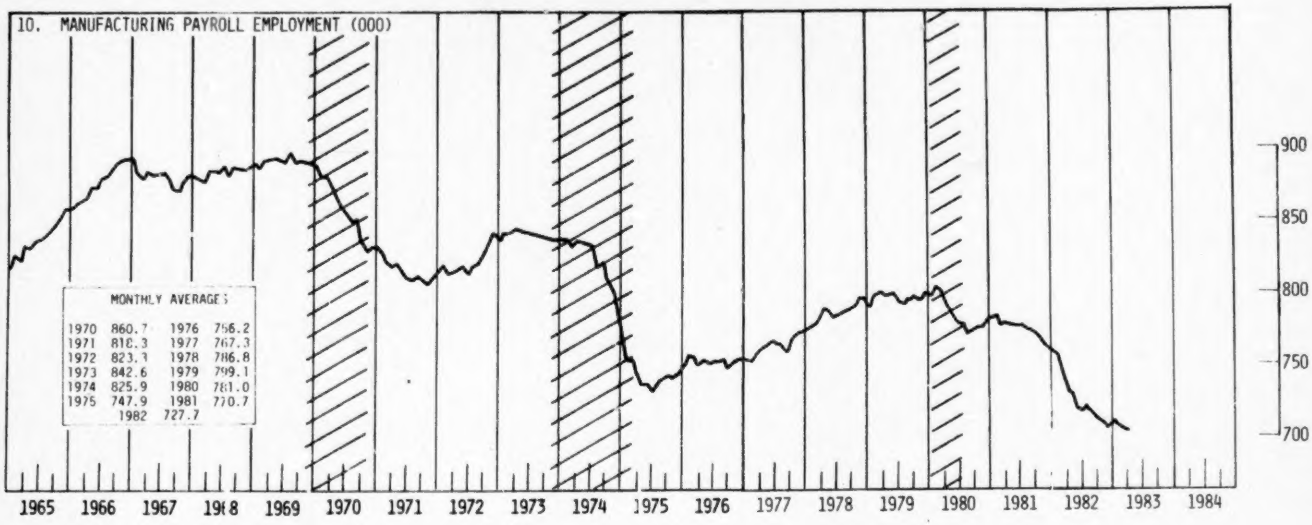
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.9r	106.7r
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1	100.3p	103.2p
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0		
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5		
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6		
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2		
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8	1737.5
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1702.6r	1736.8r
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5	1724.0p	1739.3p
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1		
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6		
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2		
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2		
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

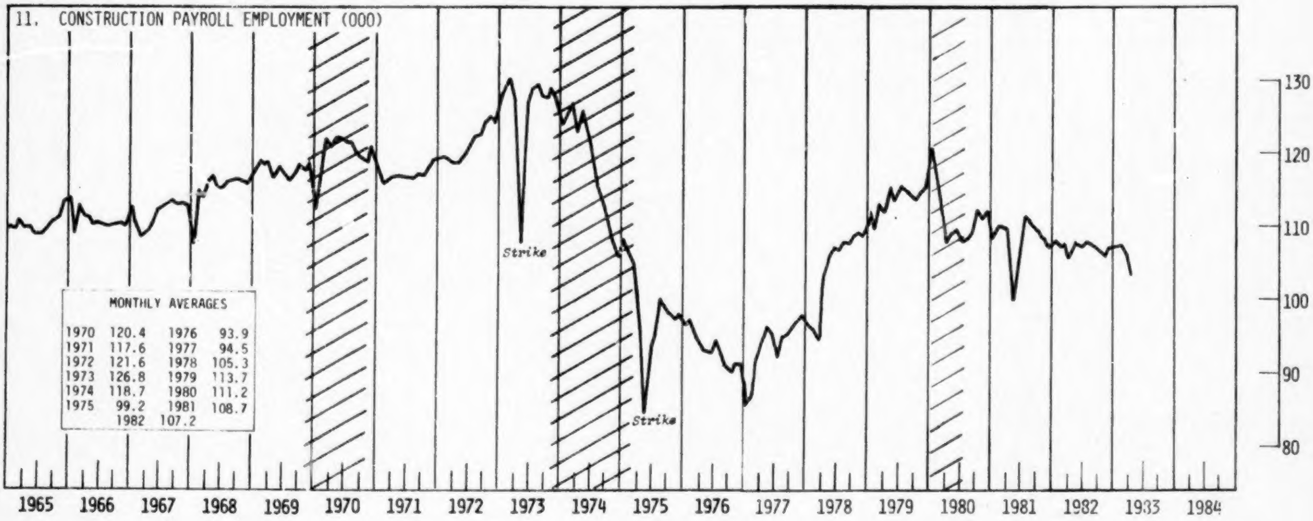
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

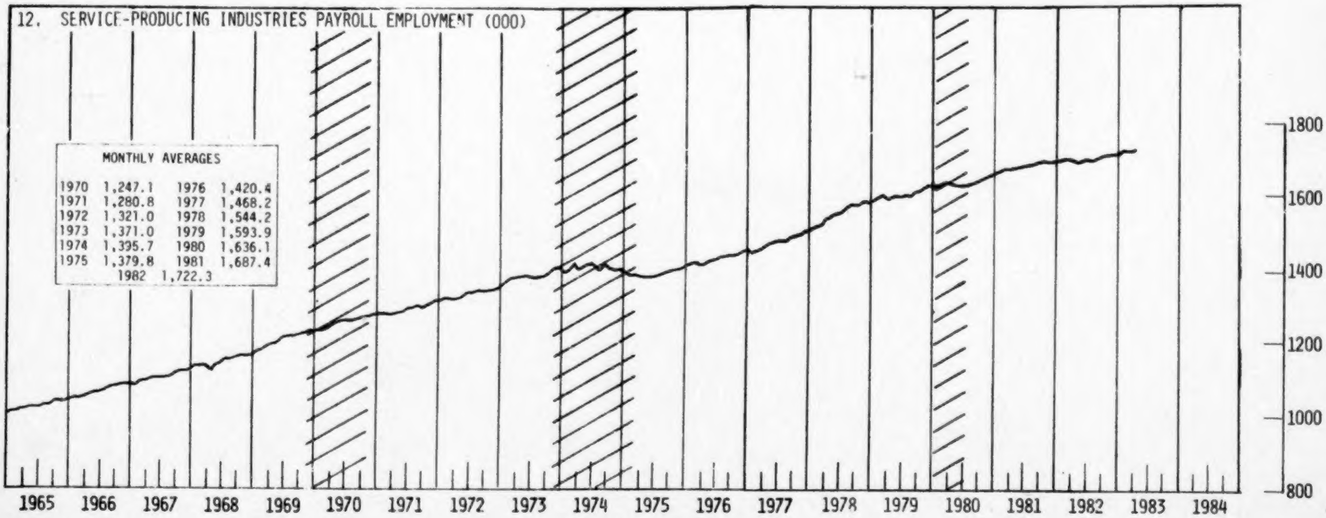
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
	1982	727.7	



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
	1982	107.2	



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
	1982	1,722.3	

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.2r	439.3r
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2	437.9p	440.4p
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0		
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2		
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9		
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1		
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9		
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9		
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9		
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

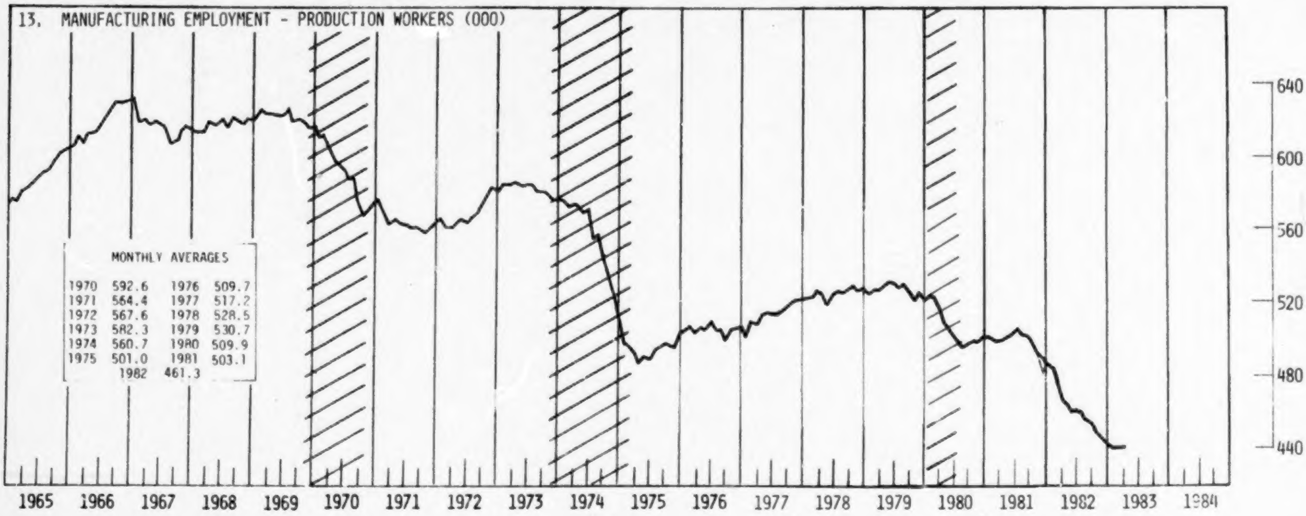
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.6r	40.5r
Apr	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.2	40.6p	40.9p
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.2		
Jun	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2		
Jul	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4		
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.9		
Oct	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.1		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.1		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

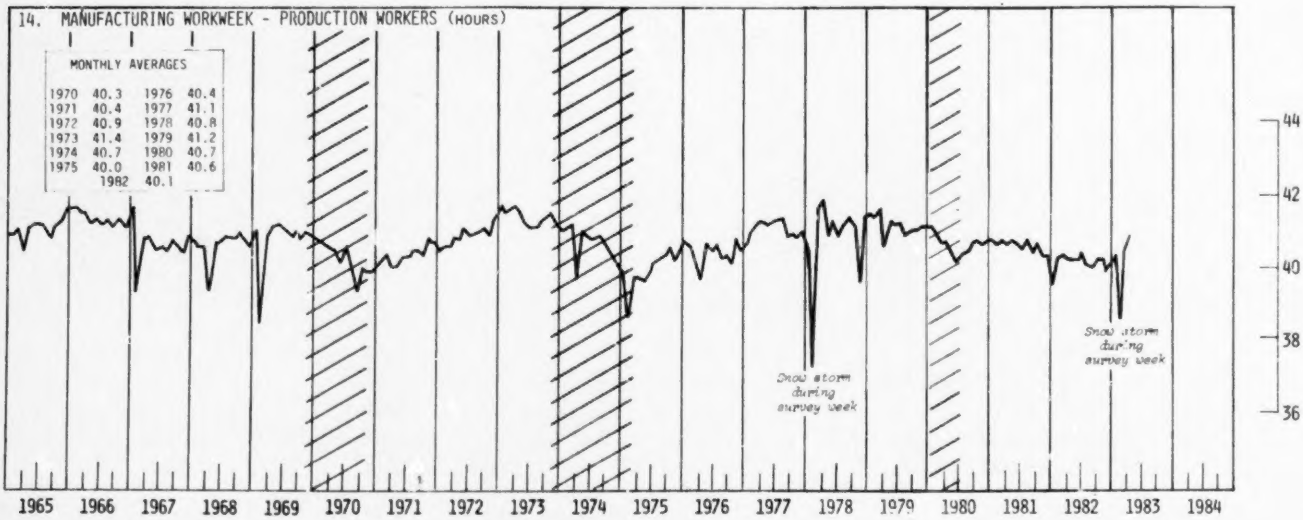
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,585	20,301	20,686	18,735	19,087	17,423	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,436	20,383	20,628	19,079	19,308	16,758	16,959
Mar	21,277	21,274	20,644	20,646	19,077	19,074	17,791	17,792
Apr	20,907	21,116	20,408	20,669	18,577	18,822	17,779	18,012
May	20,597	20,648	20,580	20,698	18,576	18,693		
Jun	20,655	20,339	20,956	20,700	18,725	18,500		
Jul	19,707	20,231	20,138	20,722	18,019	18,540		
Aug	20,073	20,234	20,517	20,739	18,244	18,450		
Sep	20,708	20,346	20,881	20,503	18,406	18,071		
Oct	20,767	20,395	20,605	20,234	18,327	18,001		
Nov	20,801	20,395	20,335	19,896	18,262	17,881		
Dec	20,895	20,592	19,635	19,340	17,913	17,648		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS


13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

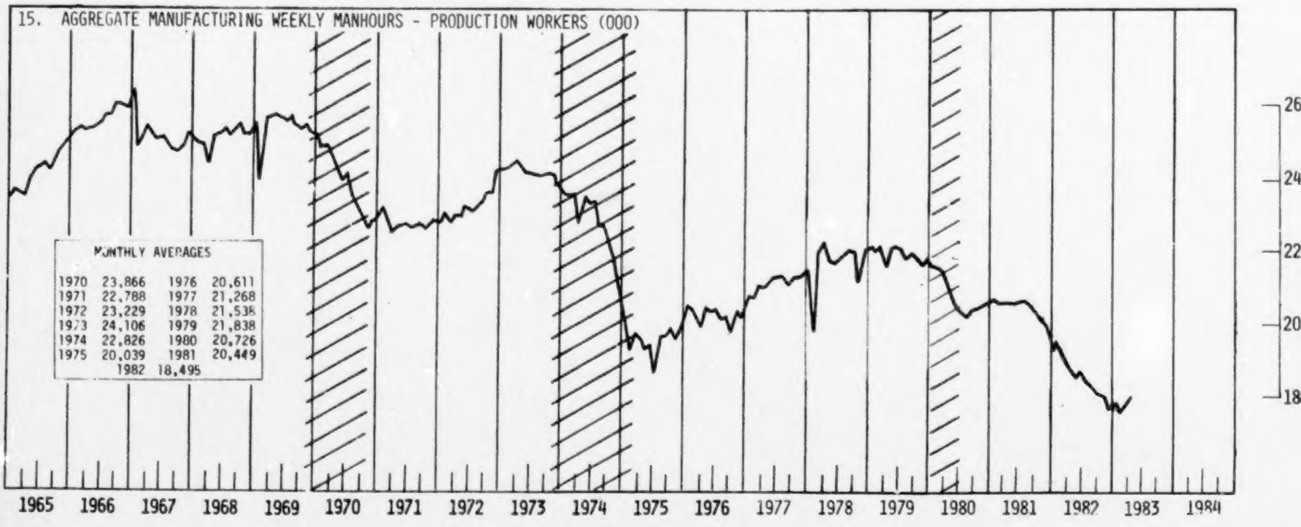
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.9
1975	501.0	1981	503.1
	1982	461.3	


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
	1982	40.1	


15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,536
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,726
1975	20,039	1981	20,449
	1982	18,495	

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	319.09	336.07	363.81
Feb	287.64	319.09	341.45	350.59
Mar	290.90	321.85	344.42	370.27
Apr	291.28	321.16	342.57	371.49
May	290.97	323.58	346.15	
Jun	293.06	326.01	348.69	
Jul	290.87	323.61	345.49	
Aug	294.59	326.83	347.02	
Sep	303.22	332.11	351.60	
Oct	306.41	333.33	356.35	
Nov	312.77	335.78	361.42	
Dec	318.72	343.58	365.27	

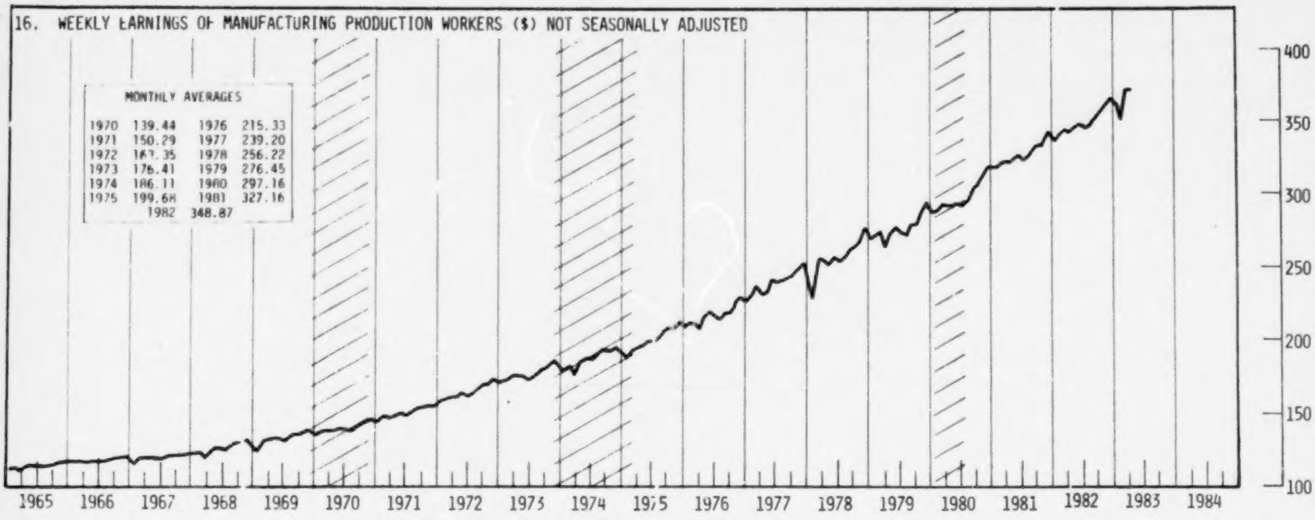
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7			
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1			
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9			
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.90	103.76	92.13	101.40	94.87	104.64
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.76	102.50	93.31	102.74	91.99	101.37
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.99	102.78	94.48	104.05	95.89	105.83
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.25	101.96	93.91	103.42	95.61	105.54
May	93.08	102.61	92.39	102.14	94.19	103.74		
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.12	101.86	93.03	102.49		
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.31	99.84	93.08	102.02		
Aug	91.39	100.76	90.24	99.79	93.30	102.27		
Sep	93.38	102.99	90.30	99.91	93.81	102.87		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.67	100.86	94.40	103.54		
Nov	94.78	104.59	92.38	101.66	95.55	104.84		
Dec	95.46	105.40	94.26	103.80	96.88	106.31		

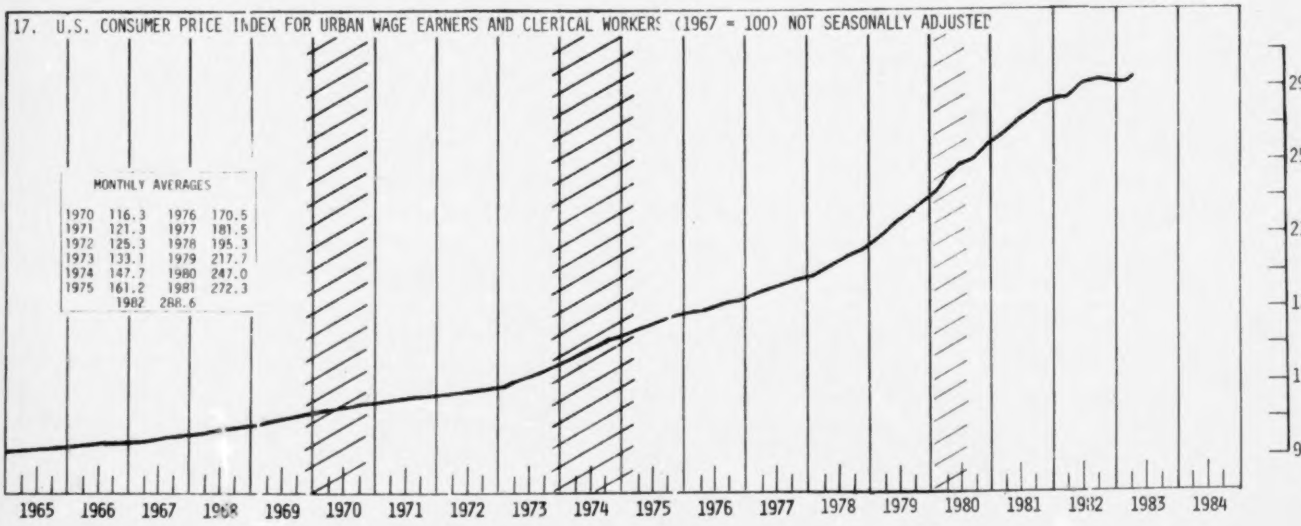
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

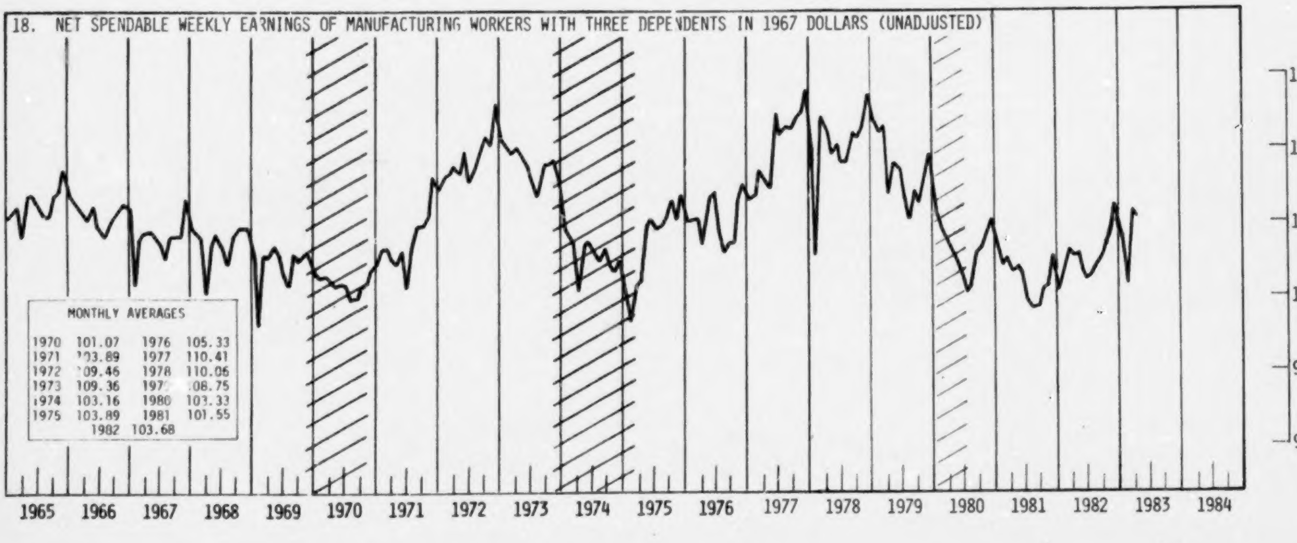
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	327.16
	1982	348.87	



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
	1982	288.6	



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.55
	1982	103.68	

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682		
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768		
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890		
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

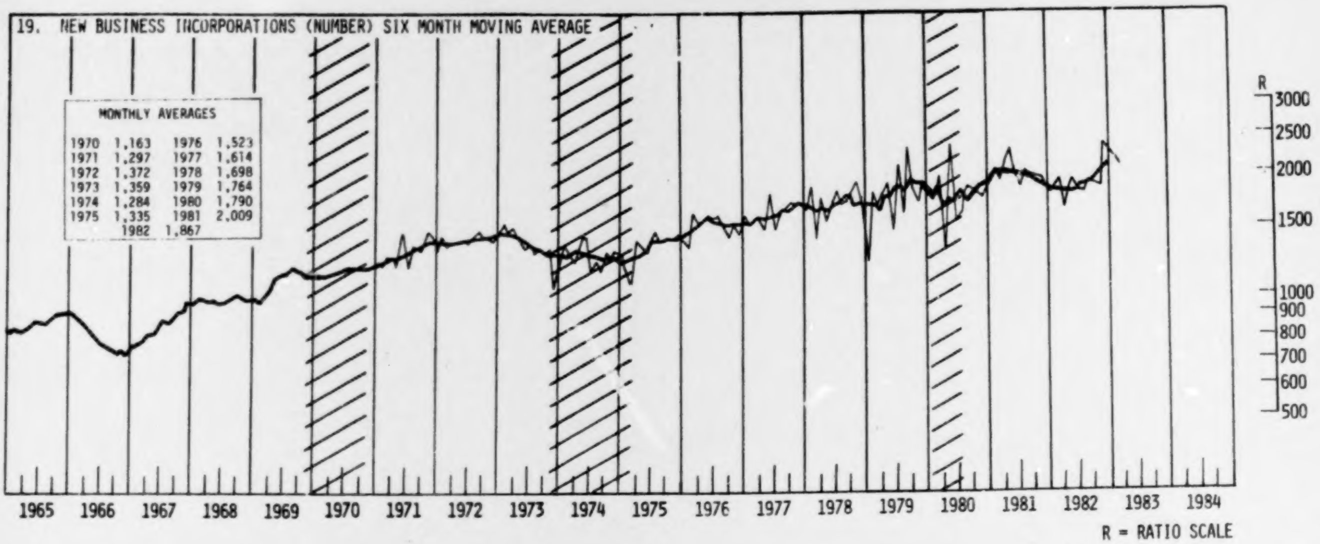
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48				
Jul	40	43	35	36				
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

NOTE TO THE READER

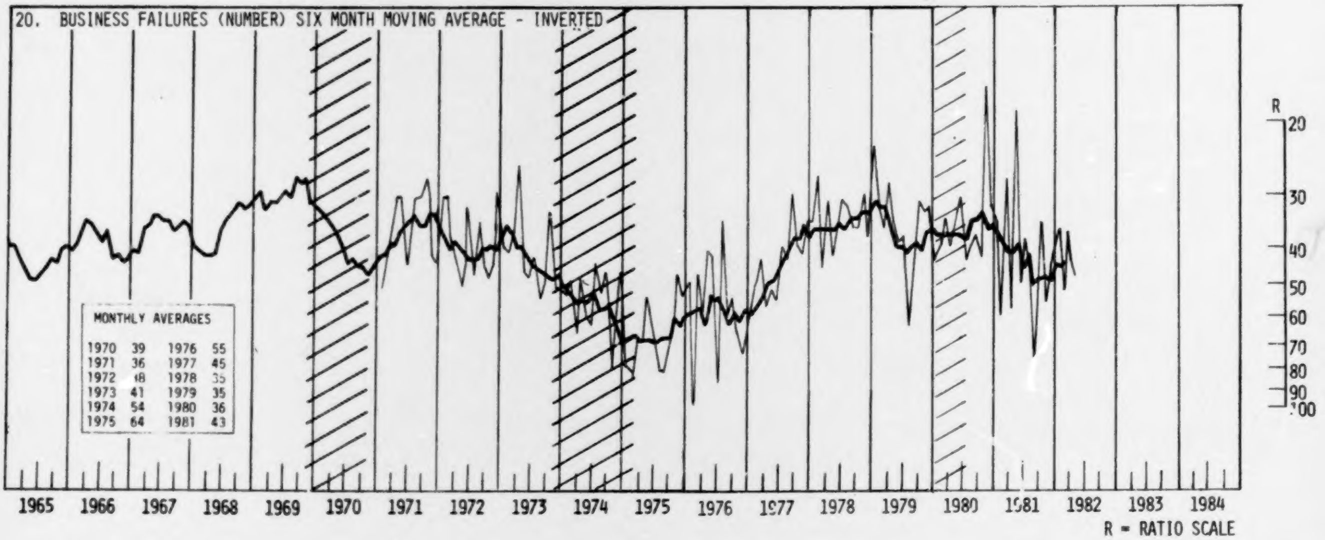
Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009
1982	1,867		



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0	358.4	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	263.0r	270.1r	513.4	527.2
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	412.3	363.6		
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	429.8	342.4		
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	293.0	286.8		
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	450.9	340.6		
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

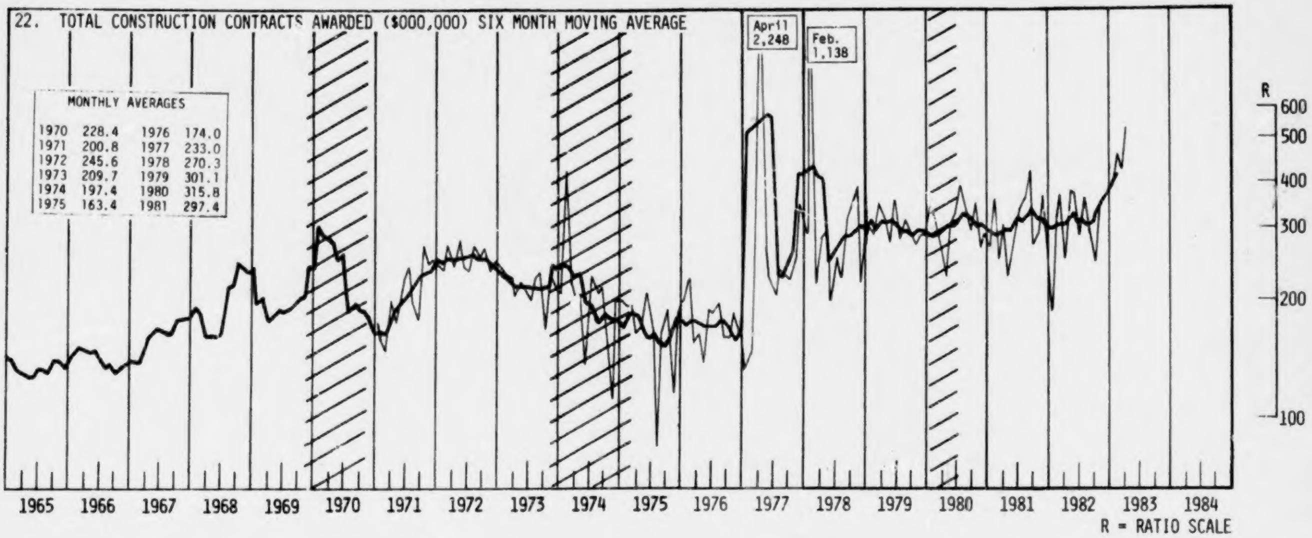
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4	181.8	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	83.3r	78.7r	200.4	189.3
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	120.7	108.4		
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	198.2	173.1		
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	108.4	105.5		
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.6	98.9		
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9	150.0	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	135.3r	155.7r	207.5	238.8
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	127.2	121.2		
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	170.3	135.4		
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	113.4	106.1		
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	234.1	179.0		
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

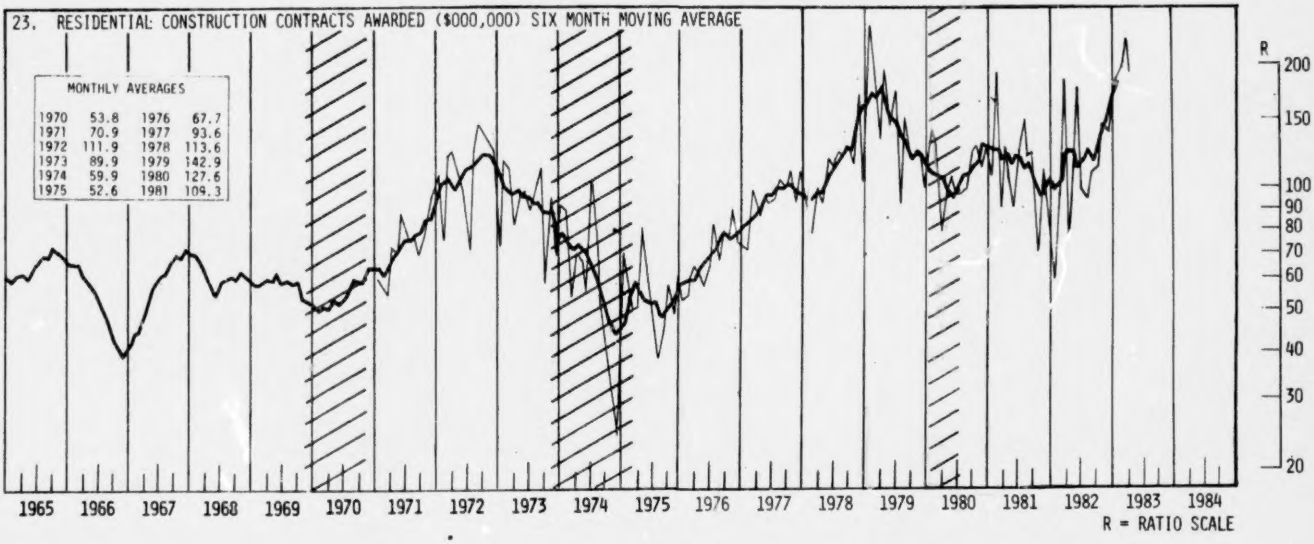
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

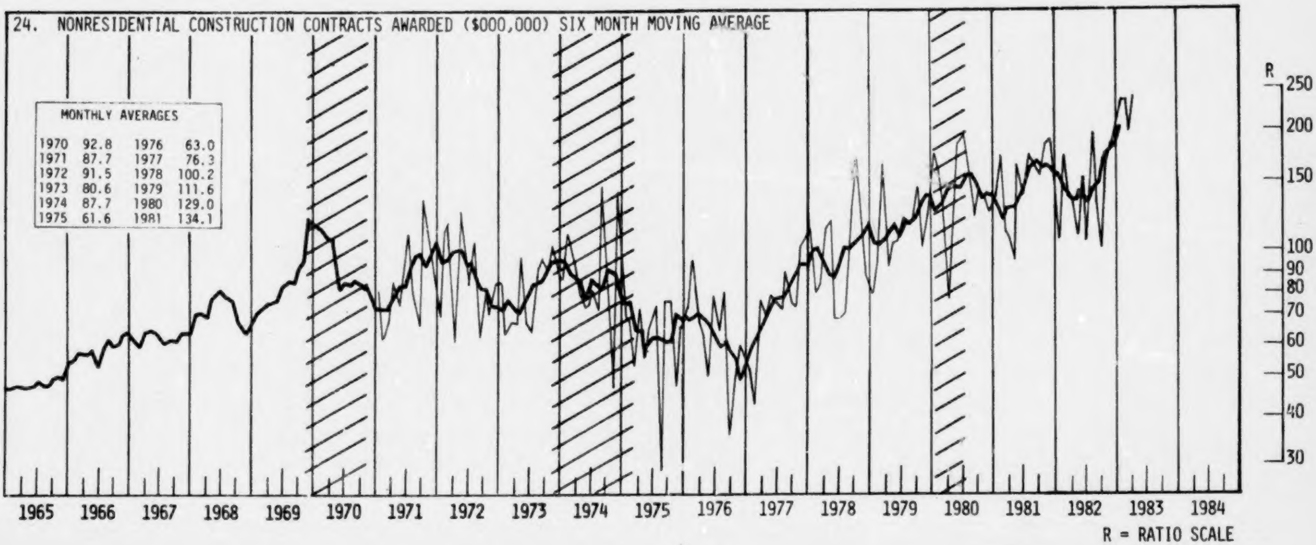
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885	1824	1972
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400		
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191		
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411		
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216		
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

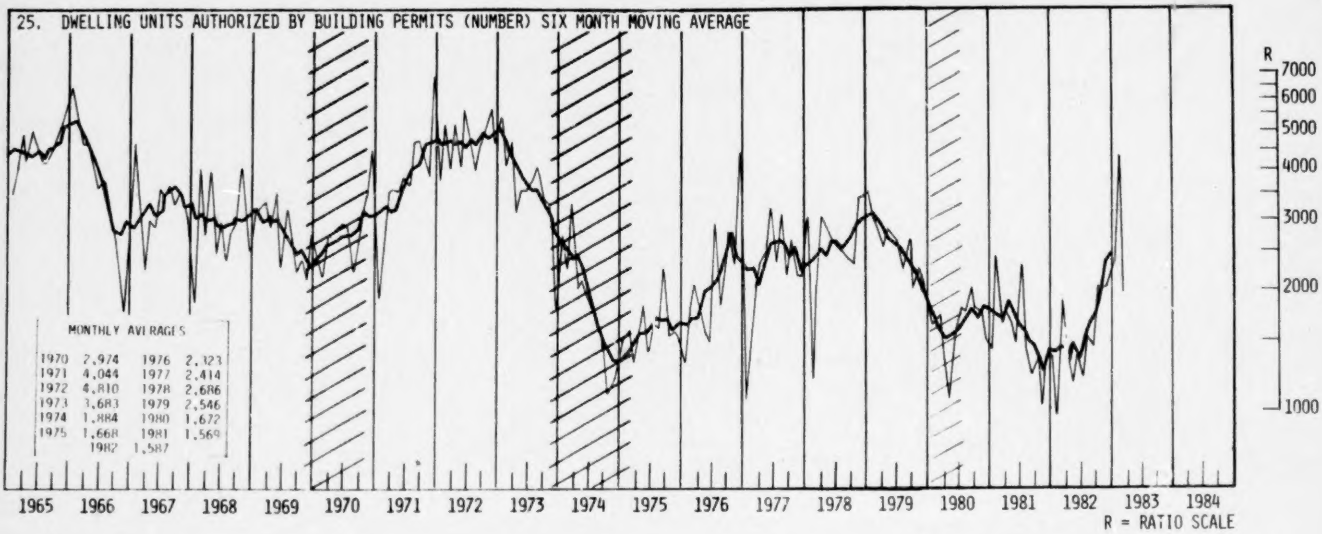
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927	1360	1504
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897		
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883		
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971		
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821		
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

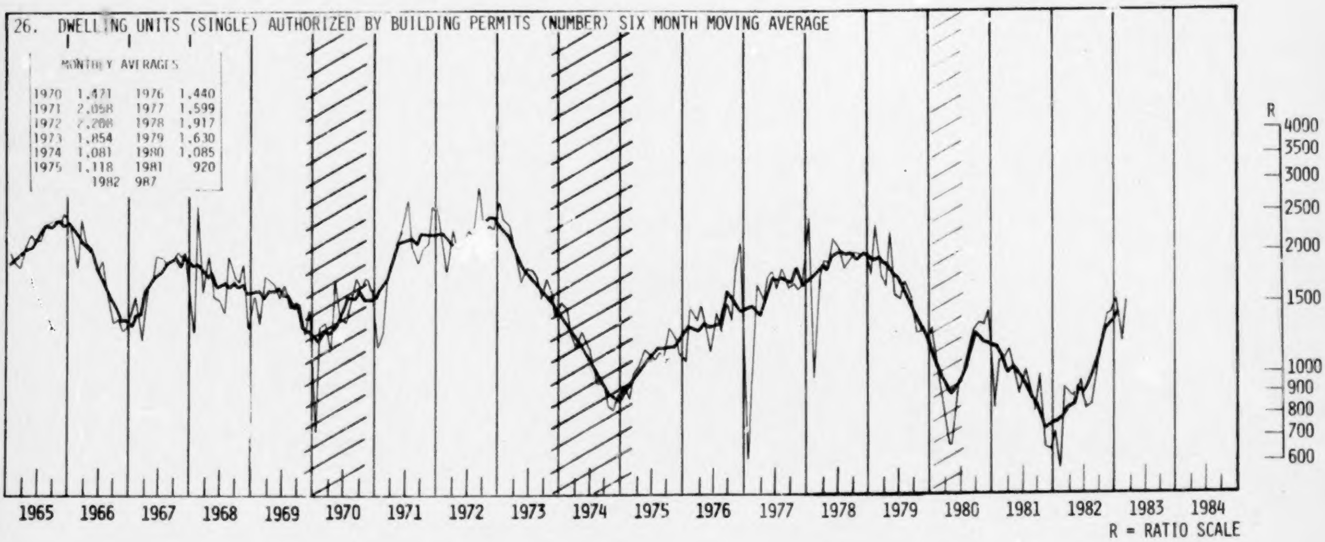
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657	280	217
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289		
May	247	366	324	527	169	293		
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385		
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229		
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS


25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

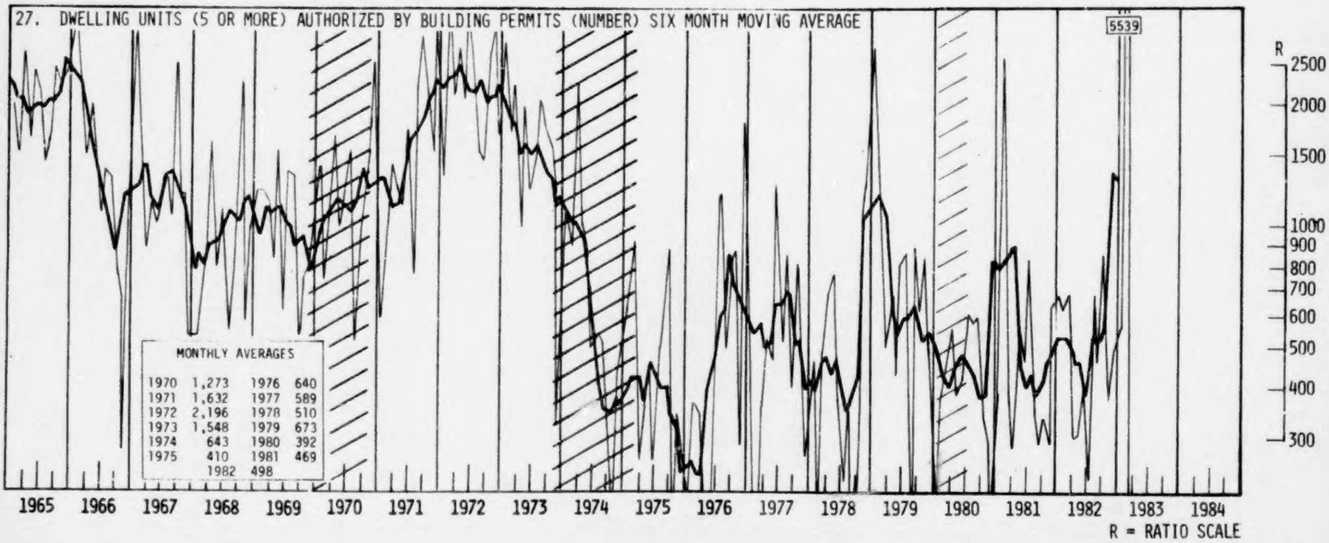
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
	1982	1,587	


26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
	1982	987	


27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
	1982	498	

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	2,576	2,775	2,790	2,937	2,771	2,985	2,978	3,239
Feb	2,600	2,798	2,636	2,972	2,670	3,012	2,737	2,986
Mar	2,723	2,784	2,906	2,995	2,988	3,017	3,247	3,280
Apr	2,699	2,769	2,965	3,039	2,985	3,020		
May	2,864	2,779	3,029	3,011	3,118	3,130		
Jun	2,750	2,841	2,967	3,011	3,035	3,097		
Jul	2,779	2,881	2,899	2,963	3,138	3,179		
Aug	2,786	2,869	2,924	3,044	3,021	3,166		
Sep	2,684	2,859	2,922	3,121	3,065	3,259		
Oct	2,920	2,920	2,983	2,959	3,212	3,261		
Nov	3,025	2,923	3,098	3,002	3,405	3,233		
Dec	3,868	2,969	3,857	2,962	4,176	3,170		

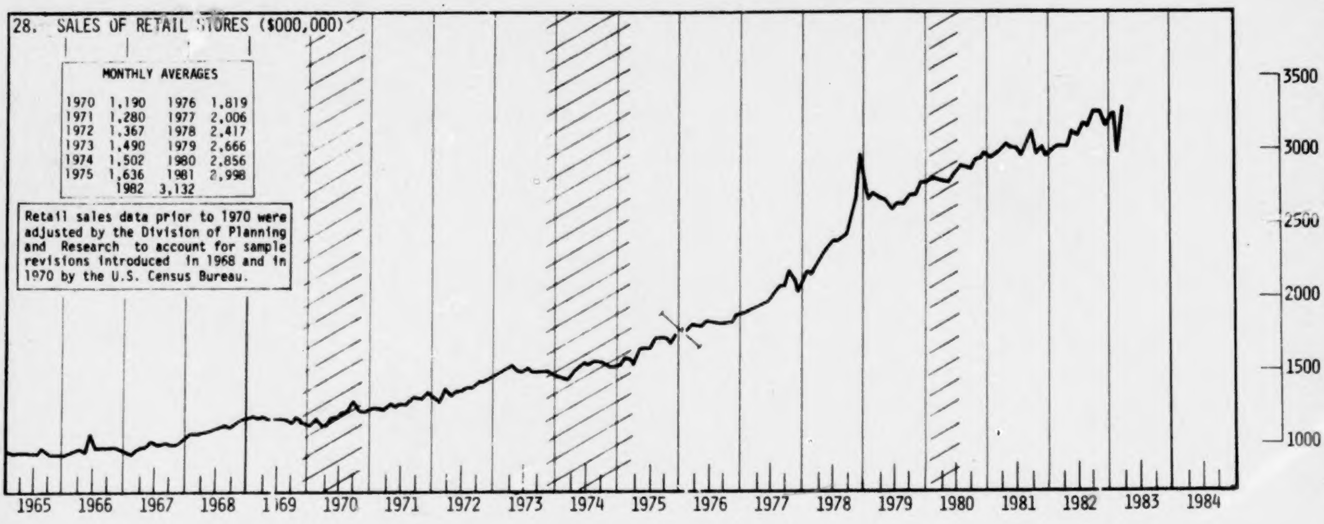
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,271	1,221	1,172	1,239
Feb	1,261	1,218	1,180	1,142
Mar	1,236	1,221	1,190	1,253
Apr	1,220	1,233	1,193	
May	1,217	1,220	1,229	
Jun	1,233	1,211	1,196	
Jul	1,244	1,184	1,224	
Aug	1,229	1,207	1,219	
Sep	1,219	1,223	1,252	
Oct	1,240	1,161	1,243	
Nov	1,235	1,182	1,233	
Dec	1,246	1,164	1,212	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848	21,768	22,542
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694		
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668		
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631		
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993		
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X | TRADE INDICATORS

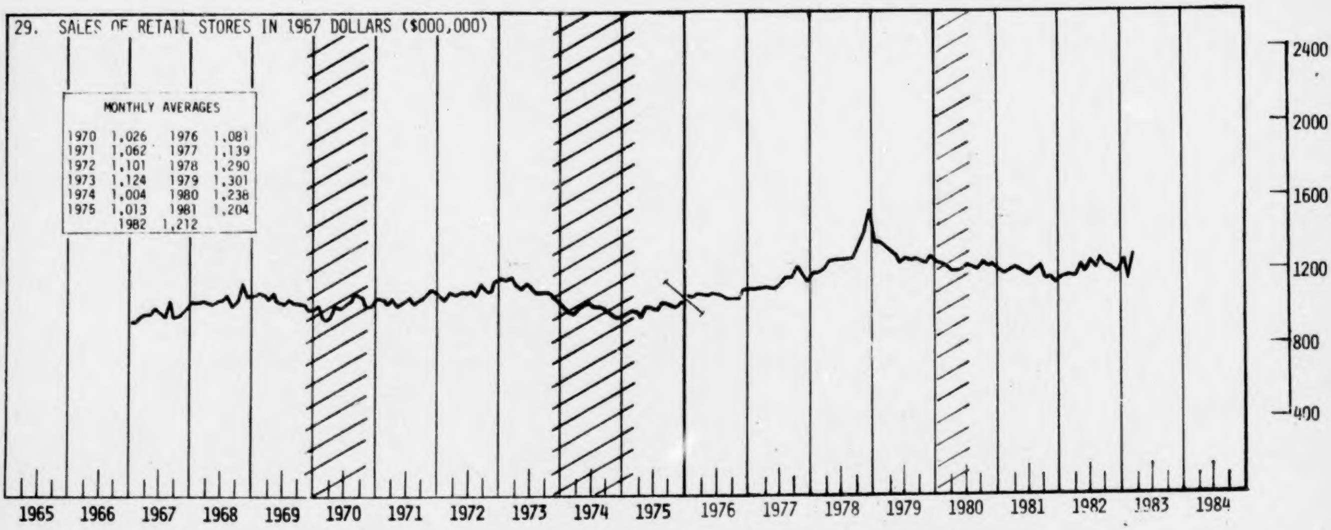


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,417
1973	1,490	1979	2,666
1974	1,502	1980	2,856
1975	1,636	1981	2,998
1982	3,132		

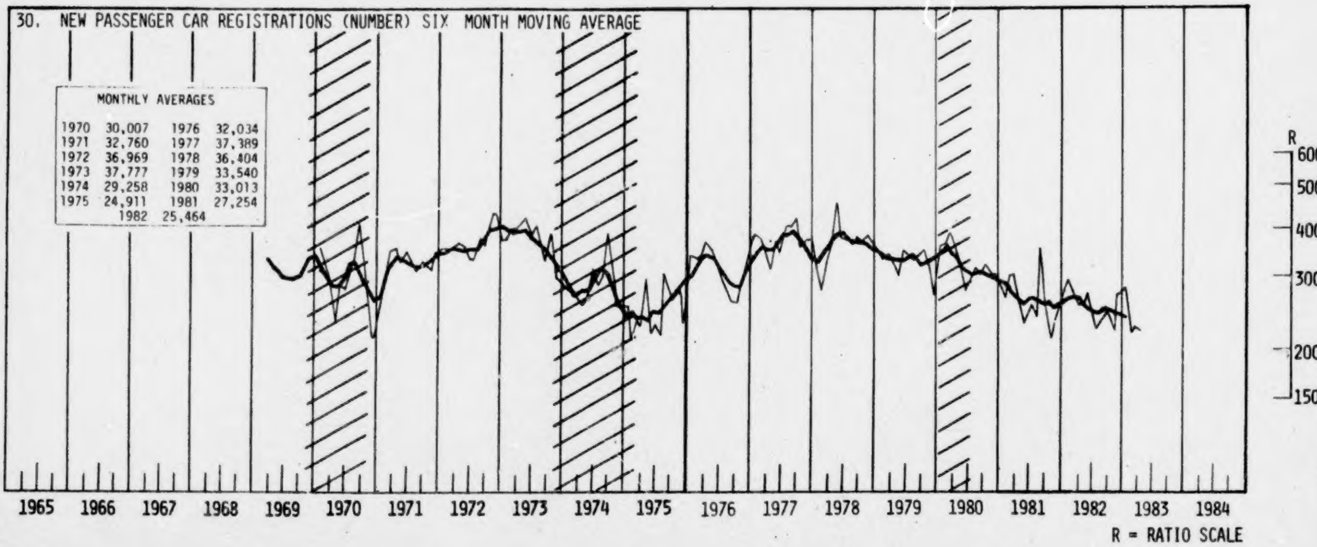
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,290
1973	1,124	1979	1,301
1974	1,004	1980	1,238
1975	1,013	1981	1,204
1982	1,212		



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
1982	25,464		

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279	13,537	13,540
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433		
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745		
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407		
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371		
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

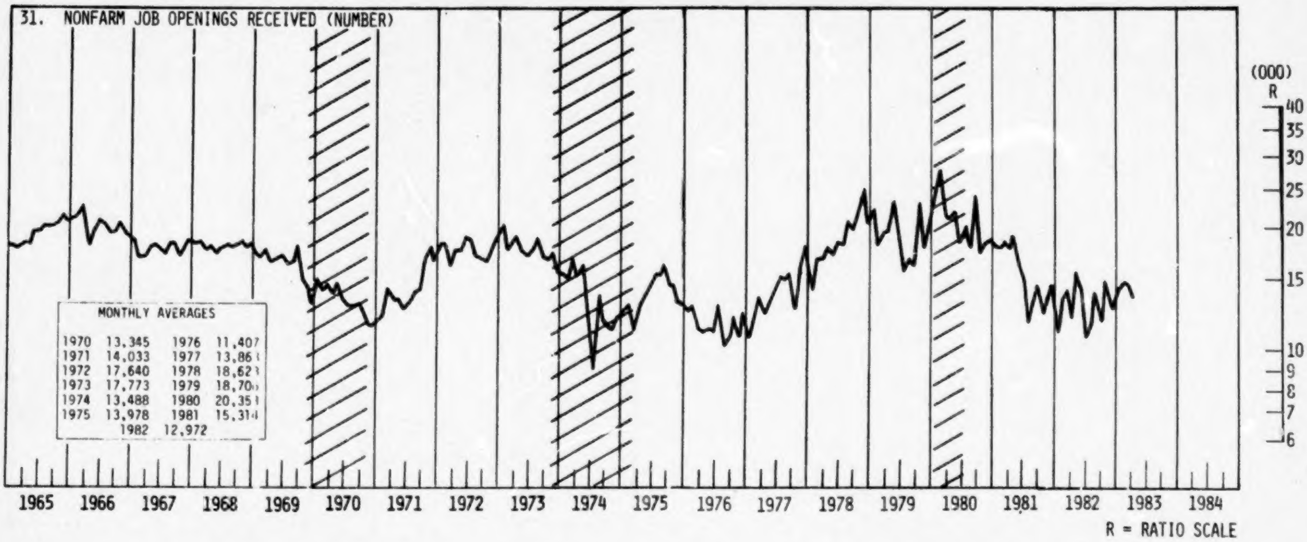
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756	9,562	10,191
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738		
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994		
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722		
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757		
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6	127.9	124.3
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8		
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9		
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9		
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2		
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

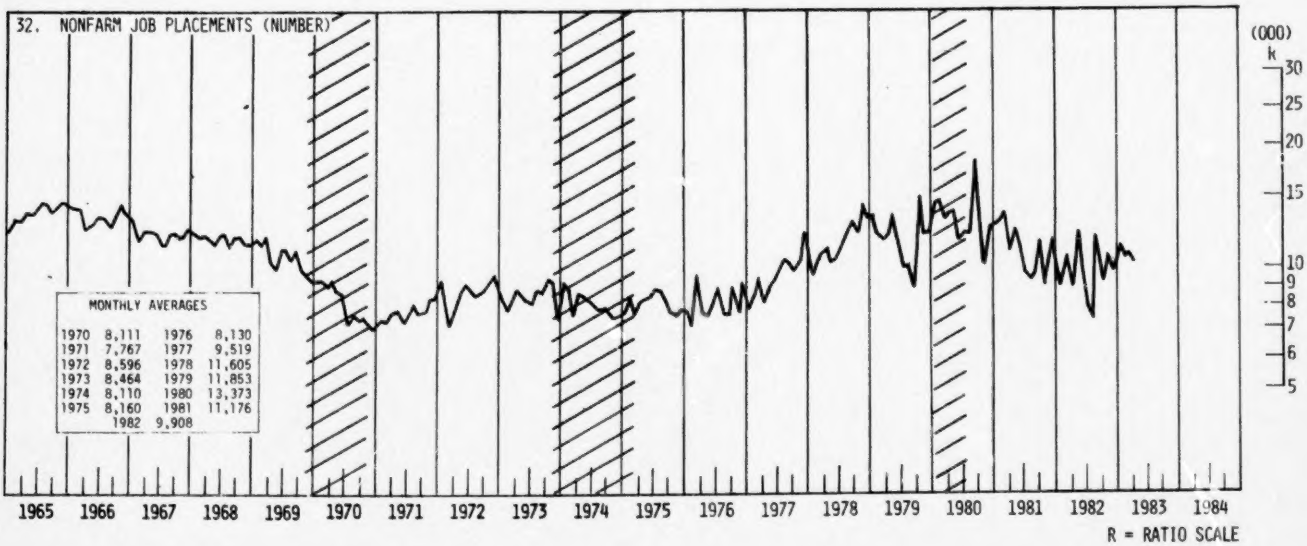
CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

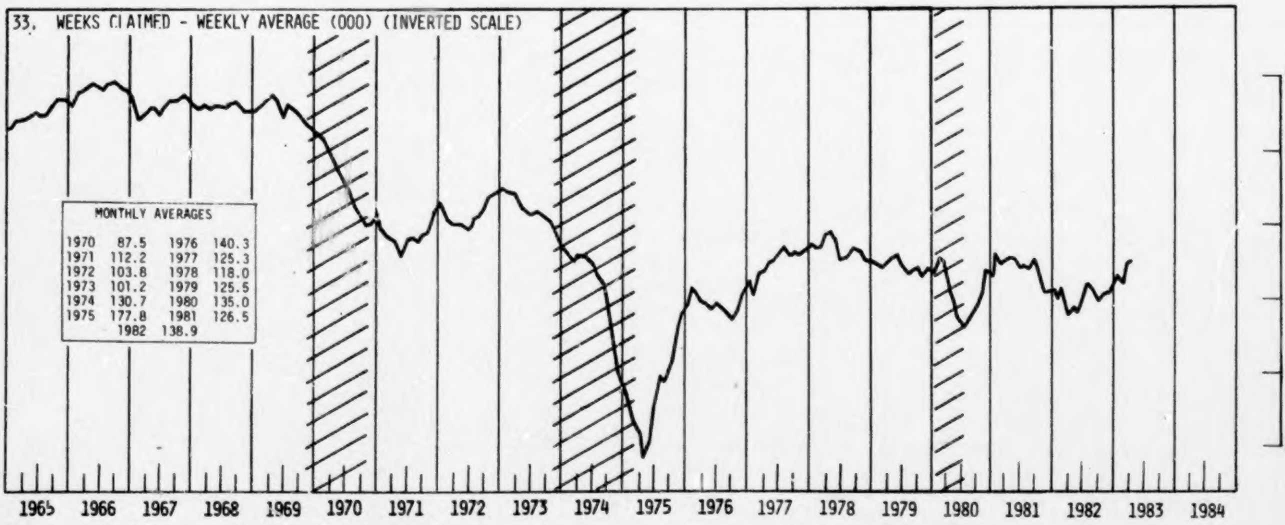
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,86
1972	17,640	1978	18,62
1973	17,773	1979	18,70
1974	13,488	1980	20,35
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
	1982	12,972	



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
	1982	9,908	



33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
	1982	138.9	

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8		
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8		
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6		
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6		
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

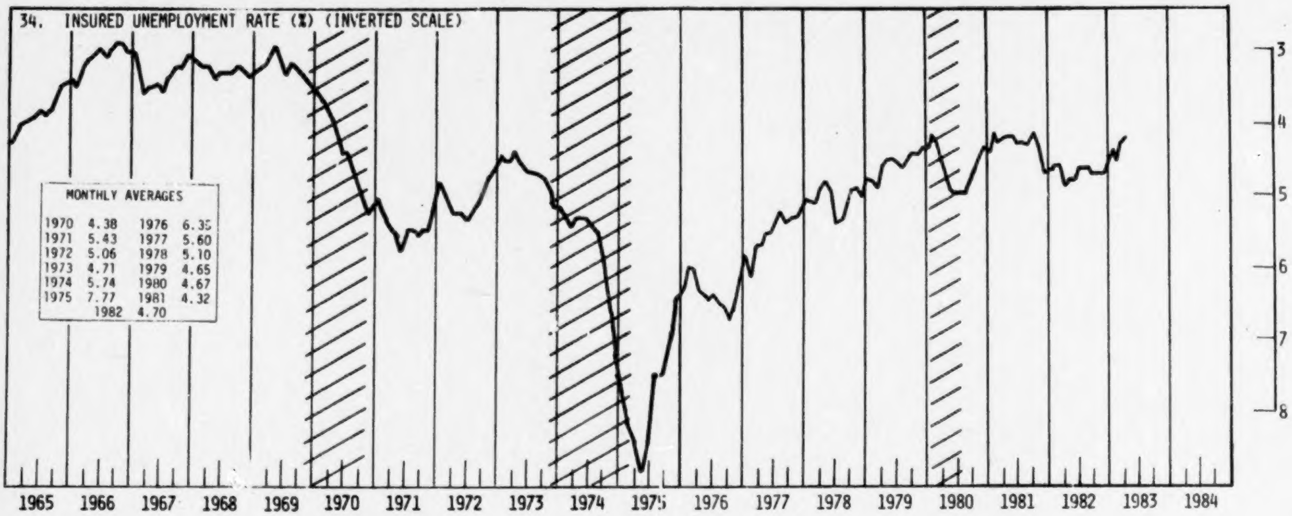
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168	11,824	13,283
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035		
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371		
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393		
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088		
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

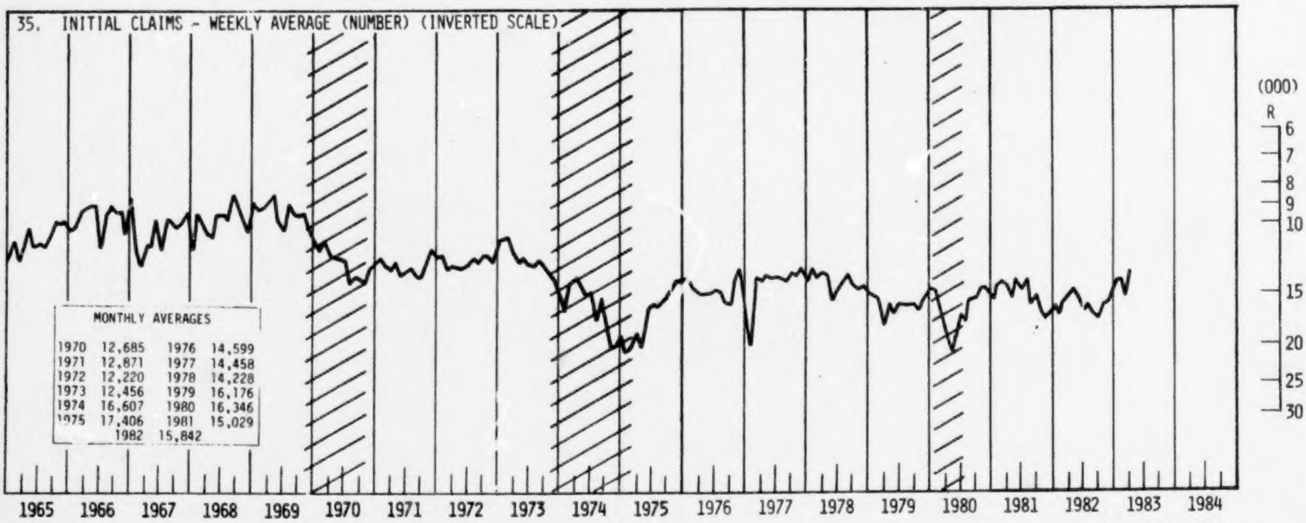
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206	18,134	14,986
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144		
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,544	18,917	20,560		
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630		
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836		
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES

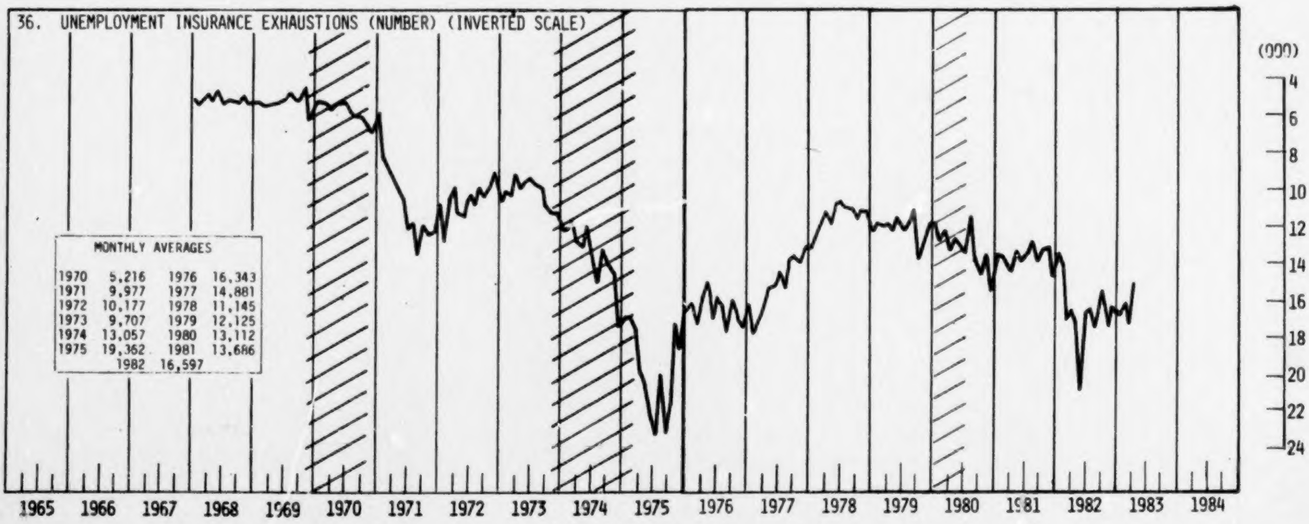
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
	1982	4.70	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
	1982	15,842	

R = RATIO SCALE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686
	1982	16,597	

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6		
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5		
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8		
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2		
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

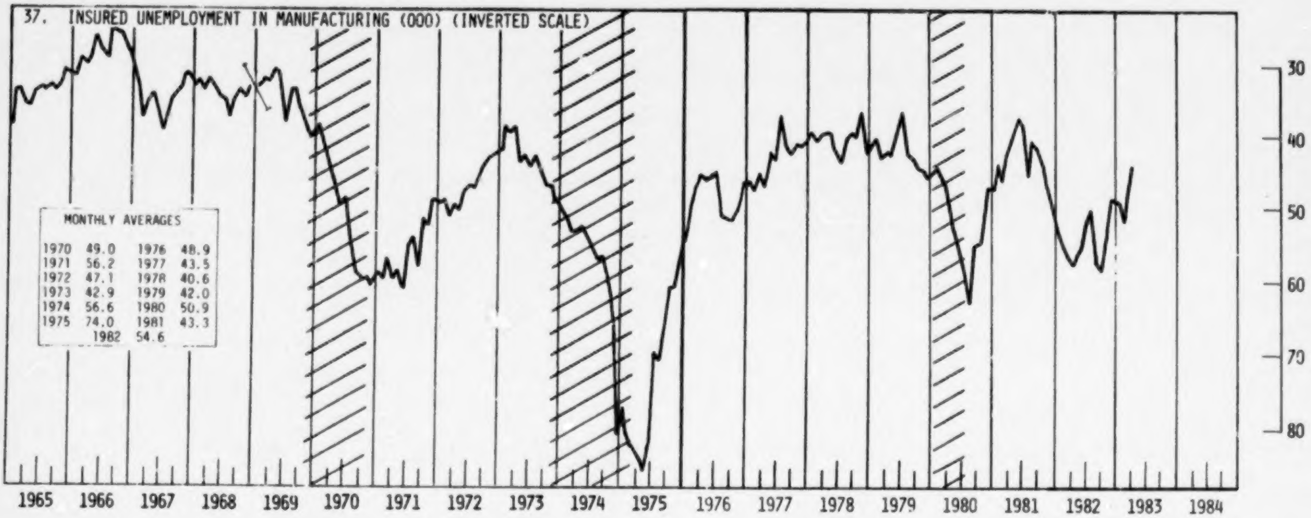
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	17.4	11.8
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6		
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5		
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2		
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8		
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

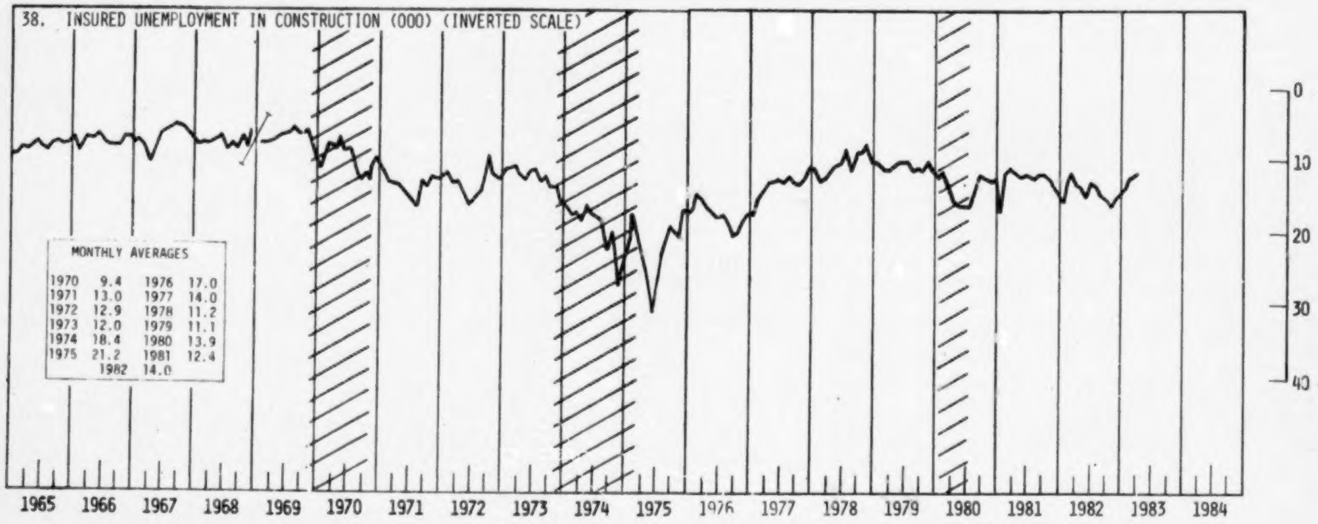
39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9	54.8	56.3
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6		
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4		
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3		
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9		
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

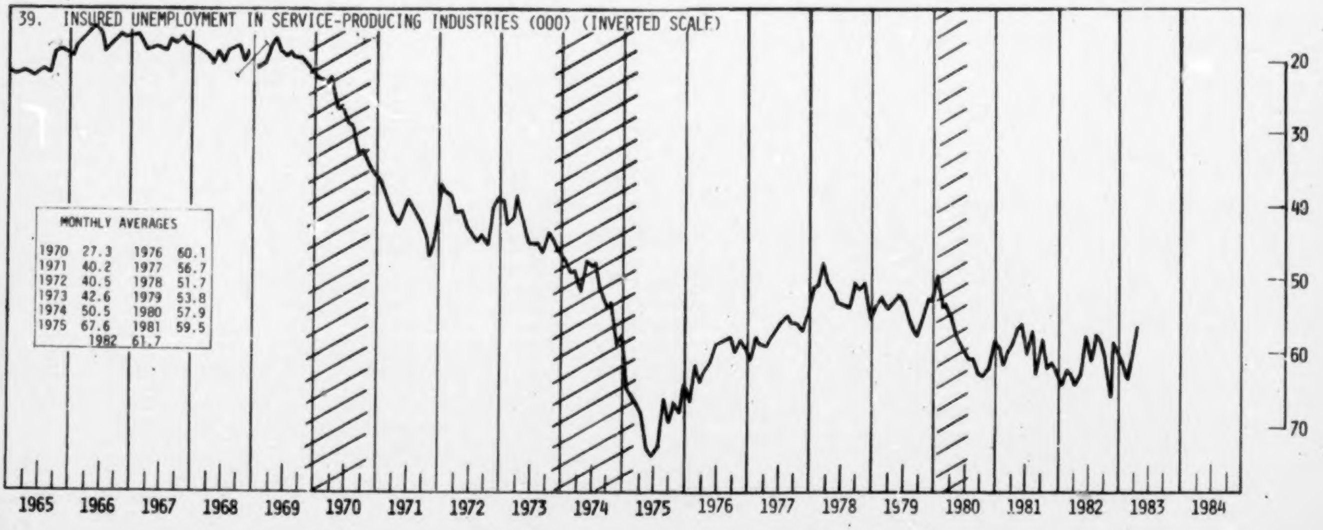
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II



1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3
	1982	54.6	



1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4
	1982	14.0	



1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5
	1982	61.7	

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1982 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3082.5	3085.4	3088.4	3079.6	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.5	3076.0
PRIVATE SECTOR	2555.8	2557.2	2561.1	2559.8	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2550.5	2549.2
GOVERNMENT	526.7	528.2	527.3	519.8	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	528.0	526.8
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3063.8	3090.8	3142.4	3126.4	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.5	3056.8
MANUFACTURING	732.2	731.2	736.1	718.8	726.9	728.1	721.9	716.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	702.8	701.4
Durable Goods	354.1	351.7	353.2	342.4	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	334.3	333.4
Lumber & Wood Products	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2
Furniture & Fixtures	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.4	27.1	27.2	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.2	24.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.5
Pottery & related products	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1
Primary Metal Industries	22.6	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.0	18.7
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Iron & steel foundries	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	55.3	54.8	55.1	53.5	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.2
Metal cans	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1
Metal stampings	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	23.9	23.5	23.5	22.9	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	69.5	68.4	68.1	65.6	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.7
Construction & related machinery	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Metalworking machinery	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3
Special industry machinery	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1
General industry machinery	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3
Service industry machinery	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6
Other machinery, except elec.	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	88.9	88.7	89.6	88.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.5	88.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Communication equipment	37.0	37.2	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.6
Electronic components & access.	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.3
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
Transportation Equipment	15.5	15.3	15.3	11.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.5
Motor vehicles	9.6	9.5	9.6	6.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.3
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.9
Nondurable Goods	378.0	379.5	382.9	376.4	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.5	368.0
Food & Kindred Products	45.8	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.2
Canned, cured & froze	9.2	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.8
Grain mill & bakery products	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.4
Beverages	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6
Other food & kindred products	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.4
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.3
Broad woven fabric mills	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
Other textile mill products	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.6

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Apparel & Other Textile Products	48.7	50.9	52.8	50.0	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.9
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Women's & misses' outerwear	23.3	25.7	27.6	26.2	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.5
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Other apparel & related products	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.7
Paper & Allied Products	30.1	30.1	30.2	29.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7
Other paper & allied products	15.1	15.1	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.3
Printing & Publishing	58.4	57.9	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	56.8
Newspapers	15.9	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4
Commercial printing	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.4
Other printing & publishing	26.0	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	125.0	124.7	124.5	124.6	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.0	120.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1
Drugs	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.2	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.1
Paints & allied products	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Industrial organic chemicals	24.1	23.9	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.2
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1
Other petroleum & coal products	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.4	36.1	36.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.7	35.8
Rubber & rubber products	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.0	28.8	28.9	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8
Leather & Leather Products	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Other leather & leather products	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
NONMANUFACTURING	2331.6	2359.6	2406.2	2407.7	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.9	2317.2	2313.6	2329.7	2355.4
Mining	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Construction	103.1	108.4	112.3	115.5	115.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.9	100.3
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	195.6	191.9	199.0	194.5	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	195.0	197.6
Railroad transportation	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	5.2
Other transportation	106.1	106.4	107.4	102.5	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	108.3	108.7
Communications	57.2	57.7	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8	56.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	26.5	22.0	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2	2[illegible].9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	685.6	697.3	713.4	711.0	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	681.1	691.0
Wholesale trade	213.5	213.7	216.0	215.1	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.8	214.3
Retail trade	472.1	483.6	497.5	495.9	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	468.3	476.7
Retail general merchandise	68.4	69.3	70.5	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	66.2	66.4
Food stores	82.8	83.8	85.3	85.2	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	83.0	82.7
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.4	47.5	48.0	48.1	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.8	48.0
Apparel & accessories	39.8	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6	40.3
Eating & drinking places	130.4	138.2	146.9	147.0	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0	134.8
Other retail trade	103.4	104.6	106.0	105.3	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7	104.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	165.7	166.7	168.9	170.0	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.8	166.3
Banking	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.3	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1
Insurance agents & carriers	68.5	68.8	69.6	69.8	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.3	68.0
Other fin., insur. & real estate	51.1	51.8	53.2	53.9	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2	52.2
Services	650.6	662.7	677.6	686.4	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7	669.1
Medical & other health services	179.8	180.4	182.7	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.4	185.5
Hospitals	98.8	99.2	100.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.1
Educational services	46.9	46.7	43.9	41.7	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8	46.7
Other services	424.0	435.6	451.1	461.0	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.5	436.9
Government	528.8	530.3	532.7	528.1	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.6	530.2	528.9
Federal	72.8	73.2	74.3	74.2	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.0
Local	354.8	355.0	358.6	356.3	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1	356.3
State*	101.2	102.0	99.8	97.6	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.5	99.6
Exec.-Leg.-Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.1***	67.4***	67.3***	64.7	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0	67.1
Other	28.5	29.5	27.7	27.8	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.3

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

*** Data from pay-periods ending 4/16/82, 5/28/82 and 6/11/82 are not comparable with later data.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	342.57	346.15	348.69	345.49	347.02	351.60	356.35	361.42	365.27	363.81	350.59	370.27	371.49
Durable Goods	349.51	353.70	356.85	352.19	352.11	360.09	366.95	369.07	371.76	372.78	356.20	380.64	381.97
Lumber & Wood Products	234.66	233.18	239.91	225.61	235.35	236.49	250.67	252.30	259.63	263.55	241.00	256.80	271.64
Furniture & Fixtures	253.38	255.78	257.19	251.50	267.47	271.72	278.82	267.12	263.27	259.29	261.21	287.04	278.24
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	369.84	375.73	383.70	387.26	278.92	383.07	382.68	397.04	404.35	395.92	373.92	396.72	399.02
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	385.39	394.53	400.61	400.20	395.31	398.83	390.25	403.48	408.79	401.85	382.47	407.04	415.84
Pottery & related products	302.52	308.58	311.55	302.99	309.69	323.11	317.83	323.20	344.29	324.25	306.07	337.65	335.62
Primary Metal Industries	356.41	348.81	348.87	348.51	358.38	358.97	365.04	368.82	367.02	370.23	364.57	385.40	383.78
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	346.82	345.64	337.35	344.67	373.14	358.28	366.69	367.29	364.17	379.07	372.25	392.24	399.60
Iron & Steel foundries*	367.10	386.04	382.76	371.67	389.01	384.92	381.04	393.08	366.82	381.94	384.97	384.50	403.19
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	509.87	492.73	504.69	517.56	512.69	548.44	536.94	530.14	566.49	556.00	557.35	562.63	550.26
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	311.72	293.97	298.73	297.17	303.25	305.12	325.45	327.57	323.81	315.33	301.43	339.04	329.75
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	349.78	360.23	360.77	355.68	356.80	354.57	356.23	355.32	363.61	366.03	345.20	374.39	377.21
Metal cans	420.60	405.63	429.41	422.30	443.24	427.65	465.27	435.27	447.89	473.04	414.47	465.04	422.42
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	440.36	529.01	494.72	457.73	453.66	444.53	441.37	439.69	448.90	468.38	450.38	477.90	514.00
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	334.91	330.09	327.67	326.95	330.98	321.92	323.67	329.32	321.85	323.94	305.51	331.63	342.05
Metal Stampings	329.12	334.11	331.66	325.83	319.43	331.93	327.94	325.80	335.02	329.87	319.06	344.46	349.44
Machinery, Except Electrical*	367.33	366.98	368.90	366.35	366.74	369.37	370.81	380.27	382.49	378.46	365.18	389.20	390.40
Construction & related machinery	368.50	353.41	365.19	351.15	349.47	353.35	361.32	370.91	348.45	352.50	335.35	375.14	371.06
Metalworking machinery	364.93	355.96	367.91	366.78	360.17	351.29	354.70	359.81	373.78	365.36	363.80	378.68	382.12
Special industry machinery	381.93	403.05	403.24	388.96	387.15	401.40	401.75	419.32	432.46	435.60	416.58	459.12	451.28
General industry machinery*	367.06	381.33	375.48	393.22	385.73	392.69	391.79	398.70	410.47	402.98	388.48	421.37	415.67
Service industry machinery*	309.98	314.66	304.33	318.72	338.52	317.85	309.48	318.23	311.68	303.83	297.26	315.66	316.09
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	335.22	343.68	344.74	353.89	357.12	358.38	362.23	371.34	371.78	373.38	361.00	379.43	380.33
Elec. test & distribution equip.	238.86	241.54	261.06	253.49	266.14	269.84	272.77	279.61	299.03	284.66	269.50	298.16	314.70
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	281.72	293.98	293.95	285.74	305.78	295.44	296.96	305.45	300.73	314.42	295.95	312.12	315.95
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	286.22	285.32	293.17	308.36	289.32	314.34	318.84	316.34	309.76	295.97	283.46	309.59	315.88
Communication equipment	427.97	435.54	434.99	458.85	460.83	457.45	462.07	465.49	462.05	462.58	456.23	472.60	464.54
Electronic components & access.	281.70	284.68	286.09	288.89	288.54	294.92	297.10	311.66	312.47	318.51	305.45	323.14	319.29
Transportation Equipment	496.20	490.06	525.04	471.65	413.89	541.60	632.73	544.01	535.18	547.65	516.57	559.33	563.53
Motor vehicles & equipment	532.40	513.76	574.73	522.75	425.14	595.79	707.90	589.32	589.73	613.42	567.57	616.62	621.40
Ship & boat building & repairing	416.23	444.45	385.72	358.74	363.34	345.69	364.56	396.26	375.95	374.87	360.13	391.62	371.36
Instruments & Related Products	379.61	381.96	384.36	388.76	381.06	380.49	375.77	401.62	405.36	411.51	378.97	413.76	411.94
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	257.18	264.36	260.77	251.53	256.77	262.06	259.28	268.68	267.88	269.19	258.17	283.91	277.41
Nondurable Goods	336.16	339.21	341.25	339.48	342.54	344.14	347.01	354.68	359.54	354.88	345.87	361.78	361.94
Food & Kindred Products	368.38	374.47	369.88	366.48	377.44	383.31	398.76	408.19	400.61	399.07	380.82	388.40	392.51
Canned, cured & frozen food	317.08	327.04	327.35	324.70	344.14	351.40	390.14	371.29	410.96	373.85	340.61	361.05	396.92
Grain mill & bakery products	323.68	328.03	316.42	326.67	329.63	332.54	339.94	334.93	347.20	328.23	302.91	348.57	340.86
Beverages	495.06	525.32	506.67	535.78	518.18	556.85	557.53	594.04	479.46	534.09	533.97	452.76	458.43
Textile Mill Products	287.81	293.10	289.53	288.02	294.88	292.91	294.63	302.81	304.30	297.19	282.75	308.91	313.50
Textile finishing, except wool	331.34	350.15	354.21	337.88	348.99	341.13	334.83	362.81	367.78	341.42	330.86	348.30	355.64
Apparel & other Textile Products	190.37	191.75	192.77	193.03	192.15	187.53	187.22	191.50	188.10	193.38	180.15	190.57	186.03
Men's & boys' suits & coats	179.03	179.54	192.36	201.04	187.17	185.78	196.70	196.12	199.45	205.34	177.34	191.05	188.36
Men's & boys' furnishings	194.53	188.29	189.74	180.04	189.30	182.80	172.05	182.01	183.32	189.48	177.31	191.04	194.88
Women's & children's undergarm.	185.04	182.48	188.40	196.65	197.05	206.17	213.77	210.21	197.55	221.14	205.51	215.63	229.78
Paper & Allied Products	349.86	350.42	356.60	361.84	360.93	362.34	367.99	375.26	387.56	379.31	360.90	390.01	382.20
Paperboard containers & boxes	325.20	329.59	340.34	339.07	335.58	335.97	346.64	342.88	354.03	353.03	323.84	359.60	346.10
Printing & Publishing	332.37	333.44	348.46	335.48	350.30	351.48	346.82	354.53	353.04	332.67	328.23	351.56	348.35
Newspapers*	316.60	323.31	327.09	325.95	332.04	336.16	333.38	348.95	355.18	331.54	349.47	356.37	358.44
Commercial printing	393.19	398.40	424.30	395.31	424.69	413.27	397.13	413.80	406.92	351.59	369.94	389.76	372.00
Chemicals & Allied Products	416.92	426.39	428.79	419.92	426.80	432.49	435.54	443.13	447.66	441.66	444.55	454.30	463.01
Industrial inorganic chemical	438.89	447.88	447.95	457.65	462.66	465.47	469.43	474.82	483.42	477.96	481.13	496.55	515.50
Plastic materials & synthetics	405.59	428.08	418.35	429.97	444.04	454.20	440.09	458.99	427.57	421.85	447.70	453.86	475.68
Drugs	412.37	417.94	418.65	396.11	404.26	406.19	409.68	420.84	423.92	412.48	404.29	407.43	409.85
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	358.93	372.02	392.87	378.40	404.08	411.73	430.39	429.46	450.08	444.78	438.65	454.08	446.42
Paints & allied products	461.92	460.30	450.62	465.14	455.03	466.28	466.24	459.05	450.28	469.99	492.31	487.52	501.07
Industrial organic chemicals	467.79	474.69	476.73	468.28	464.58	469.80	466.41	475.64	474.74	472.78	478.39	496.94	524.17
Petroleum & Coal Products	587.72	585.73	603.30	601.59	594.50	612.41	621.73	635.27	645.76	646.07	676.35	665.03	679.64
Petroleum refining*	618.70	615.16	628.52	628.95	621.14	642.62	655.28	674.53	690.75	685.23	722.68	719.14	727.44
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	278.29	275.39	271.18	279.75	276.76	274.01	279.39	284.36	301.41	290.79	270.75	298.89	298.29
Rubber & rubber products*	270.74	273.44	270.12	275.25	285.39	275.80	282.79	288.45	290.98	265.73	268.26	285.82	289.59
Miscellaneous plastic products	280.16	275.86	271.43	280.87	274.79	273.56	278.55	283.36	303.99	296.33	271.82	302.12	299.94
Leather & Leather Products	211.30	216.34	218.30	202.80	212.40	203.38	206.45	209.39	214.23	230.11	207.81	218.97	224.40

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.2	38.4	40.6	40.6
Durable Goods	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.5	40.2	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.1	39.1	41.6	41.7
Lumber & Wood Products	38.7	38.0	38.9	36.8	37.9	38.3	39.6	40.6	41.9	41.9	39.9	42.8	45.5
Furniture & Fixtures	39.4	39.2	39.0	37.6	40.3	40.9	40.8	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.3	41.3	40.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.5	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	44.1	44.7	43.7	41.0	43.5	43.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	43.7	44.3	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.2	44.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	44.1	45.2
Pottery & related products	37.9	37.7	37.9	36.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	37.9	39.1	37.1	35.1	38.5	38.4
Primary Metal Industries	41.0	40.6	40.2	39.8	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.6	41.0	39.8	41.8	41.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	37.2	36.4	35.5	35.8	37.7	36.8	36.5	37.0	35.2	37.2	37.3	39.7	39.1
Iron & steel foundries*	43.8	46.2	45.9	44.4	46.2	45.2	44.8	45.8	42.6	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	41.2	40.5	39.1	39.3	38.9	41.1	40.0	39.6	41.6	41.4	40.3	41.4	40.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	41.8	40.7	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.0	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.1	39.3	42.7	41.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	39.6	40.2	40.2	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7	37.4	40.3	40.3
Metal cans	41.9	41.1	42.7	42.2	43.5	42.0	43.9	41.3	42.0	43.8	39.7	43.3	40.5
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	38.8	43.3	41.7	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5	42.2
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	40.7	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.5	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	36.5	39.2	40.1
Metal Stampings	39.4	39.7	39.3	38.7	37.6	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.1	39.8
Machinery, Except Electrical*	40.4	40.0	39.9	39.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	40.0
Construction & related machinery	41.5	39.8	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.1	39.3	40.0	37.6	37.7	35.3	39.2	39.1
Metalworking machinery	41.1	40.1	40.7	39.8	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.7	40.4	39.8	39.5	45.0	41.0
Special industry machinery	40.4	42.0	42.3	40.9	40.2	41.1	41.3	42.7	43.4	43.3	41.7	45.1	44.2
General industry machinery*	38.4	39.7	38.7	39.5	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	37.9	40.4	40.2
Service industry machinery*	37.7	37.7	36.2	38.0	38.5	37.1	37.0	37.7	37.3	36.3	35.6	37.4	37.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	42.4	42.3	42.0	40.2	42.3	42.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	36.9	37.5	40.6	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	42.2	43.4	41.8	38.5	40.9	44.2
Electric lighting & wiring equip	39.1	40.2	40.1	39.4	40.1	39.1	39.2	40.4	39.5	39.8	37.7	39.5	40.8
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	39.9	39.6	39.8	40.5	39.6	42.9	43.4	42.9	42.2	40.6	38.1	41.5	41.4
Communication equipment	40.8	41.1	41.4	42.5	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	42.5	41.7
Electronic components & access.	40.4	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.4	42.0	42.0	43.4	43.3	43.1	41.0	43.2	43.5
Transportation Equipment	41.9	41.7	43.5	42.1	35.3	44.8	49.4	44.8	44.2	45.0	42.1	45.4	45.3
Motor vehicles & equipment	42.4	41.5	44.9	43.9	34.2	46.9	52.4	46.3	46.3	47.7	44.1	47.8	47.8
Ship & boat building & repairing	40.8	42.3	38.7	37.2	36.5	34.7	36.7	37.1	36.0	35.6	34.2	36.6	35.3
Instruments & Related Products	43.3	42.9	43.0	42.3	41.8	41.5	40.9	42.8	42.9	43.0	39.6	42.7	42.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.1	39.5	39.3	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.4	38.9	37.2	39.8	40.1
Nondurable Goods	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.6
Food & Kindred Products	40.8	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.4	41.4	42.4	43.2	42.8	41.7	39.3	41.1	40.5
Canned, cured & frozen foods	39.1	40.4	41.7	43.1	42.8	43.9	47.2	45.3	48.5	44.4	40.5	44.9	41.5
Grain mill & bakery products	40.8	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	38.3	35.1	39.7	39.0
Beverages	38.2	39.9	38.9	40.7	39.8	40.6	40.3	42.4	36.9	40.4	39.7	36.9	37.0
Textile Mill Products	41.2	41.9	41.4	40.6	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	37.7	40.7	41.8
Textile finishing, except wool	43.3	45.3	45.8	44.0	45.1	43.9	41.9	44.6	44.6	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.3	33.0	33.6	33.2	33.1	32.3	32.0	32.4	31.8	33.0	30.9	32.8	31.8
Men's and boys' suits & coats	33.1	33.5	34.6	35.9	34.2	34.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	37.2	32.4	34.8	34.0
Men's & boys' furnishings	34.3	33.4	33.7	32.6	33.1	32.4	29.8	32.3	32.5	32.5	29.9	32.0	33.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	32.1	32.1	33.2	33.5	33.9	34.9	35.2	34.8	33.4	35.9	33.2	35.7	36.3
Paper & Allied Products	41.1	41.0	41.6	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	42.3	42.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	39.9	39.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	39.7	40.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	36.8	40.0	39.6
Printing & Publishing	38.1	38.2	39.4	38.1	38.8	38.7	38.5	39.3	38.5	36.8	35.6	37.6	37.7
Newspapers*	32.1	32.3	32.6	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.0	34.2	34.7	32.6	33.7	34.7	34.8
Commercial printing	40.7	41.6	43.7	41.2	42.5	41.2	40.7	42.7	40.8	36.7	36.7	38.1	37.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	40.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.1	43.7	43.2	42.9	42.4	43.1	43.4	43.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	41.2	42.3	40.7	41.3	42.2	43.2	41.9	42.8	40.6	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.7
Drugs	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.5	41.7	39.7	39.1	40.3	40.3
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	39.1	40.7	41.9	40.7	42.3	42.4	43.8	43.4	43.4	42.4	42.3	44.3	43.3
Paints and allied products	42.6	42.6	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.3	41.5	43.0	43.8	44.0	44.5
Industrial organic chemicals	40.0	40.9	40.5	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.8	41.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	42.0	41.9	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.8	42.8	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.4
Petroleum refining*	41.8	41.5	42.1	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.2	43.1	43.6	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.2	40.0	39.6	40.5	39.9	39.2	40.1	40.5	42.0	40.5	37.5	41.0	41.2
Rubber and rubber products*	39.0	39.4	39.3	40.2	41.6	40.0	40.6	41.1	40.4	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	40.5	40.2	39.7	40.6	39.5	39.0	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	41.5	41.6
Leather & Leather Products	40.2	40.1	40.3	38.9	39.8	39.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.8	38.2	40.7	40.8

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982									1983			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
OTAL MANUFACTURING	8.60	8.65	8.67	8.67	8.72	8.81	8.87	8.91	9.00	9.05	9.13	9.13	9.15
rable Goods	8.62	8.69	8.73	8.69	8.76	8.85	8.95	8.94	9.01	9.07	9.11	9.15	9.16
umber & Wood Products	6.07	6.13	6.17	6.13	6.20	6.18	6.33	6.21	6.20	6.29	6.04	6.00	5.97
urniture & Fixtures	6.43	6.52	6.59	6.69	6.64	6.64	6.84	6.74	6.73	6.77	6.82	6.95	6.87
tone, Clay & Glass Products	8.71	8.79	8.87	8.93	8.78	8.88	8.86	8.99	9.06	9.06	9.12	9.12	9.11
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.82	8.90	8.90	8.93	8.81	8.89	8.84	9.07	9.00	9.01	9.15	9.23	9.20
Pottery & related products	7.98	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.77	8.74
rimary Metal Industries	8.70	8.59	8.68	8.75	8.82	8.85	8.94	8.98	9.03	9.03	9.16	9.22	9.27
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.*	9.33	9.50	9.50	9.62	9.89	9.75	10.04	9.92	10.33	10.19	9.98	9.88	10.22
Iron and Iron foundries*	8.38	8.35	8.34	8.38	8.43	8.51	8.51	8.59	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.88	9.02
rimary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.37	12.17	12.90	13.16	13.17	13.34	13.42	13.40	13.63	13.43	13.83	13.59	13.52
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.45	7.22	7.34	7.35	7.38	7.44	7.64	7.63	7.60	7.49	7.67	7.94	7.87
bricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.82	8.97	8.96	8.99	9.05	9.02	9.07	9.04	9.12	9.22	9.23	9.29	9.36
Metal cans	10.05	9.88	10.05	10.00	10.19	10.18	10.60	10.54	10.66	10.80	10.44	10.74	10.43
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	11.34	12.22	11.85	11.64	11.59	11.40	11.41	11.38	11.58	11.48	11.79	11.80	12.18
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.23	8.11	8.17	8.17	8.37	8.41	8.36	8.44	8.30	8.48	8.37	8.46	8.53
Metal stampings	8.36	8.41	8.43	8.43	8.50	8.51	8.51	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.68	8.59	8.78
chinery, Except Electrical*	9.10	9.17	9.24	9.29	9.35	9.49	9.44	9.56	9.62	9.63	9.61	9.73	9.76
Construction & related machinery	8.88	8.87	8.95	8.80	8.76	9.03	9.20	9.27	9.26	9.35	9.50	9.57	9.49
Metalworking machinery	8.88	8.88	9.04	9.21	9.13	9.12	9.17	9.30	9.26	9.19	9.21	9.35	9.32
Special industry machinery	9.45	9.60	9.54	9.51	9.64	9.77	9.73	9.82	9.96	10.06	9.99	10.18	10.21
General industry machinery*	9.56	9.60	9.69	9.95	9.97	10.21	10.09	10.24	10.41	10.28	10.25	10.43	10.34
Service industry machinery*	8.23	8.35	8.42	8.38	8.79	8.56	8.36	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.44	8.52
ectrical Equipment & Supplies	8.35	8.43	8.42	8.54	8.66	8.66	8.71	8.75	8.79	8.89	8.98	8.97	8.97
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.48	6.45	6.43	6.27	6.39	6.36	6.67	6.63	6.89	6.81	7.00	7.29	7.12
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.21	7.31	7.33	7.25	7.62	7.56	7.58	7.56	7.61	7.90	7.85	7.65	7.84
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	7.17	7.21	7.37	7.62	7.30	7.33	7.35	7.38	7.34	7.29	7.44	7.46	7.63
Communication equipment	10.48	10.60	10.52	10.79	10.97	11.00	10.93	10.94	10.90	10.91	11.02	11.12	11.14
Electric components & access.	6.97	6.90	6.96	6.96	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.18	7.22	7.39	7.45	7.48	7.34
ansportation Equipment	11.85	11.76	12.06	11.21	11.74	12.09	12.80	12.15	12.10	12.17	12.27	12.32	12.44
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.55	12.38	12.80	11.91	12.42	12.70	13.51	12.74	12.75	12.86	12.87	12.90	13.00
Ship & boat building & repairing	10.20	10.50	9.97	9.64	9.95	9.96	9.94	10.67	10.44	10.53	10.53	10.70	10.52
struments & Related Products	8.77	8.91	8.94	9.20	9.13	9.16	9.19	9.38	9.44	9.57	9.57	9.69	9.67
scellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.58	6.69	6.64	6.46	6.53	6.67	6.67	6.85	6.97	6.92	6.94	6.97	7.08
ndurable Goods	8.57	8.61	8.61	8.64	8.69	8.77	8.80	8.88	9.00	9.03	9.15	9.09	9.14
od & Kindred Products	9.02	9.09	8.99	9.01	9.12	9.26	9.40	9.46	9.37	9.57	9.69	9.55	9.59
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.11	8.09	7.85	7.53	8.04	8.01	8.27	8.19	8.48	8.42	8.41	8.84	8.70
Grain mill & bakery products	7.93	8.01	7.87	8.11	8.08	8.25	8.28	8.13	8.42	8.57	8.63	8.78	8.74
Beverages	12.96	13.18	13.01	13.18	13.04	13.71	13.84	14.03	12.99	13.22	13.45	12.27	12.39
xtile Mill Products	6.99	6.99	6.99	7.10	7.11	7.14	7.20	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.50	7.59	7.50
Textile finishing, except wool	7.65	7.73	7.74	7.68	7.74	7.78	7.98	8.13	8.25	7.94	8.21	8.10	8.01
parel & Other Textile Products	5.72	5.82	5.74	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.86	5.83	5.81	5.85
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.41	5.37	5.56	5.59	5.48	5.45	5.45	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.49	5.54
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.66	5.64	5.63	5.53	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.64	5.64	5.83	5.93	5.97	5.87
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.77	5.69	5.68	5.87	5.80	5.90	6.07	6.05	5.91	6.16	6.19	6.04	6.33
per & Allied Products	8.52	8.55	8.58	8.66	8.74	8.80	8.85	8.99	9.16	9.14	9.16	9.22	9.10
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.14	8.26	8.34	8.28	8.32	8.46	8.61	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.80	8.99	8.74
inting & Publishing	8.71	8.73	8.85	8.80	9.02	9.09	9.02	9.01	9.18	9.04	9.22	9.35	9.24
Newspapers*	9.86	10.02	10.03	10.01	10.11	10.06	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.37	10.27	10.30
Commercial printing	9.65	9.58	9.72	9.60	10.00	10.03	9.77	9.68	9.98	9.58	10.08	10.23	10.00
emicals & Allied Products	10.25	10.27	10.35	10.26	10.34	10.41	10.43	10.53	10.64	10.72	10.79	10.74	10.92
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.43	10.26	10.38	10.66	10.90	10.80	10.82	10.96	10.96	10.77	10.91	11.01	11.28
Plastic materials & synthetics	9.84	10.12	10.27	10.42	10.52	10.51	10.50	10.72	10.52	10.52	11.00	10.91	11.14
Drugs	10.13	10.27	10.27	9.82	9.87	9.96	10.06	10.14	10.18	10.39	10.34	10.11	10.17
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.18	9.15	9.38	9.29	9.55	9.71	9.84	9.89	10.37	10.49	10.37	10.25	10.31
Paints & allied products	10.85	10.82	10.53	10.76	10.56	10.73	10.84	10.85	10.85	10.93	11.24	11.08	11.26
Industrial organic chemicals	11.70	11.61	11.76	11.66	11.67	11.77	11.66	11.78	11.76	11.79	11.93	12.18	12.57
troleum & Coal Products	13.99	13.97	14.08	14.02	14.00	14.32	14.54	14.65	14.90	15.06	15.62	15.43	15.66
Petroleum refining*	14.79	14.81	14.94	14.89	14.92	15.24	15.53	15.66	15.85	16.01	16.69	16.57	16.80
bber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.92	6.88	6.85	6.91	6.94	6.98	6.97	7.02	7.17	7.18	7.22	7.29	7.24
Rubber & rubber products*	6.95	6.93	6.87	6.85	6.85	6.89	6.97	7.02	7.20	7.03	7.27	7.31	7.35
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.91	6.87	6.84	6.92	6.96	7.01	6.97	7.01	7.17	7.21	7.21	7.28	7.21
ather & Leather Products	5.26	5.40	5.42	5.21	5.33	5.21	5.19	5.24	5.33	5.64	5.44	5.38	5.50

urly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Apr 1983	Mar 1983	Apr 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,604	3,574	3,595	30.0	9.0
Total Employment	3,336	3,250	3,276	86.0	60.0
Total Unemployment	268	325	319	-57.0	-51.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	270	303	323	-33.0	-53.0
Unemployment Rate	7.4	9.1	8.9	- 1.7	- 1.5
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	7.4	8.4	8.9	- 1.0	- 1.5

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Apr 1983	Mar 1983	Apr 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Regular State UI Program	127,619	150,706	152,795	-23,087	-25,176
Federal Employees' Program	775	777	768	- 2	+ 7
Veterans' Program	792	902	553	- 110	+ 239
Extended Benefits[1]	142	102	46,234	+ 40	-46,092
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	42,886	32,572	--	+10,314	+42,886
TOTAL	172,214	185,059	200,350	-12,845	-28,136

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially denied but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through September 30, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Apr 1983	Mar 1983	Apr 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	127.6	150.7	152.8	-23.1	-25.2
Male	78.9	95.2	91.5	-16.3	-12.6
Female	48.6	55.5	61.3	- 6.9	-12.7
White, not Hispanic	84.9	101.3	103.9	-16.4	-19.0
Black, not Hispanic	25.6	30.3	31.1	- 4.7	- 5.5
Hispanic	16.2	18.1	17.1	- 1.9	- 0.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	+ 0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
INA	0.5	0.8	0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
MANUFACTURING	46.5	52.2	60.0	- 5.7	-13.5
Durable Goods	20.1	22.4	27.3	- 2.3	- 7.2
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	4.1	4.2	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery except electrical	3.2	3.7	3.3	- 0.5	- 0.1
Electrical machinery	3.7	4.6	4.3	- 0.9	- 0.6
Nondurable goods	26.4	29.8	32.8	- 3.4	- 6.4
Food & kindred products	3.0	3.3	3.4	- 0.3	- 0.4
Textile mill products	1.4	1.7	2.7	- 0.3	- 1.3
Apparel & other textile products	10.8	12.0	13.8	- 1.2	- 3.0
Printing & publishing	2.7	3.2	2.2	- 0.5	+ 0.5
Chemicals & allied products	3.1	3.8	5.0	- 0.7	- 1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.6	2.8	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
NONMANUFACTURING	80.3	96.9	90.4	-16.6	-10.1
Contract construction	17.4	23.5	20.0	- 6.1	- 2.6
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.1	6.5	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Wholesale & retail trade	24.5	29.2	29.8	- 4.7	- 5.3
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.4	3.3	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Services	20.3	25.4	22.1	- 5.1	- 1.8
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	24.0	29.4	31.4	- 5.4	- 7.4
25 through 34	36.0	44.9	47.0	- 8.9	-11.0
35 through 44	26.6	28.8	28.7	- 2.2	- 2.1
45 through 54	20.4	23.3	21.9	- 2.9	- 1.5
55 through 64	16.6	19.8	20.3	- 3.2	- 3.7
65 & over	4.0	4.5	3.6	- 0.5	+ 0.4
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	11.6	13.8	14.3	- 2.2	- 2.7
3 to 4 weeks	12.9	14.4	14.4	- 1.5	- 1.5
5 through 14 weeks	63.7	81.5	80.1	-17.8	-16.4
15 weeks & over	39.4	41.0	44.0	- 1.6	- 4.6

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Mar[1] 1983	Feb[2] 1983	Year to Date[3]		
			1983	1982	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,824	2,240	5,184	3,149	+ 64.6
Private Units	1,734	2,236	5,090	3,028	+ 68.1
Single family	1,360	642	2,844	1,413	+101.3
Two-family	156	40	284	124	+129.0
Three-or-four family	28	4	44	35	+ 25.7
Five or more family	190	1,550	1,918	1,456	+ 31.7
Public Units	90	4	94	121	- 22.3
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$114,824	$150,296	$342,344	$185,996	+ 84.1
New Buildings	$ 92,173	$136,896	$292,227	$139,439	+109.6
Additions and Alterations	$ 22,651	$ 13,400	$ 50,117	$ 46,557	+ 7.6

[1] Based on reports received from 436 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 448 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7.784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99.176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99.136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110,484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,786	3,637.0	99,458	3,367.0	11,328	270.0	10.2	7.4
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Several changes have been made to the data in the Statistical Section since the last issue of *Economic Indicators*.

Series 13 through 15, Production Worker Indicators and Series 28, Trade Indicators, have been revised to a 1982 benchmark and have been adjusted using new seasonal adjustment factors.

Series 16 and 18, Earnings and Price Indicators, have been adjusted to 1982 benchmarks.

The comparative charts are currently undergoing benchmark revisions and will appear in the next issue.

If you have any questions regarding the revisions please call (609) 292-7567.

7/27/83 S 5423-1

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 228 Based on data available through July 8, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER.

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic recovery gained momentum during the second quarter, sparked by stepped-up consumer spending, continued expansion of homebuilding, and an upturn of demand for some types of business equipment. Virtually all key business barometers registered improvement in May, and scattered reports from industry sources point to further gains in June. Based on preliminary and incomplete data, the U.S. Commerce Department has estimated that gross national product probably advanced at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of about 6.6% during the full second quarter--a marked acceleration from a meagre 2.6% gain during the first three months of the year.

Recovery is unfolding along classic lines, with homebuilding and consumer spending leading the way. Fueled by lower interest rates, increased availability of credit, and the irresistible pressures of pent-up demand, housing starts have doubled since late 1981, reaching an annual rate of 1.8 million units in May. Consumers responded more hesitantly at first, but retail sales did begin to show signs of life last fall and more recently have registered substantial gains. These developments spurred a turnaround of industrial production -- which rose 7% from November to May -- and an accompanying expansion of employment, hours of work, and consumer purchasing power. Retail spending should receive an added boost from the federal income tax cut that became effective July 1.

Improved corporate profits and business expectations should reinforce these trends during the balance of the year, as slim inventories are augmented and as investment in new plant and equipment starts to come out of its deep slump. Business inventory restoration began during the second quarter and, at the time of a U.S. Commerce Department survey conducted in late April and May, business executives were projecting capital spending increases during each of the last three quarters of 1983. This lagged rebound of business investment, if it materializes, will conform with the typical business cycle pattern and should help sustain the general economic recovery through 1984.

Though the nation's business barometers have been almost uniformly encouraging over the past several months, most of the road to full economic health still lies ahead. After peaking at 10.8% in December, nearly double its 5.8% level of 1979, the civilian unemployment rate has edged down only grudgingly and still stood at 10% as of early June. Joblessness is likely to remain sticky as hundreds of thousands of workers who withdrew from the labor market during the economic decline (and who are not counted in the unemployment statistics) begin to return in response to the greater availability of jobs. Most forecasts put the unemployment rate in the 9% to 10% range at the end of this year, with a continued gradual improvement in 1984.

THE STATE

New Jersey continued to lag behind the nation's employment recovery during May, but key business and labor market indicators point to a quickening economic pace during the months ahead. Industrial activity has picked up somewhat from December's recession low point, though not yet enough to raise factory employment, and service establishments have continued to expand their payrolls. Construction contracts remain strong for both residential and nonresidential projects, and the outlook continues to be brightened by increased new business incorpora-

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of July 8, 1963. Tables may contain less current information.

tions, a lengthening of the average factory workweek, and reduced initial claims for unemployment insurance.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged down by about 700 in May to an estimated 3,077,400, but would have increased were it not for labor disputes including a stoppage idling 1,500 workers in the stone, clay, and glass industry. Employment declined on a seasonally adjusted basis in the public sector and advanced in services, construction, and finance. Factory jobholding slipped to a recession low, entirely because of strikes, scattered layoffs in chemicals, and smaller-than-usual spring recalls in the seasonally volatile garment industry. Hiring and recalls picked up in transportation equipment, primary metals, nonelectrical equipment, textiles, and printing and publishing.

After allowing for strikes and seasonal irregularities, employment has been essentially stable in New Jersey since last December when the job market was at its worst nationally. This state's lack of employment expansion since that time is disappointing when contrasted with a nationwide gain of 780,000 nonfarm jobs over the same period. It must be remembered, however, that the recession's trough was much shallower in New Jersey than in many other parts of the country and that this state was therefore expected to lag during the cyclical recovery. Even though New Jersey has shown no overall job gain since the nation's employment recovery began, May's nonfarm job level in New Jersey was down only 8,000, or 0.3%, from a year earlier compared with an 0.6% decline nationally.

Also, it is possible that the monthly survey of nonfarm employers may not be revealing the full effects of the business recovery in New Jersey. Historically, this sample survey has tended to somewhat underestimate employment gains during the expansionary phase of business cycles by inadequately capturing job creation by newly established firms, which have been on the increase if the number of new business incorporations in New Jersey can serve as a guide. Though this sampling difficulty affects both the state and national payroll employment statistics, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics attempts to compensate for it at the national level by the use of "bias adjustments" which have not yet proven feasible for individual state estimates.[1]

This may help explain the anomaly of a 50,000 decline of unemployment in New Jersey during a period when nonfarm employment estimates were holding steady at best, though it is unlikely that more than a small part of the disparity can be explained this way. According to New Jersey Department of Labor estimates, the state's jobless rate dropped from a recession high of 9.5% in November to 8.4% in May, with a fractional further decline suggested by reduced unemployment insurance (UI) claims during June. Similarly, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of its monthly household survey, put New Jersey's unemployment rate at 9.7% last November, 6.8% in May (an obvious statistical aberration) and 8.4% in June.

Even allowing for the possibility of some conservative bias in the employment estimates, most of this improvement in the unemployment rate appears to have resulted from the exodus of discouraged jobseekers from the labor market and/or a slower rate of entry by new workers. Since there is no evidence of a downturn of the working age population, this labor force contraction has to be viewed as a transitory phenomenon that will reverse itself when employment opportunities pick up during the months ahead. The re-entry of these workers will make further declines in the unemployment rate more difficult to achieve, even if employment expands as expected.

The downtrend of total unemployment since November has been paralleled by a steady reduction of claims for regular state employment benefits, which dropped to below their pre-recession level in May. Regular UI claims averaged 116,700 on a seasonally adjusted basis in May, down from a high of 144,600 in April 1982 and also down from 121,800 in June 1981, immediately prior to the onset of the recession.

The improvement for this segment of the unemployed reflects the economy's reduced layoff rates and the fact that claimants can collect regular benefits for a maximum of only 26 weeks. In contrast, there is still extensive joblessness among workers ineligible for regular UI benefits, e.g., those who have already exhausted their benefit entitlements and those lacking the necessary qualifying earnings in covered employment.

Thus far, the national economic recovery has not generated an upturn of manufacturing employment in New Jersey, except in the scattered industries mentioned earlier whose small gains have been canceled by layoffs and labor disputes elsewhere. Factory jobholding has been essentially stable since March, however, and the average workweek of production workers has lengthened by nearly an hour since December--to 40.8 hours in April and 40.7 hours in May, just shy of its pre-recession high of 40.9.

Thanks to the longer workweek, aggregate manhours worked rose 1.2% from December to May, implying an output gain of at least that magnitude and probably more if allowance is made for productivity improvements. With the workweek already close to where it was before the slump, future expansion of production schedules should be accompanied by a cyclical upturn of hiring in this sector. In New Jersey, employment gains are likely to be concentrated mostly in underlying growth industries, such as printing and pharmaceuticals, and in such cyclically impacted industries as machinery, electrical equipment, instruments, fabricated metals, and plastics products.

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[1] Any sampling error or bias affecting sample survey estimates is identified and corrected annually when all historical series are adjusted on the basis of unemployment insurance reports filed by covered employers and other "benchmark" data.

Though still sluggish in recent months, construction hiring should also pick up during the period ahead. Building contracts dropped in May, but this was from a very strong pace earlier in the year. According to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, awards for residential projects totaled $808 million in New Jersey during the first five months of 1983, up 92% from a year earlier compared with a 66% gain nationally. Nonresidential building contracts totaled $801 million during the same period, up 45% from their year-ago pace compared with a 5% decline for the nation as a whole. With this volume of new projects entering the pipeline, prospects for the construction industry have to be considered quite favorable.

Except for a leveling off of government jobs over the past three years, employment has been growing in most of the service sectors of the economy all along, even during the recession. Service-producing establishments employed a record 1,741,900 workers in May (seasonally adjusted), accounting for more than two-thirds of New Jersey's private-sector nonfarm jobs. Such jobs have increased by 26,800 over the past year, thanks to hiring by business service firms, casino hotels, financial institutions, eating and drinking establishments, public utilities, and some types of retail stores. These industries will continue to be the largest source of new jobs as the business recovery unfolds, with somewhat faster gains likely if consumer spending accelerates in line with expectations.

According to the U. S. Commerce Department, retail sales in New Jersey were still quite weak during the first four months of 1983. Sales in the Garden State during that period were up only 3.8% from a year earlier, about the same as a modest 4.1% increase nationally. Most of this reflected higher prices rather than greater volume. State-level retail sales statistics are not yet available for May, but the improvement of consumer confidence recorded by national surveys and the July 1 federal income tax cut should benefit retailers in New Jersey as well as their counterparts across the nation. An upturn of new passenger car registrations issued by the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles during May is a good sign in this regard.

In sum, the New Jersey economy is still in the very early stages of recovery and is not yet generating the kind of job recovery that has been registered nationally over the past several months. New Jersey is still not as depressed as the nation, however, where civilian unemployment was 10% in June compared with 8.4% in New Jersey. Moreover, the outlook for New Jersey is quite favorable, with employment expansion likely in services, manufacturing, and construction as the year progresses. Though this will be accompanied by the return of discouraged workers to the labor market, making further declines in the unemployment rate more difficult to attain than the drop that has already occurred, unemployment is likely to edge down to the neighborhood of 8% by the end of the year. This will still be well below a national jobless rate generally anticipated to stay above 9% throughout the year.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8219	$ 8368	$ 7810	Feb	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.0	+ 5.4
$ 3009	$ 3260	$ 3020	Apr	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 3.8	+ 4.1
2156	2083	1682	Apr	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 19.8	INA
48	47	48	Jun'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 9.1	+58.1
118.4	81.7	58.0	Apr	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+132.0	+75.3
$ 412.8	$ 513.4	$ 375.6	May	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 43.3	+21.0
$ 173.9	$ 200.4	$ 121.5	May	Residential*	S-18	+ 92.1	+65.5
$ 191.1	$ 207.5	$ 90.7	May	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 45.1	- 5.0
$ 47.8	$ 105.5	$ 163.4	May	Nonbuilding*		- 22.4	+ 4.6
3077.4	3078.1	3085.4	May	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.3	- 1.3
703.3	705.8	731.8	May	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 4.6	- 5.1
2374.1	2372.3	2353.6	May	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.1	- 0.3
244	270	329	May	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 11.2	+14.7
6.8	7.4	9.0	May	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
116.7	124.3	141.8	May	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 10.5	+ 1.8
4.0	4.2	4.8	May	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.7	40.8	40.2	May	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
$ 9.15	$ 9.14	$ 8.65	May	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 6.6	+ 4.1
$370.58	$370.17	$346.15	May	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.7	+ 5.9

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

Occupations by Race, Spanish Origin, and Sex:

Findings from the 1980 Census

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INTRODUCTION

According to the 1980 census, there were 3.5 million persons in New Jersey's experienced civilian labor force. Of these, 82% were white*, 11% were black*, 2% were "other" races*, and 6% were Hispanic. (*Non-Hispanic "other" races include Asian and Pacific Islanders; Eskimos, and Aleuts; and, all other races.) Thirteen major occupational groupings are listed in Table 1. As can be seen, with the exception of "other" races and Hispanics, administrative support, including clerical, was the occupation-type of the largest proportion of the population --about 20%. On the other hand, almost 30% of the "other" races population have as their occupation, professional specialties, while approximately 29% of Hispanics are machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Not surprisingly, the least prevalent are farming, forestry, and fishing, and private household occupations.

These data were excerpted from a special 1980 census tabulation, the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file. The file contains two tables for all states, counties, and places with a population of 50,000 or more. Table 1 in the EEO file is detailed occupation (514 categories) by sex. Table 2 in the EEO file is years of school completed by age and sex. Both of these tables are detailed for twelve race/Spanish-origin groups. This article will highlight only some of the occupational data for New Jersey. (See the end of the article for the availability of the more detailed data.)

An important concept to keep in mind is that the data are for the experienced civilian labor force. That is, the EEO file includes persons living in New Jersey in 1980 who were employed or those unemployed who have worked at any time since 1975. By excluding those persons in the category "unemployed, no civilian work experience since 1975," the EEO file essentially defines the experienced civilian labor force.

OCCUPATION BY RACE

As previously mentioned, the largest share of the white experienced civilian labor force was in administrative, including clerical occupations; secretaries, stenographers and typists accounted for 30% of these 578,500 persons. Approximately 13% of the whites were executives, administrators, and managers, with slightly less than one-third of these classifying themselves as managers. A somewhat larger proportion (14%) had a professional specialty and "teachers, except postsecondary" represented over one-third of this group. Persons in precision production, craft, and repair occupations comprised 12% of the white experienced civilian labor force and one-third of these were in the construction trades. Sales occupations were indicated by 11% of the whites, and, not surprisingly, over half of these were retail sales and personal services workers. Overall, with the exception of precision production, craft, and repair occupations, whites tended to be in white-collar occupations.

Although 20% of the black experienced civilian labor force were also in administrative support, including clerical occupations, unlike the whites, over 16% were in service, except protective and private household occupations. These included food preparation and service, personal service, health service, and cleaning and building service. The latter two accounted for 64% of the 61,400 blacks in these service occupations. In addition, the percentage of blacks represented as machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors was almost twice that for whites.

The occupational structure of the "other" races category differs in several respects from that of the whites and blacks. Most significant is that 30% were professional specialists. The largest population subgroup of the "other" races in New Jersey were Asian and Pacific Islanders; 87% (50,015 persons) of the "other" races experienced civilian labor force were Asian and Pacific Islanders, and 32% of these had professional specialties. The predominant professional specialties for this group were engineers and medical professions. Conversely, "other" races were the least likely to be in administrative support, including clerical occupations, or in precision production, craft and repair; or service, except protective and private household.

Another occupational pattern emerges for Hispanics. In this case, 29% were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, with almost half represented as machine operators, assorted materials. Comparable to blacks, only about 5% of the Hispanic experienced civilian labor force were executives, administrators and managers, but a smaller percentage of Hispanics had professional specialties as compared to blacks. Hispanics were similar to the "other" races, however, in that only about 14% were in administrative support, including clerical occupations, compared to an overall state average of 20%. At the same time, Hispanics were similar to whites with respect to precision production, craft and repair occupations--about 12%.

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES

According to the 1980 census, 1.5 million women in New Jersey were part of the experienced civilian labor force. Of these, 80% were white, 13% were black, 2% were "other" races, and 6% were Hispanics (see Table 2). This varies from the total pattern for only the whites and blacks. The general occupational pattern of females is that 35% were in administrative support, including clerical occupations; 15% had professional specialties; and 13% were in service, except protective and private household occupations. In all cases, females were more likely to be in these occupations than males. Also, a larger proportion of females were in sales-related occupations (11%) than males (9%). On the other hand, females were less likely than males to be executives, administrators, and managers; precision production, craft, and repair workers; transportation and material movers; and, handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.

	Percent of Experienced Civilian Labor Force	
	Males	Females
Executives, Administrators, Managers	15.4%	7.1%
Precision Production, Craft & Repairs	19.2%	2.0%
Transportation and Material Movers	6.9%	0.9%
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, & Laborers	5.9%	2.5%

The occupational structure of white females, for the most part, mirrors that of all females. Of the 37% in administrative support, including clerical occupations, secretaries, stenographers and typists accounted for over one-third. Of the 16% white females with a professional specialty, 50% were "teachers, except postsecondary." White females were more prevalent as executives, administrators, managers, and in sales occupations than females in general. With respect to sales, 103,400 of the 143,100 white females in this category were retail sales and personal service workers.

Black women were less likely to be in administrative support, including clerical occupations than whites--30% versus 37%. Also, as with blacks overall, they were less likely to be executives, administrators, and managers or have a professional specialty. However, black females were far more likely to have professional specialties than black males--12% versus 6%. Of these, one-half were "teachers, except postsecondary." Black females, more than any other race/Hispanic group, were involved in service, except protective and private household occupations (20%), particularly in the health services.

As with "other" races overall, a large share of these females had professional specialties, and, unlike white and black females, almost half of these were in health assessment and treatment occupations. "Other" races females, conversely, were least likely to be in administrative support, including clerical or service, except protective and private household occupations.

By far, the largest percentage of Hispanic females in the civilian experienced labor force --one-third--were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. Textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators represented 11,800 of these 29,900, while 10,000 were "machine operators, assorted materials." Smaller percentages of Hispanic females were executives, administrators, and managers or had a professional specialty than any other race/Hispanic group. However, Hispanic females were more likely to have professional specialties than Hispanic males--7% versus 5%; but, less likely to be executives, administrators, and managers--3% versus 6%.

SUMMARY

The 1980 census data on occupations of the experienced civilian labor force show that the occupational structure of New Jersey's labor force varies by race/Hispanic group and sex. Although no analysis has been provided on changes since 1970, due in part to comparability problems, other studies done on the national level, have shown that there have been shifts, both overall and between races and sexes. With the trend away from an industrial/manufacturing economy has come a concomitant movement toward more white-collar occupations. At the same time, changes in social attitudes and affirmative action programs among other factors have provided the opportunity for females and minorities to choose their occupations.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Occupational data on New Jersey's experienced civilian labor force is available from several sources. The Division of Planning and Re-

Table 1

EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*
NEW JERSEY

	Total	Non-Hispanic			Hispanic
		White	Black	Other	
Experienced Civilian Labor Force	3,497,407	2,856,789	375,257	57,289	208,072
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	413,976	374,548	21,487	7,336	10,605
Professional Specialty	456,069	393,050	33,898	16,901	12,220
Technicians and Related Support	105,935	87,509	10,268	4,487	3,671
Sales	345,959	311,484	18,149	3,968	12,358
Administrative Support, Including Clerical	691,527	578,548	74,903	7,725	30,351
Private Household	15,467	7,158	7,065	332	912
Protective Service	69,816	57,889	9,357	429	2,141
Service, Except Protective and Private Household	324,573	239,069	61,434	4,226	19,844
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	29,009	25,833	1,842	123	1,211
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	413,988	353,882	31,070	3,815	25,221
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	324,530	203,489	55,146	5,694	60,201
Transportation and Material Moving	150,144	115,529	23,425	793	10,397
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	156,414	108,801	27,213	1,460	18,940

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

	Total	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
Experienced Civilian Labor Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	11.8	13.1	5.7	12.8	5.1
Professional Specialty	13.0	13.8	9.0	29.5	5.9
Technicians and Related Support	3.0	3.1	2.7	7.8	1.8
Sales	9.9	10.9	4.8	6.9	5.9
Administrative Support, Including Clerical	19.8	20.3	20.0	13.5	14.6
Private Household	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.4
Protective Service	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.7	1.0
Service, Except Protective and Private Household	9.3	8.4	16.4	7.4	9.5
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	11.8	12.4	8.3	6.7	12.1
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	9.3	7.1	14.7	9.9	28.9
Transportation and Material Moving	4.3	4.0	6.2	1.4	5.0
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	4.5	3.8	7.3	2.5	9.1

NOTE: *Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked since 1975.

SOURCE: 1980 Census, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file.

search's New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) and Bureau of Labor Force Statistics have published the data for the state and 21 counties in a report entitled *1980 Census Data for Affirmative Action Programs*. The publication contains data by race/Hispanic and sex for over 90 occupations. Copies are available for $10.00 each prepaid from C. Ronald Parker, Chief, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

The above publication is also available for review purposes only at all New Jersey despository libraries, New Jersey state agencies, and the 21 county planning boards. In addition, more detailed data, that is, data for 514 occupations are available for review at the State and Newark Public Library and at each county planning board (own county data only). For a list of these New Jersey State Data Center contacts, write to Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director, New Jersey State Data Center Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Table 2

FEMALE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*
NEW JERSEY

		Non-Hispanic			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
Experienced Civilian Labor Force	1,498,334	1,195,312	189,990	24,576	88,456
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	107,115	92,818	9,504	1,794	2,999
Professional Specialty	220,653	185,323	22,368	6,671	6,291
Technicians and Related Support	42,756	32,990	6,196	2,089	1,481
Sales	161,638	143,086	10,677	1,955	5,920
Administrative Support, Including Clerical	526,577	444,640	56,233	5,097	20,607
Private Household	14,740	6,742	6,841	281	876
Protective Service	9,893	7,569	1,833	67	364
Service, Except Protective and Private Household	188,798	140,872	37,192	2,298	8,436
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	4,516	4,196	196	12	112
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	29,280	20,349	4,354	535	4,042
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	141,528	82,357	26,136	3,106	29,929
Transportation and Material Moving	12,968	10,266	1,392	89	1,221
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	37,872	24,104	7,008	582	6,178
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Experienced Civilian Labor Force	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	7.1	7.8	5.0	7.3	3.4
Professional Specialty	14.7	15.5	11.8	27.1	7.1
Technicians and Related Support	2.9	2.8	3.3	8.5	1.7
Sales	10.8	12.0	5.6	8.0	6.7
Administrative Support, Including Clerical	35.1	37.2	29.6	20.7	23.3
Private Household	1.0	0.6	3.6	1.1	1.0
Protective Service	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4
Service, Except Protective and Private Household	12.6	11.8	19.6	9.4	9.5
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	4.6
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	9.4	6.9	13.8	12.6	33.8
Transportation and Material Moving	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.4
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	2.5	2.0	3.7	2.4	7.0

NOTE: *Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked since 1975.

SOURCE: 1980 Census, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file.

Economic Briefs

COLLEGE DEGREE INCREASES LIFETIME EARNINGS

People completing four years of college can expect lifetime earnings averaging nearly 40% higher than high school graduates, according to a new Census Bureau report entitled *Lifetime Earnings Estimates for Men and Women in the United States*. The report shows that, over their lifetimes, male college graduates can expect to earn between $1.19 million and $2.75 million while male high school graduates can expect to earn from $860,000 to $1.87 million. The ranges for women are $520,000 to $1.12 million for college graduates and $380,000 to $800,000 for high school graduates.

The publication provides only national data and includes information on expected lifetime earnings for men and women of different ages and educational backgrounds. Separate tables are based on year-round full-time employment.

The estimates are based on data collected in the March Current Population Surveys of 1979, 1980, and 1981. Projections assume that earnings differentials by age in the 1979-81 period will be representative of the future. They have been adjusted for estimated changes in yearly employment rates and life expectancy. All figures are for money earned between the ages of 18 and 64 and are expressed in 1981 dollars.

Lifetime Earnings Estimates for Men and Women in the United States: 1979, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 139, is available for $4.50 from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

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EXPORT JOBS IN MANUFACTURING DECLINE

There were 175,000 factory and nonfactory jobs associated with the export of manufactured goods in New Jersey in 1981, down from 176,900 in 1980, according to a report just issued by the U.S. Census Bureau. This 1980-81 decline was not as precipitous as in New York (from 377,000 to 372,000) and was about the same as Pennsylvania (from 285,500 to 284,100). Nationally, however, the number of these type of jobs remained about the same at 4.8 million.

The publication, *Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products*, one of the Bureau's 1981 Annual Survey of Manufacturers reports, notes that these export-related jobs constituted 5.4% of New Jersey's total civilian employment in 1981. For 1980, such jobs constituted 5.5%. However, four years earlier, this rate was only 3.9%. This pattern generally replicates that of the nation and all the states. In fact, every state experienced a percent increase from 1977 to 1981.

Of the 175,000 New Jersey jobs related to manufacturing exports, 94,500 were in manufacturing and 80,500 were in nonmanufacturing industries that supplied materials and services supporting manufactured exports. This included employment in trade, business, transportation, communications and utilities, agriculture, mining, and "other" industries. Trade industries (wholesale and retail) accounted for 39,100 jobs supporting the export of manufactured products and business services accounted for 21,400 jobs. The remaining 20,000 were divided almost equally between (1) transportation, communications, and utilities and (2) "other," including mining and agriculture. The data do not include the jobs involved in the export of nonmanufactured goods such as farm products or minerals or of various services sold to foreigners such as transportation, hotels, insurance, motion pictures or financial services.

The report, *Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products*, can be purchased for $2.75 prepaid from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Copies may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

MORE ANCESTRY DATA AVAILABLE

In the May 1983 issue (No. 226) of *Economic Indicators*, data on the ancestry of New Jersey's population was provided and analysed. A new U.S. Census Bureau publication, *Ancestry of the Population by State: 1980* presents more detailed data on ancestry. This report shows data for over 100 ancestries. Included are the total number of persons who reported at least one specific ancestry, persons who reported a single ancestry, and persons who reported multiple ancestries. The data are only for states and differ somewhat from that in the May *Economic Indicators* article. The major difference is that in the new report a person may be counted more than once if he/she indicated a multiple ancestry on the 1980 census questionnaire. In the previous article, persons of multiple ancestry were not included in the single ancestry tabulations.

Copies of the report, *Ancestry of the Population by State: 1980*, PC80-S1-10, (GPO Stock No. 003-024-05236-9), are available for $4.50 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. It may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

* * *

CITIES AND POVERTY

In 1979, according to the 1980 census, there was a substantial jump in poverty rates in northern and midwestern cities. Of the four northeastern cities ranked in the top 10, only Newark was among the nation's 10 poorest in 1969. Paterson ranked 47th in 1969, but by 1979 was number 4 and, Jersey City's ranking went from 82nd to 17th. The pattern of New Jersey's cities exemplifies that of other northern and midwestern cities.

Six of the nation's ten poorest cities were in the South; however, southern cities have traditionally been the nation's poorest. But, what is somewhat surprising is that the list includes southern cities which were no where near the top in 1969. The poverty rate in Atlanta jumped 7 percentage points, shifting that city from 20th place to 2nd. Miami moved up 5 percentage points and thus jumped from 17th to 6th place. Baltimore climbed 4.5 percentage points and moved from 30th to 8th place. At the same time, poverty rates in several southern cities did decline slightly. Although still among the poorest, Macon and Savannah had lower poverty rates in 1979 than 1969.

Migration patterns were apparently one major factor in these changes. During the past decade, many northern and midwestern cities lost substantial population; the increases in poverty within these cities most likely reflect the migration of more affluent residents, who left behind the poorer population.

These rankings are based upon the 1980 census *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* (PHC80-3) reports. The reports may be purchased from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or they may be reviewed at any federal depository library. Additionally, the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has published the poverty rates for all New Jersey municipalities. To obtain the publication, *Income and Poverty*, write to NJSDC, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 and enclose a check for $2.50 payable to: NJ Department of Labor.

POVERTY RATE IN 1979 AND 1969
FOR SELECTED CITIES WITH
100,000 PEOPLE OR MORE: 1980 AND 1970

Poverty Rank			Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level	
1979	1969	City*	1979	1969
1	10	Newark, NJ	32.8%	22.5%
2	20	Atlanta, GA	27.5	20.4
3	1	New Orleans, LA	26.4	26.8
4	45	Hartford, CT	25.2	17.0
4	47	Paterson, NJ	25.2	16.6
6	17	Miami, FL	24.5	20.6
7	38	New Haven, CT	23.2	17.5
8	30	Baltimore, MD	22.9	18.4
9	8	Macon, GA	22.4	23.0
10	2	Savannah, GA	22.3	26.5
11	41	Cleveland, OH	22.1	17.3
12	8	Birmingham, AL	22.0	23.0
13	58	Detroit, MI	21.9	14.9
14	15	Memphis, TN	21.8	20.8
14	21	St. Louis, MO	21.8	20.3
16	12	Waco, TX	21.6	22.0
17	16	El Paso, TX	21.2	20.7
17	82	Jersey City, NJ	21.2	13.7
19	25	Berkeley, CA	21.0	19.4
20	4	Columbia, SC	20.9	24.6
*All cities with 100,000 or more			16.4	14.5

Estimates of New Jersey's Population, by Age:

July 1, 1981 and July 1, 1982

by
Scott Campbell Brown
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Many of the changes in New Jersey's age structure that occurred during the 1970s are continuing into the 1980s, according to recent estimates prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. For example, the elementary school-age population (5 to 13 years) has continued to decline since the 1980 census while the elderly population has increased. At the same time, as shown in the table, some of the trends of the 1970s have reversed. For example, the number of children under 5 years has increased.

As in previous decades, most of the discussion of age patterns can be linked to or discussed in relation to the "Baby Boom" generation, those who were born soon after World War II through the late 1950s. Also, as in previous decades, the post-1980 changes in New Jersey's age structure are similar to those for the United States as a whole.

Increases in the number and proportion of pre-school age children probably reflect the large number of "Baby Boom" women in child-bearing years who have begun to start families in recent years while decreases in both the elementary and secondary school-age population (5 to 17 years) are indicative of the decline in child-bearing during the 1960s and 1970s that occurred after the "Baby Boom." This smaller generation born during the 1960s and 1970s is just beginning to enter the college age years--18 to 20.

The influx of the "Baby Boom" generation into their prime working years can be seen in the increase in the proportion of the population that is 21 to 44 years. The relatively small generation that preceded the "Baby Boom" is entering the 45 to 64 year old age group and contributing to that group's post-1980 decline in size.

The much-publicized increases in the elderly population can be seen in the growth in the proportion of New Jersey's population that is 65 and over. In 1970, about one of 10 New Jersey residents was 65 years or over; in 1982, about one of 8 New Jerseyans could be classified as senior citizens.

The estimates shown here are provisional for the population on July 1, 1982 and are revised for the population as of July 1, 1981. Additional information about these estimates can be obtained in the Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, *Estimates of the Population of States by Age: July 1, 1981 and 1982*, Series P-25, No. 930, Issued April 1983.

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE
FOR THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY*

AGE GROUP	CENSUS COUNTS, APRIL 1, 1970	CENSUS COUNTS, APRIL 1, 1980	REVISED ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1981	PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1982
TOTAL, ALL AGES	7,171,112	7,364,823	7,421,000	7,438,000
Under 5 Years	589,801	463,289	472,000	478,000
5 to 13 Years	1,266,474	985,754	952,000	928,000
14 to 17 Years	530,955	541,818	522,000	499,000
18 to 20 Years	322,957	382,235	384,000	378,000
21 to 44 Years	2,153,897	2,507,690	2,592,000	2,654,000
45 to 64 Years	1,613,234	1,624,266	1,616,000	1,602,000
65 Years and Over	693,794	859,771	882,000	900,000

*The state estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand. Thus, the totals may not add.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report, *Estimates of the Population of States by Age: July 1, 1981 and 1982*, P-25, No. 930, Issued April 1983.

Business "Births" in New Jersey

1975-1981

by
Robert Vaden
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Each year, thousands of new businesses begin operations in New Jersey. These new businesses, frequently referred to as "births," provide a significant number of employment opportunities. In addition, these new firms act to offset jobs lost each year from firms migrating out of the state or going out of business, as well as serving as an indicator of the health and vitality of New Jersey's economy.

Because of the importance of new firms to the state's economy, the Division of Planning and Research sought to identify these new firms and measure their impact on employment by industry and county.

"BIRTHS" DEFINED

Defined simply, a "birth" in this study is a new business enterprise in the private sector which, previously, was not in existence in New Jersey. However, if a previously established out-of-state firm with no prior operations moved to New Jersey or opened a branch in the state, these firms would be considered New Jersey "births." New branches or facilities opened by firms already operating in New Jersey are not considered to be "births." In addition, the creation of new companies, through either mergers, absorptions, or acquisitions are not treated as "births."

The distinction between an establishment or unit and a firm or company should be noted. An establishment or unit simply represents a single physical location. A firm or company is a legal entity which may operate at more than one physical location.

"Birth" activity for this study was tabulated by unit or location rather than by company. The unit count will somewhat overstate the number of new companies in New Jersey to the extent that a "birth" company may begin its operations at more than one location. However, since most new firms tend to be very small, the use of units rather than companies is not considered significant.

The source for identifying business "births" was the Department of Labor's file of employers covered by the State's Unemployment Insurance System. Generally, an employer paying at least $1,000 in wages in the current or preceding calendar year is covered under New Jersey's Unemployment Insurance program. Major exclusions include certain agricultural workers, the armed forces, railroad workers, the self-employed, unpaid family members, most domestics, and employees of small non-profit organizations. A detailed explanation of the scope and limitations of the data collected through the Unemployment Insurance program is given in *New Jersey Covered Employment Trends 1981*, which was published by this Division.

Since these data are a by-product of the unemployment compensation system, there are some additional administrative factors which should be noted. The date of "birth" is that date on which $1,000 in wages was paid in a calendar year. On that date, the employer became liable for Unemployment Insurance taxes.

"Birth" employment refers to reported employment for the pay period including the 12th day of the third month of the quarter in which the firm was identified as a "birth." "Birth" employment should be used with caution. On the one hand, new businesses, especially the larger ones, require time to phase in operations. Therefore, the employment figures shown will underestimate the full impact these new firms will ultimately have on state employment levels. Conversely, many new firms will be relatively short-lived and have no long-run impact on employment levels.

The units identified through the Unemployment Insurance System as "births" include all forms of legal ownership, i.e., partnerships, proprietorships, and corporations. This feature distinguishes this series from Series 22 "New

Business Incorporations" which appears in this publication. These data, collected by Dun and Bradstreet, represent only new corporations filed with the Office of the New Jersey Secretary of State. Series 22 does, however, include the self-employed who have incorporated, which helps to explain why Series 22 is consistently higher than the unit counts derived from the Unemployment Insurance files.

FACTORS INFLUENCING BUSINESS "BIRTHS"

The level of "births" is the result of the complex interaction of several factors, which are difficult, if not impossible, to identify precisely. Nevertheless, some important ones are listed below.

1. Profit Potential

   Profit poential is probably the key factor influencing the level of "births." If the potential for profit exists, capital and new firms will move into a specific industry or area until the profit potential is similar to that of other industries or areas.

2. Availability and Cost of Capital and Labor

   Availability and cost of capital influence profit potential. For significant growth to occur, investment funds for even low-capital-cost industries must be available at an affordable interest rate.

   An adequate supply of labor, at an affordable rate, and possessing the "right" skills is also important to profit potential, especially in the long run. Although firms may begin operations with only a few employees, their ultimate success may very well depend on the quality of the available labor supply.

3. Other Barriers to Entry

   Barriers to entry, either in the form of high-capital requirements, patents, or dominant firms, must be kept to a minimum.

STATEWIDE BUSINESS "BIRTH" DATA

Table 1 provides statewide private sector "birth" data for the years 1975 through 1981. For each year, total employment and units or establishments are broken down by industry division (manufacturing, retail trade, etc.).

Although "birth" activity varies, especially by industry, the total number of "births" and "birth" employment for the most part, fluctuated less than might have been expected with the exception of 1975. In 1976, as the economy came out of the recession, there was a sharp increase in "birth" activity. The number of units increased from 13,550 in 1975 to 15,361 in 1976. The corresponding increase in employment was from 44,610 to 52,434. This was the largest over-the-year change in the seven years for which data were tabulated. In no other year did the change in the total number of new units reach 1,300 or the total number of newly generated employment fluctuate by more than 2,000.

"Birth" activity continued to increase somewhat in terms of both units and employment through 1978, when "birth" employment reached 55,361 and units peaked at 17,232. Following a small decline in units and employment in 1979, employment showed marginal increases in both 1980 and 1981, despite recessions in these two years. The unit counts, however, for 1980 and 1981 were at the lowest level since 1976. The construction industry appeared to be especially hard hit by the 1980 and 1981 recessions and by the high interest rates of this period. After showing a steady increase from 1975 through 1979, construction "birth" employment declined in 1980. The 1980 decline was followed by an even sharper decline in 1981.

As expected, Table 1 also shows that services, retail trade, and manufacturing were the three sectors of the economy in which most of the "birth" employment (61%) occurred. Collectively, these three sectors accounted for approximately 72% of the private sector covered jobs in 1981.

The retail trade sector provided the most jobs originating with new firms in 1975, 1976, 1979, and 1980. The service sector provided the most jobs in 1977 and 1978 and again in 1981. Although there are notable exceptions, such as hotel-casinos, entrance into many areas of both the retail trade and service industries is, for the most part, relatively easy. Compared to some other industries, such as communications, there are generally few barriers to entry, either in the form of high capital cost or specialized labor requirements. At the same time, exit from these industries is comparatively easy. The consequences of business failure are not generally as severe as in industries where large amounts of capital are needed to begin operations.

IMPACT OF "BIRTHS" ON NEW JERSEY'S ECONOMY

The employment provided by new firms in the first year of operation, while important, is not truly indicative of the long-run economic impact of business "births." The size of the average new firm is quite small--between 3 and 4 employees per unit, except in manufacturing where the average ranges between 10 and 12 employees per unit. A more important question is how many people will be eventually employed once the new businesses have matured?

As mentioned earlier, the employment figures represent only the employment generated by new firms very early in their existence. Depending on the nature of the industry, the time required for a firm to reach maturity and full employment can vary sharply. From this perspective, the employment figures in Table 1 understate the economic impact of new firms.

A good example of this understatement can be found in the hotel-casinos. Resorts International, New Jersey's first hotel-casino, opened to the public in May 1978. By the end of 1981, there were eight operating hotel-casinos which added over 30,000 covered jobs to Atlantic County and New Jersey's service industries; however, much of the impact of the casinos on county and state employment cannot be seen in Table 1 or Table 2, which provides county "birth" activity.

While the casinos have accounted for approximately 30,000 new jobs, casino employment is not reflected in the Atlantic County "birth" data, partially because of the time required to reach a full employment level. As mentioned earlier, "birth" employment is tabulated for the third month of the quarter in which a company becomes liable for unemployment insurance. At this point, some casinos employed only a skeleton staff.

In addition, some of the casinos are owned by companies which were already operating other non-casino facilities in New Jersey. By definition, these companies are not tabulated as business "births" because they were already in business in New Jersey.

Table 1, however, overstates the significance of new firms to the extent that many new firms will be short lived. The survival rate for new businesses is very low, especially for very small businesses; therefore, a certain portion of new firm employment, as measured in Table 1, is only temporary. The longer-run impact on state employment levels of business "births" will be the subject of further research in which the Division of Planning and Research intends to track individual "births" over time and measure survival rates.

At first glance it would appear that the contribution of new firms is rather insignificant. Employment by new firms, as measured in Table 1, varies between 2.0% and 2.4% of total covered employment. Viewing one year's "birth" employment in isolation, it is very easy to underestimate the real significance of employment opportunities generated by new firms. However, the cumulative effect of "birth" employment can be quite substantial. Assuming that subsequent growth in surviving "births" will offset employment losses due to "birth" failures, a hypothesis which must be tested by further research, the data in Table 1 can be used as a proxy for the longer-run employment effects. Approximately 2.0% to 2.4% of employment in any year is provided by firms that were not in existence ten years ago, which could mean that approximately 20% to 25% of all 1980 jobs were provided by firms that were not in existence in 1970. Viewed this way, new business enterprises and the employment opportunities they provide are extremely important.

COUNTY "BIRTH" DATA

Table 2 shows "birth" employment and units data by county for the 1975-1981 period. As was noted earlier, contrary to expectations, the impact of casino gambling and the large number of jobs it created since 1978 are not apparent in the Atlantic County data.

In absolute terms, Bergen County has consistently led the state in the number of "births" or new firm employment. Hudson, Union, and Middlesex counties have also had significant "birth" employment levels. The counties showing the smallest level of "birth" activity, in absolute terms, were Salem, Warren, Cape May, and Sussex counties.

The fact that counties such as Bergen, Hudson, and Union led the state in new firm employment is expected. These counties are among the largest in the state in terms of employment and population. Likewise, Salem, Warren, Cape May, and Sussex are among the smallest.

A better indicator of the level of "birth" activity would be the percentage of new firm employment to the level of total employment. As mentioned, at the state level, the percentage of "birth" employment to total employment ranges from 2.0% to 2.4%. At the county level, the range is wider.

Using 1981 data as an example, 16 counties had "birth" employment to total employment of 1.0% to 2.5%. Two counties, Atlantic and Hunterdon, had "birth" to total employment percentages of 4.0% and 5.1%, respectively. Cumberland, Salem, and Warren counties each had "birth" to total employment percentages of less than 1%.

Table 3 gives a percent distribution of "birth" employment by region. Although individual county shares tended to fluctuate significantly, since 1976 there has been no major regional shift in "birth" employment. The 1981 shares by region are for the most part similar to the 1976 shares. Data for 1975 appear to be atypical, perhaps reflecting the severe recession of that year.

There are, of course, many factors influencing the geographic distribution and the level of new firm employment including industrial structure, the business cycle, and comparative advantages. Those factors have not been explored here. It is hoped they will be the subject of future research and analysis.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

1. Most new firms, as expected, are small. The overall average employment for a new firm is in the 3-4 employee range. However, the average employment for firms in manufacturing is higher--10-12 employees per unit.
2. For the seven years data were tabulated, "birth" employment has comprised from 2.0% to 2.4% of total covered employment.
3. A large percentage of "birth" activity is in the retail trade, service, and manufacturing sectors. In 1981, these three sectors together accounted for approximately 61% of "birth" employment. In addition to comprising a large share of private sector covered jobs (72% in 1981), major segments of the retail trade sector and service sectors have limited barriers to entry. Entry into and exit from these industries is relatively easy.
4. Employment generated by new firms, important in the short run, is even more vital in the long run. Under the assumption that subsequent growth in surviving "births" will offset employment losses due to "birth" failures, 20% to 25% of 1980 total employment was provided by firms not in existence in 1970.

Table 1

STATEWIDE

PRIVATE SECTOR

BUSINESS BIRTHS 1975-1981

IN NEW JERSEY

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
Industry	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units
Mining, Agriculture[1]	310	299	478	319	472	348	500	500	520	479	522	363	345	329
Construction	4,272	1,927	4,489	2,245	5,221	2,532	6,253	2,762	6,306	2,605	5,576	1,991	4,049	1,903
Manufacturing	7,448	833	8,825	883	9,982	893	8,246	842	9,324	768	8,420	715	10,101	733
Transportation	1,963	608	1,907	642	2,266	693	2,426	765	2,510	785	2,580	643	2,887	673
Communication & Utilities	101	34	132	38	164	40	231	46	191	53	179	42	138	36
Wholesale Trade	3,521	1,321	4,487	1,426	4,524	1,488	3,361	1,325	3,368	1,218	3,417	1,244	4,082	1,245
Retail Trade	12,406	3,437	13,533	3,711	12,558	3,742	11,922	3,537	12,024	3,359	13,200	2,963	9,908	2,797
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	1,522	843	2,235	866	1,628	865	2,069	876	1,232	804	2,041	769	1,978	730
Services[2]	11,143	3,664	12,280	4,044	12,835	4,360	12,665	4,412	11,370	4,437	11,696	4,359	13,983	4,438
Other[3]	1,924	584	4,068	1,187	3,714	1,324	7,688	2,167	7,701	2,468	8,040	2,588	8,834	2,916
TOTALS	44,610	13,550	52,434	15,361	53,364	16,285	55,361	17,232	54,546	16,976	55,671	15,677	56,305	15,800

[1] The 1978 employment and unit counts were adjusted for a change in the unemployment insurance law which extended agricultural coverage.

[2] Private households (SIC 88) and Elementary and Secondary Schools (SIC 821) were excluded to prevent distortions due to changes in the unemployment insurance law.

[3] This category includes establishments which could not be classified by industry.

SOURCE: Employer Records
Division of Planning and Research
Division of Unemployment Insurance
New Jersey Department of Labor

July 8, 1983

Table 2

PRIVATE SECTOR

BUSINESS BIRTHS BY COUNTY 1975-1981

	1975		1976		1977		1978[2]		1979		1980		1981	
County	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units	Employment	Units
Atlantic	543	336	916	369	1,235	475	1,976	615	1,692	477	1,178	462	3,276	407
Bergen	6,132	1,783	6,021	1,847	8,038	2,130	6,216	1,868	6,540	2,043	7,046	1,892	6,830	1,881
Burlington	2,319	528	2,060	596	2,341	598	2,079	679	1,660	588	1,983	506	1,887	477
Camden	2,156	800	3,397	930	3,145	944	3,707	1,008	3,452	929	2,893	744	3,091	750
Cape May	348	299	565	370	1,762	394	459	389	694	328	477	294	459	312
Cumberland	759	203	944	233	647	238	1,532	356	882	257	441	165	362	177
Essex	3,734	1,377	4,842	1,414	4,271	1,429	4,011	1,415	4,111	1,283	5,092	1,254	4,209	1,206
Gloucester	862	286	821	311	919	302	2,026	507	797	341	861	289	762	287
Hudson	4,986	920	4,165	920	4,264	991	4,114	930	3,876	913	3,187	851	3,474	917
Hunterdon	541	163	298	170	429	185	576	197	508	194	512	172	973	142
Mercer	971	399	2,088	507	1,782	497	1,270	499	1,610	487	1,310	448	1,998	430
Middlesex	2,832	793	5,144	882	4,550	1,010	4,761	1,023	5,413	1,010	5,901	873	3,653	911
Monmouth	2,029	822	2,938	982	2,673	989	2,699	1,094	2,739	977	2,725	957	2,998	898
Morris	2,830	696	2,393	774	2,679	834	2,663	855	2,211	849	2,373	775	2,484	770
Ocean	1,109	587	1,696	660	1,374	702	1,829	745	1,695	703	1,795	570	1,105	604
Passaic	2,630	775	2,512	833	2,696	810	2,552	819	2,235	775	2,177	732	3,020	715
Salem	141	61	233	90	153	69	365	110	217	82	109	57	127	58
Somerset	901	330	962	302	1,034	366	2,122	418	1,759	406	2,004	357	1,712	355
Sussex	368	169	388	192	518	196	397	228	427	207	344	190	242	154
Union	4,290	854	4,134	937	3,232	957	2,745	898	2,337	921	3,336	782	3,313	796
Warren	185	124	443	146	346	141	358	169	382	159	494	137	210	121
Undistributed[1]	3,944	1,245	5,474	1,896	5,276	2,037	9,752	2,850	9,309	3,047	9,433	3,170	10,120	3,432
TOTAL	44,610	13,550	52,434	15,361	53,364	16,285	58,209	17,672	54,546	16,976	55,671	15,677	56,305	15,800

[1] Included in this category are statewide sales and promotional agents; service and route firms; short-term contractual workers; and all other covered establishments for which a precise place of work could not be determined.

[2] County totals for 1978 contain new firm unit and employment counts in agriculture which were excluded from state totals. See Footnote 1, Table 1.

SOURCE: See Table 1

Table 3

BIRTH EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY AND REGION

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

1975-1981

North	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Bergen	15.1%	12.8%	16.7%	12.8%	14.5%	15.2%	14.8%
Essex	9.2	10.3	8.9	8.3	9.1	11.0	9.1
Hudson	12.3	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.6	6.9	7.5
Morris	7.0	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.4
Passaic	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.7	6.5
Sussex	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5
Union	10.5	8.8	6.7	5.7	5.2	7.2	7.2
Warren	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5
TOTAL	62.0	52.9	54.2	47.6	48.9	51.9	51.5
Central							
Hunterdon	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.1
Mercer	2.4	4.4	3.7	2.6	3.6	2.8	4.3
Middlesex	7.0	11.0	9.5	9.8	12.0	12.8	7.9
Monmouth	5.0	6.3	5.6	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.5
Somerset	2.2	2.0	2.2	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7
TOTAL	17.9	24.3	21.9	23.6	26.7	26.9	24.5
South							
Atlantic	1.3	2.0	2.6	4.1	3.7	2.6	7.1
Burlington	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.1
Camden	5.3	7.2	6.5	7.7	7.6	6.3	6.7
Cape May	0.9	1.2	3.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.0
Cumberland	1.9	2.0	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Gloucester	2.1	1.8	1.9	4.2	1.8	1.9	1.6
Ocean	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.4
Salem	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
TOTAL	20.2	22.7	24.1	29.0	24.4	21.2	24.0
STATEWIDE TOTAL	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: The sum of individual counties may not add to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employer Records
Division of Planning and Research
Division of Unemployment Insurance
New Jersey Department of Labor

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation. A new General Business Indicator series will be published beginning next month.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628	3,637	3,599r
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622	3,579	3,581p
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614		
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608		
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615		
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

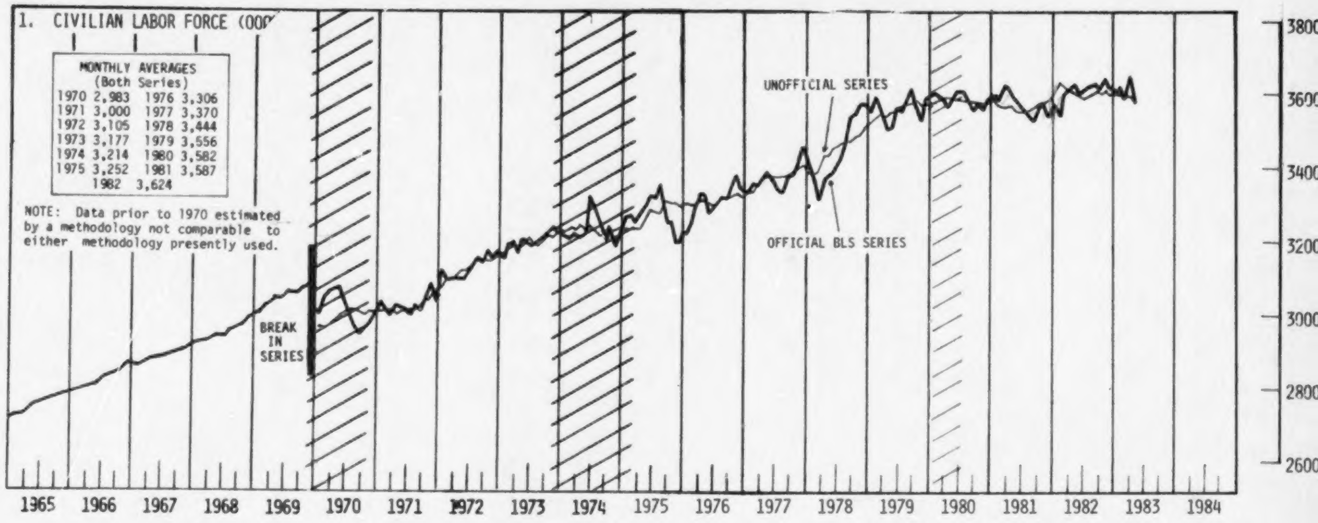
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304	3,367	3,292r
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298	3,335	3,280p
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293		
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284		
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292		
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324	270	307
May	273	265	265	252	329	324	244	301
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322		
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324		
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323		
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336		
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336		
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347		
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

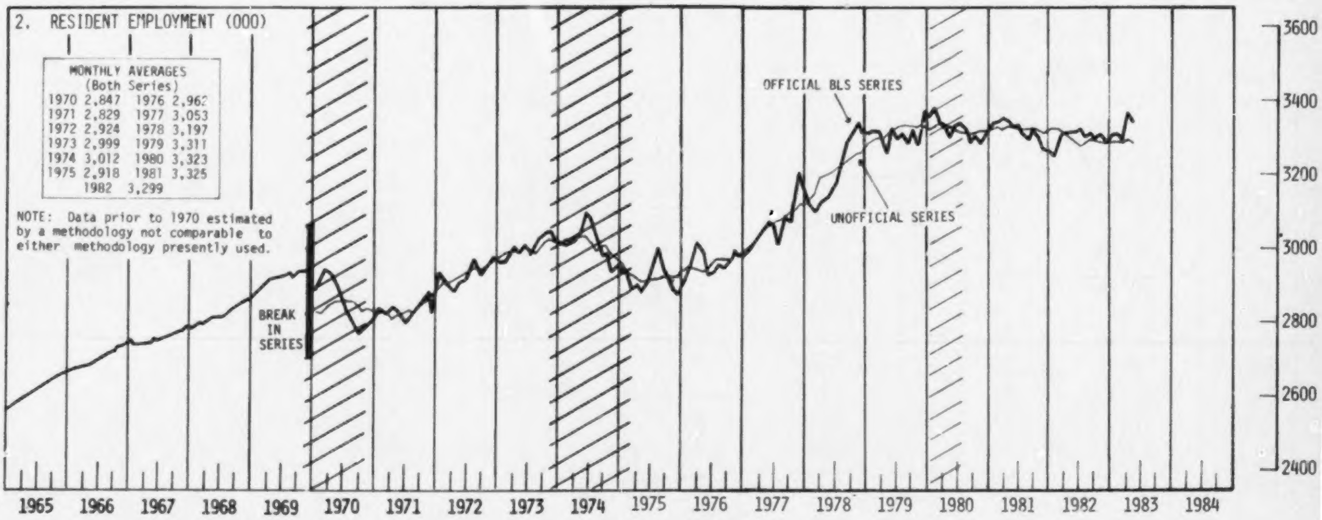


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,587
		1982	3,624

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

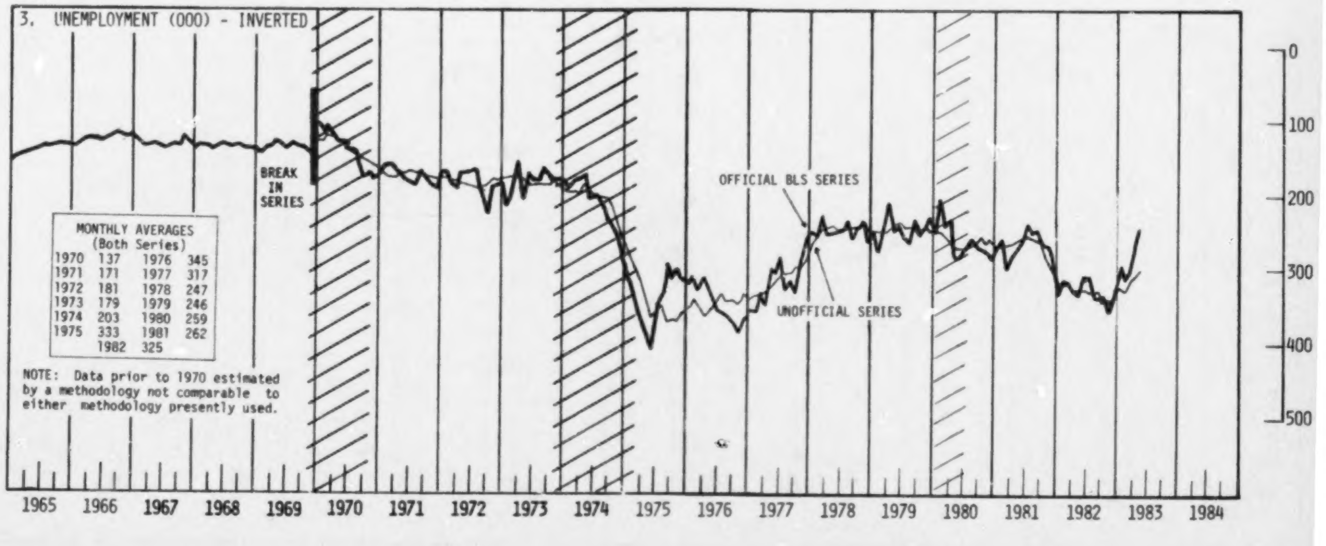


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,323
1975	2,918	1981	3,325
		1982	3,299

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262
		1982	325

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.4	62.7r
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.3	62.4p
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3		
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4		
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

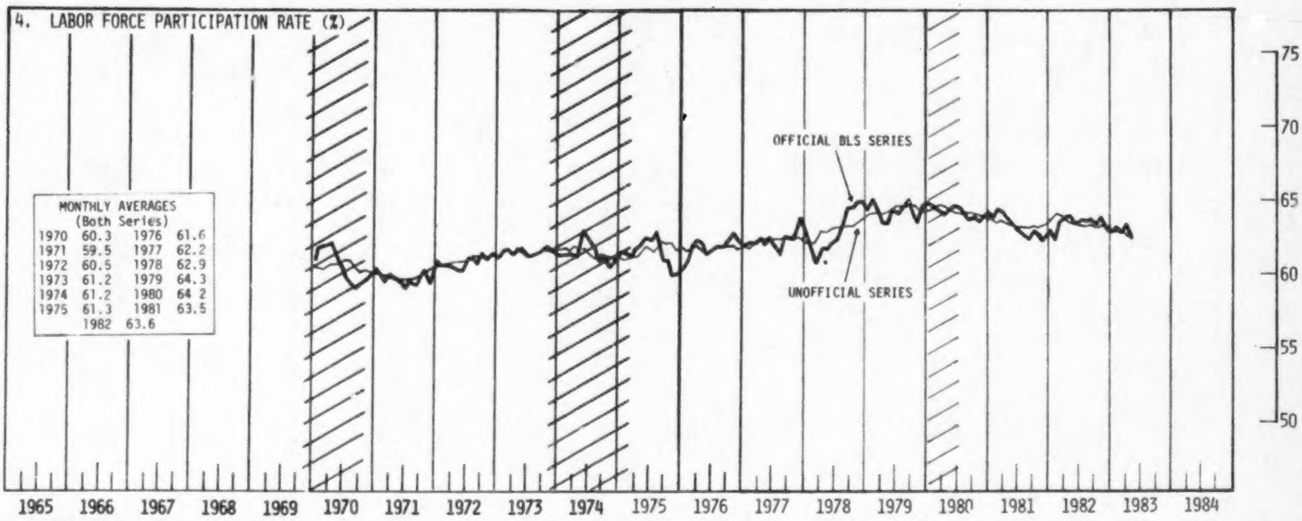
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1	58.7	57.4r
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	57.1p
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8		
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6		
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7		
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

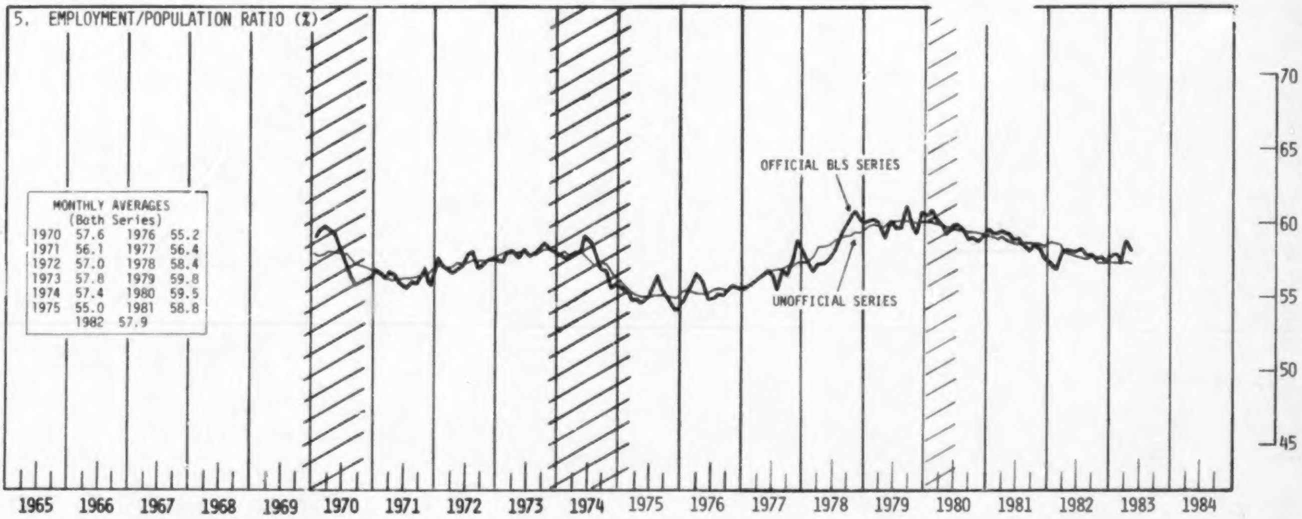
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.5
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9	6.8	8.4
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9		
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0		
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9		
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II


4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

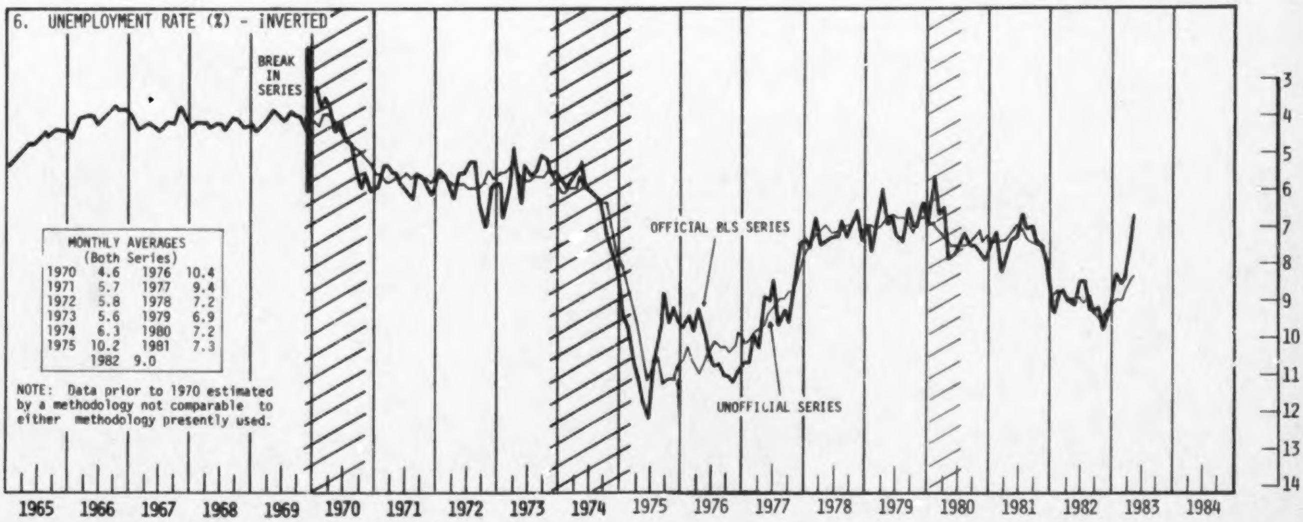
MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
		1982	63.6


5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
		1982	57.9


6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
		1982	9.0

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1	3082.7
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.5	3078.5
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5	3059.0r	3078.1r
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4	3082.9p	3077.4p
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4		
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6		
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5		
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

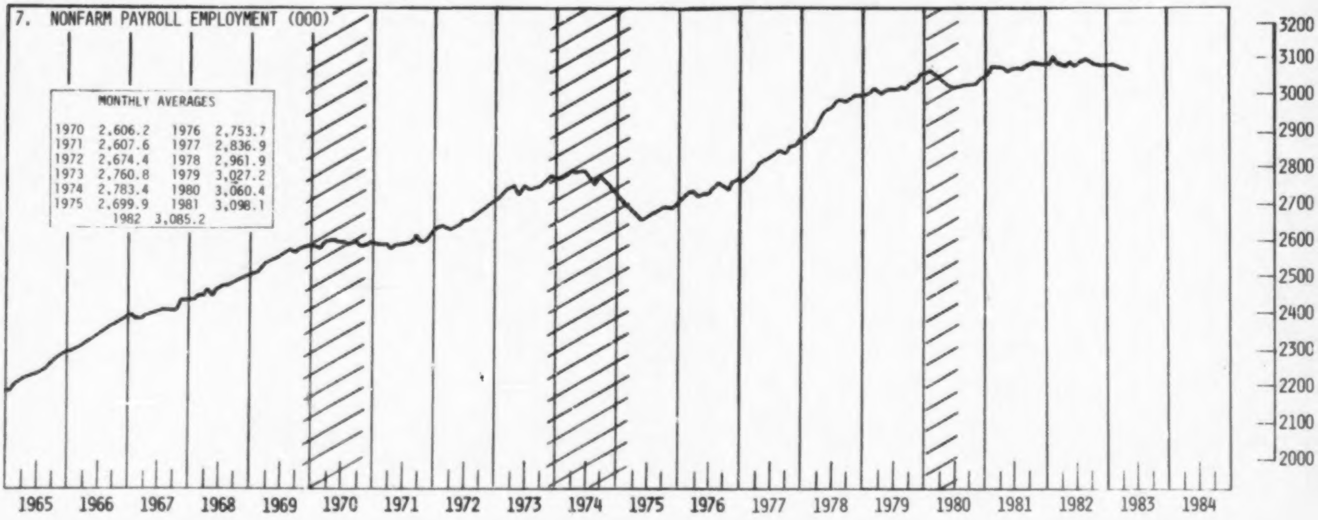
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5	2555.0
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.3	2550.5
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8	2530.0r	2551.2r
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2	2554.5p	2551.1p
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1		
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8		
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8		
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6	527.7
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	530.2	528.0
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7	529.0r	526.9r
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2	528.4p	526.3p
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3		
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8		
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7		
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

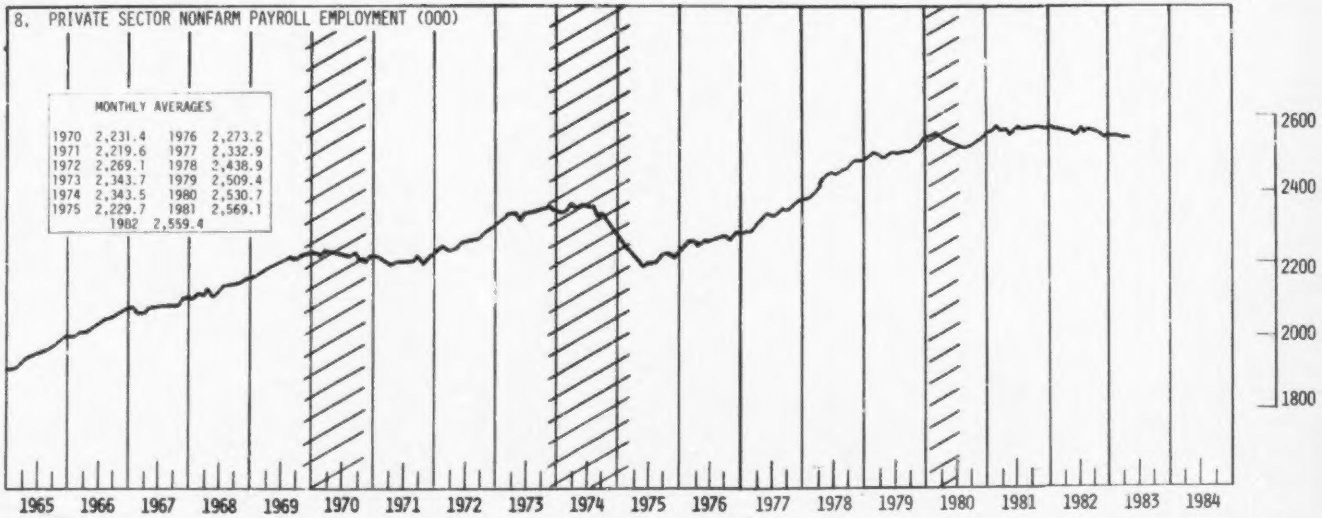
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

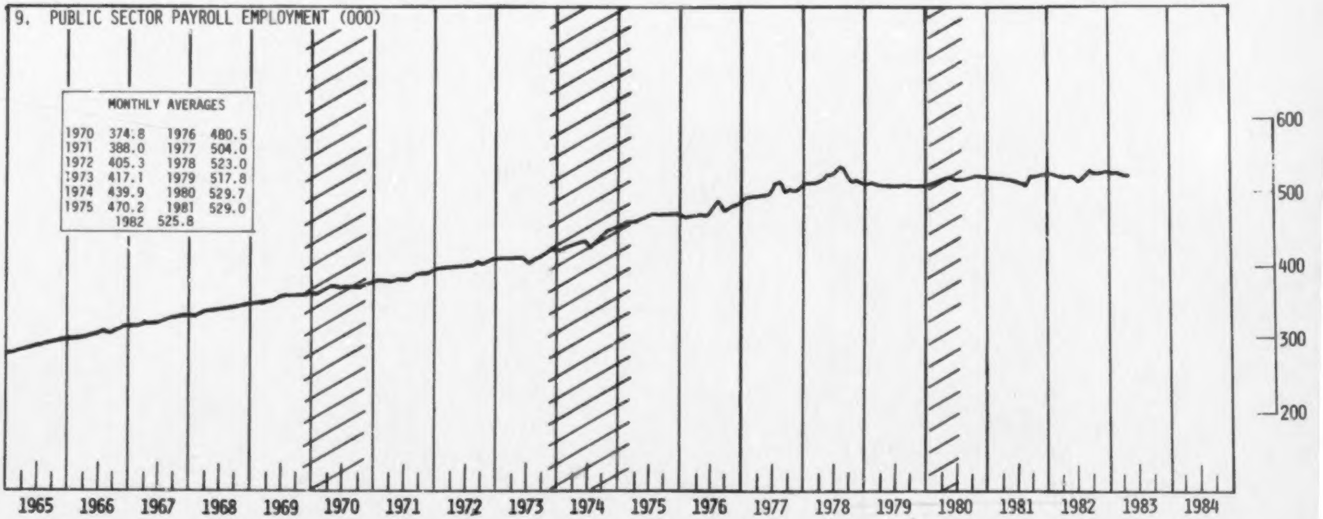
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
1982	3,085.2		



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
1982	2,559.4		



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
1982	525.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5	707.5
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	702.8	705.0
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0	702.7r	705.8r
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8	702.8p	703.3p
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8		
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8		
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2		
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

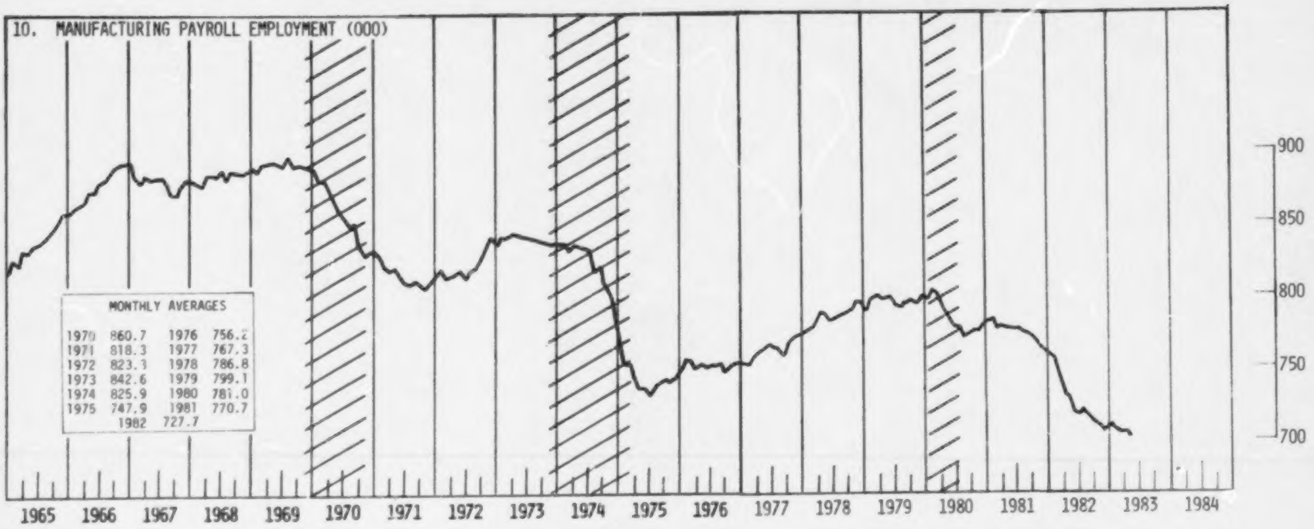
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.9	106.7
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1	100.2r	103.1r
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0	104.1p	103.7p
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5		
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6		
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2		
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8	1737.5
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1702.6	1736.8
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5	1724.9r	1740.1r
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1	1745.4p	1741.9p
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6		
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2		
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2		
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

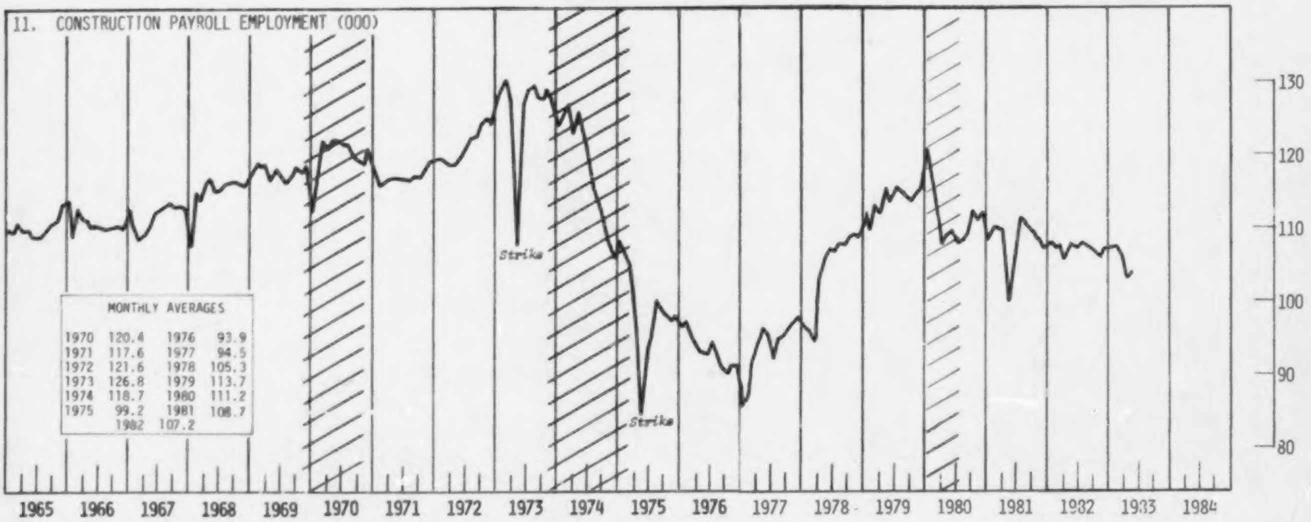
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

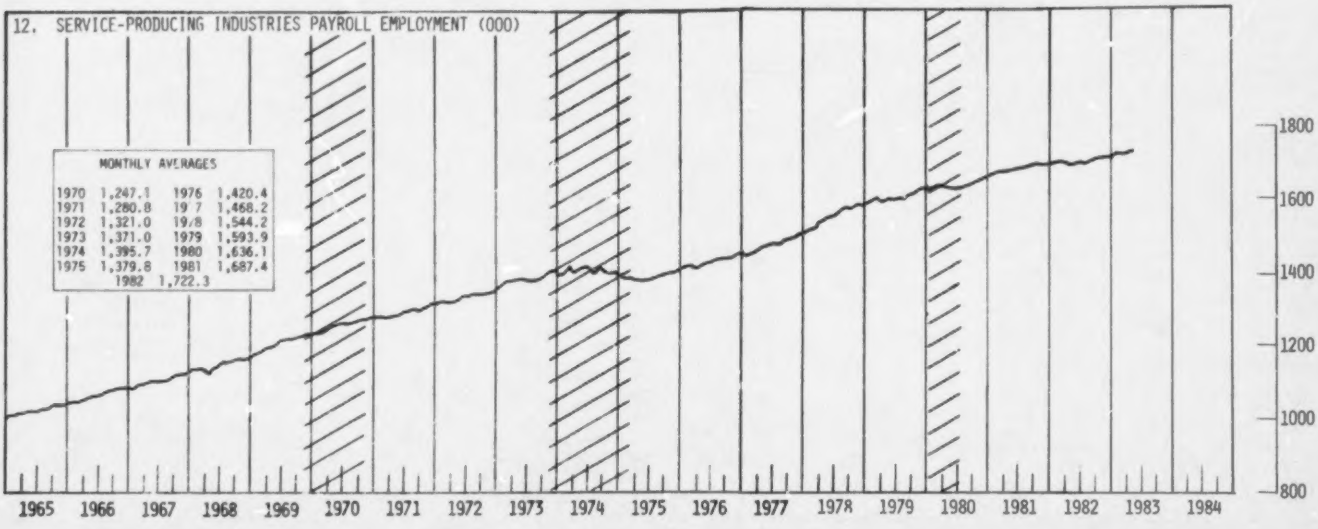
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.1	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
1982	727.7		



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
1982	107.2		



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
1982	1,722.3		

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.2	439.3
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2	437.9	440.4
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0	438.1p	438.6p
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2		
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9		
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1		
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9		
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9		
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9		
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

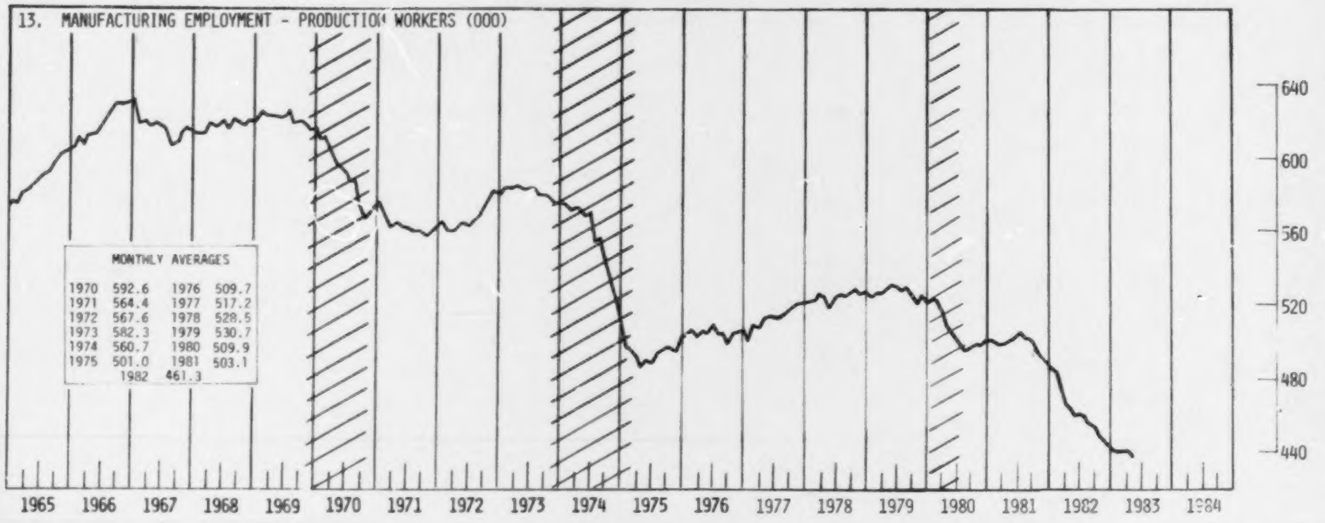
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.5
Apr	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.2	40.5r	40.8r
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.5p	40.7p
Jun	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2		
Jul	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4		
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.9		
Oct	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.1		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.1		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

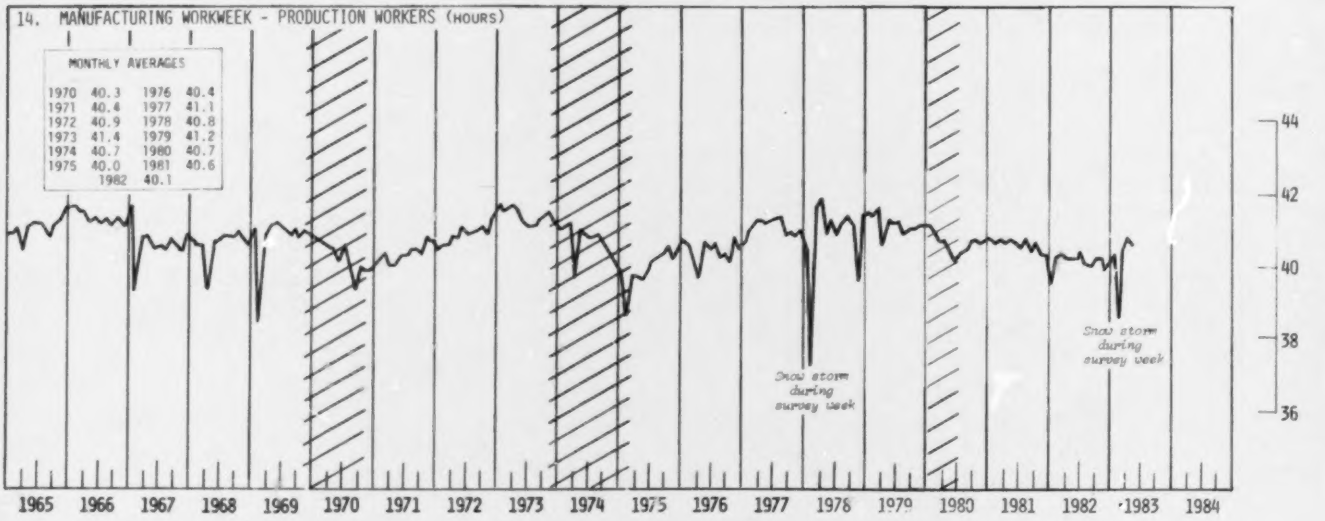
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,585	20,301	20,686	18,735	19,087	17,423	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,436	20,383	20,628	19,079	19,308	16,758	16,959
Mar	21,277	21,274	20,644	20,646	19,077	19,074	17,791	17,792
Apr	20,907	21,116	20,408	20,669	18,577	18,822	17,735r	17,968r
May	20,597	20,648	20,580	20,698	18,576	18,693	17,743p	17,851p
Jun	20,655	20,339	20,956	20,700	18,725	18,500		
Jul	19,707	20,231	20,138	20,722	18,019	18,540		
Aug	20,073	20,234	20,517	20,739	18,244	18,450		
Sep	20,708	20,346	20,881	20,503	18,406	18,071		
Oct	20,767	20,395	20,605	20,234	18,327	18,001		
Nov	20,801	20,395	20,335	19,896	18,262	17,881		
Dec	20,895	20,592	19,635	19,340	17,913	17,648		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS


13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

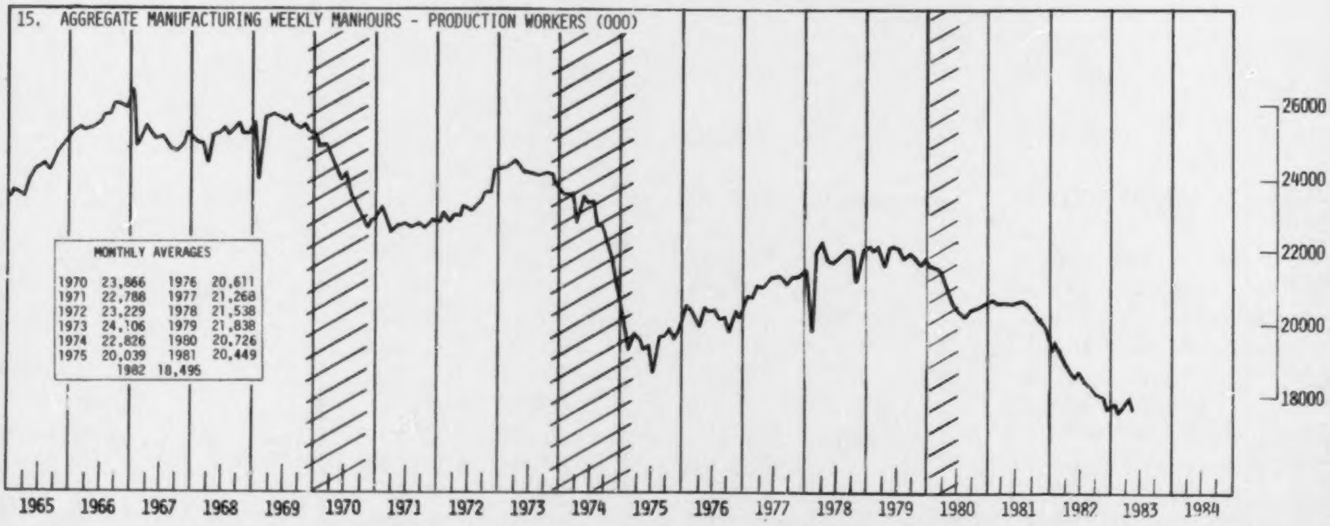
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.9
1975	501.0	1981	503.1
1982	461.3		


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
1982	40.1		


15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,726
1975	20,039	1981	20,449
1982	18,495		

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	319.09	336.07	363.81
Feb	287.64	319.09	341.45	350.59
Mar	290.90	321.85	344.42	370.27
Apr	291.28	321.16	342.57	370.17r
May	290.97	323.58	346.15	370.58p
Jun	293.06	326.01	348.69	
Jul	290.87	323.61	345.49	
Aug	294.59	326.83	347.02	
Sep	303.22	332.11	351.60	
Oct	306.41	333.33	356.35	
Nov	312.77	335.78	361.42	
Dec	318.72	343.58	365.27	

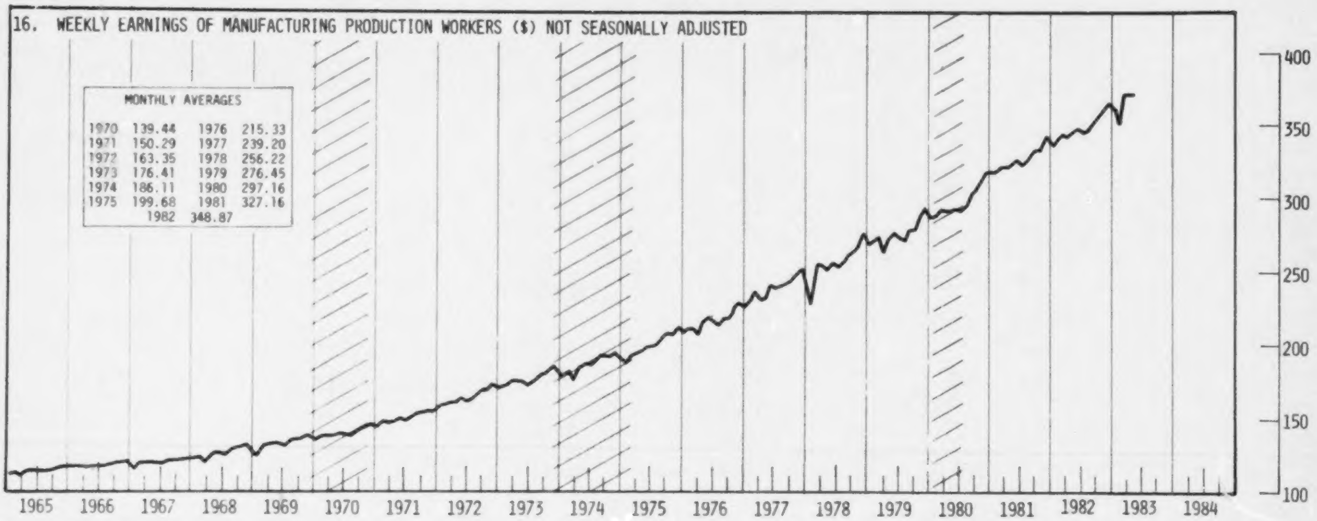
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1			
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9			
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

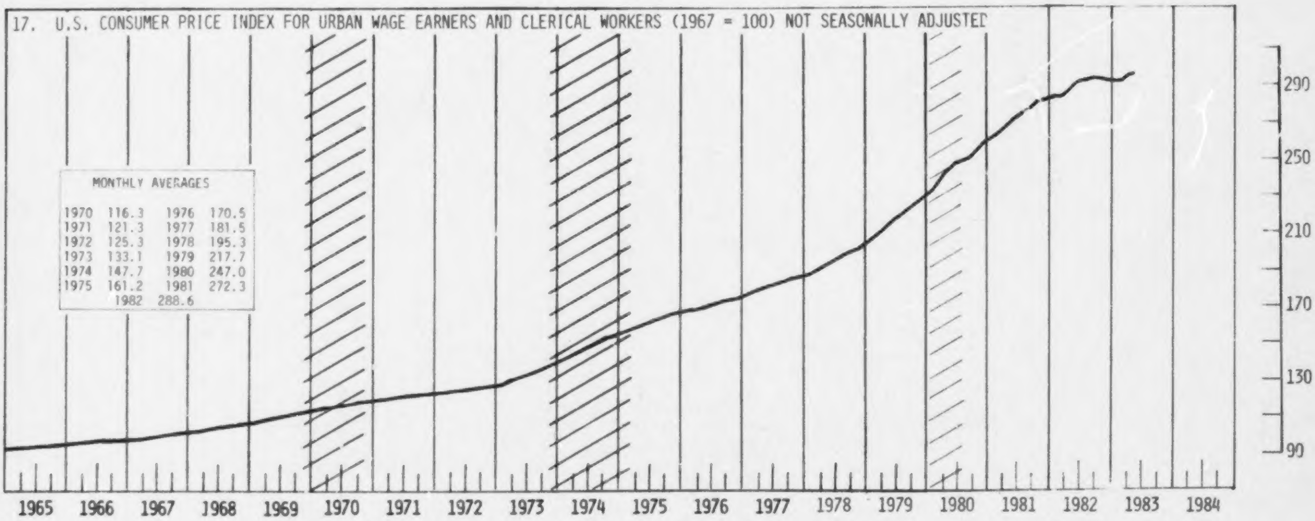
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.90	103.76	92.13	101.40	94.87	104.64
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.76	102.50	93.31	102.74	91.99	101.37
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.99	102.78	94.48	104.05	95.89	105.83
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.25	101.96	93.91	103.42	95.33r	105.21r
May	93.08	102.61	92.39	102.14	94.19	103.74	95.18p	105.05p
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.12	101.86	93.03	102.49		
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.31	99.84	93.08	102.02		
Aug	91.39	100.76	90.24	99.79	93.30	102.27		
Sep	93.38	102.99	90.30	99.91	93.81	102.87		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.67	100.86	94.40	103.54		
Nov	94.78	104.59	92.38	101.66	95.55	104.84		
Dec	95.46	105.40	94.26	103.80	96.88	106.31		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS


16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

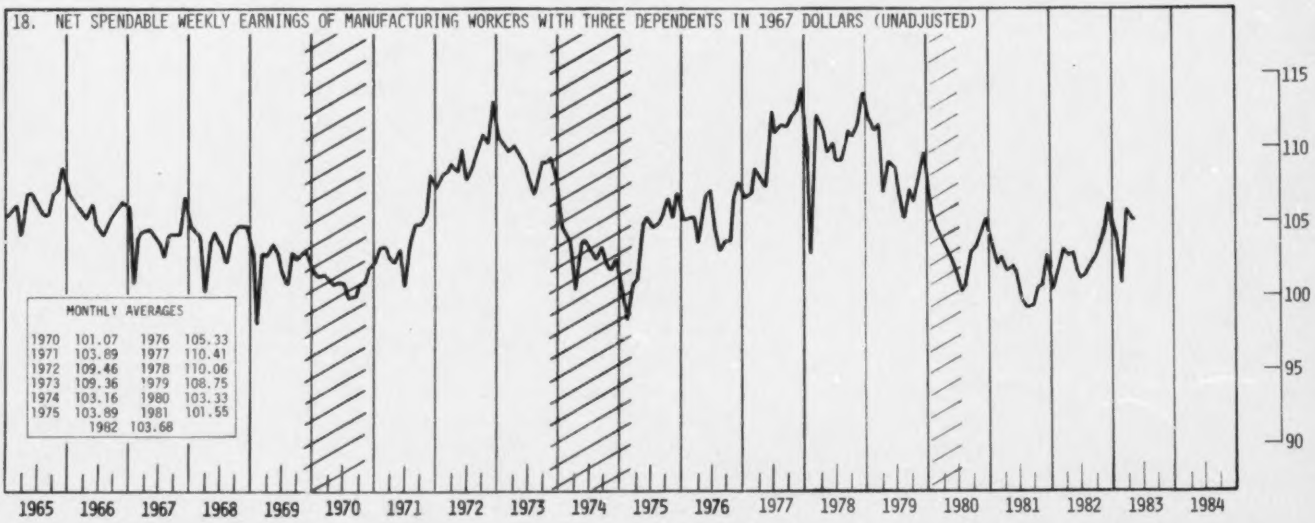
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	327.16
1982	348.87		


17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
1982	288.6		


18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.55
1982	103.68		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682	2229	2156
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768		
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890		
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

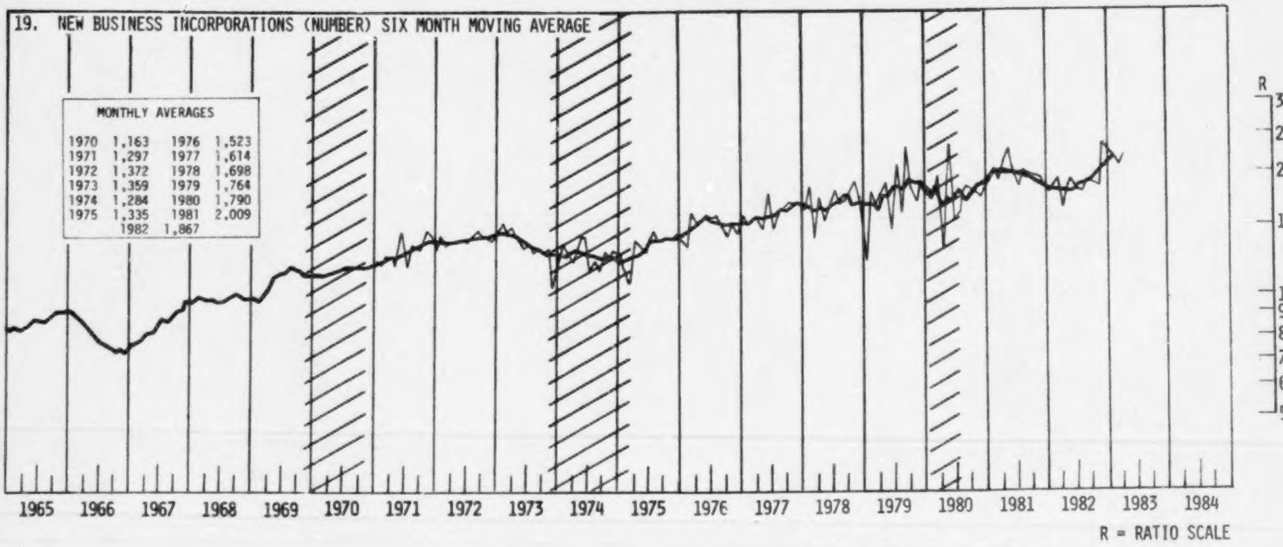
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48	53	48		
Jul	40	43	35	36				
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

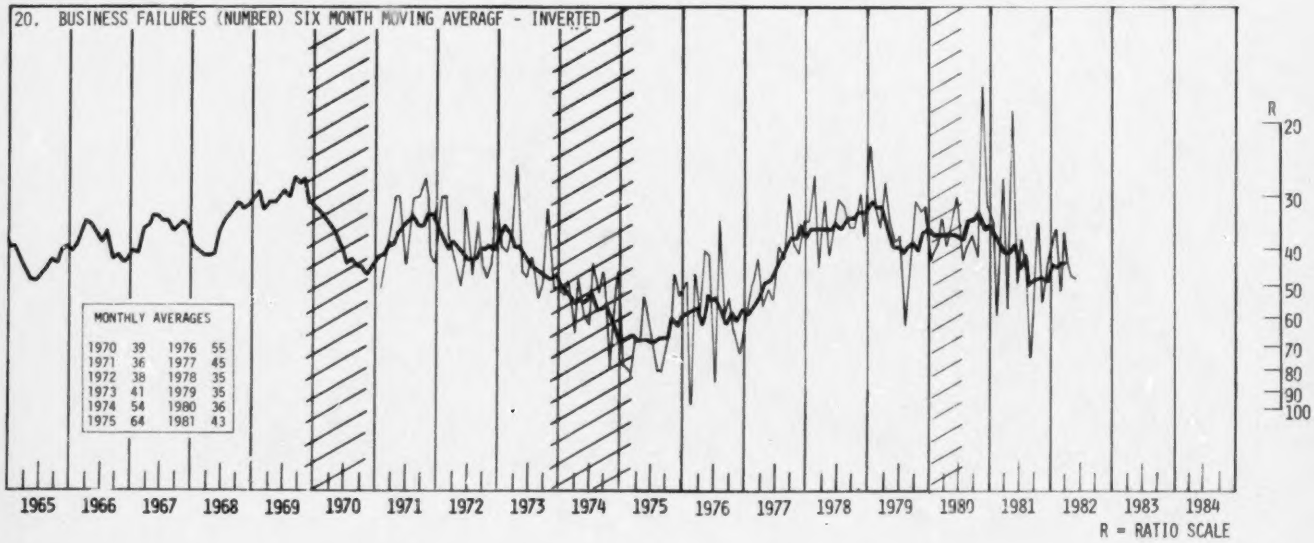
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009
	1982	1,867	



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0	358.4	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	263.0	270.1	513.4	527.2
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	375.6r	331.2r	412.8	364.0
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	429.8	342.4		
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	293.0	286.8		
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	450.9	340.6		
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

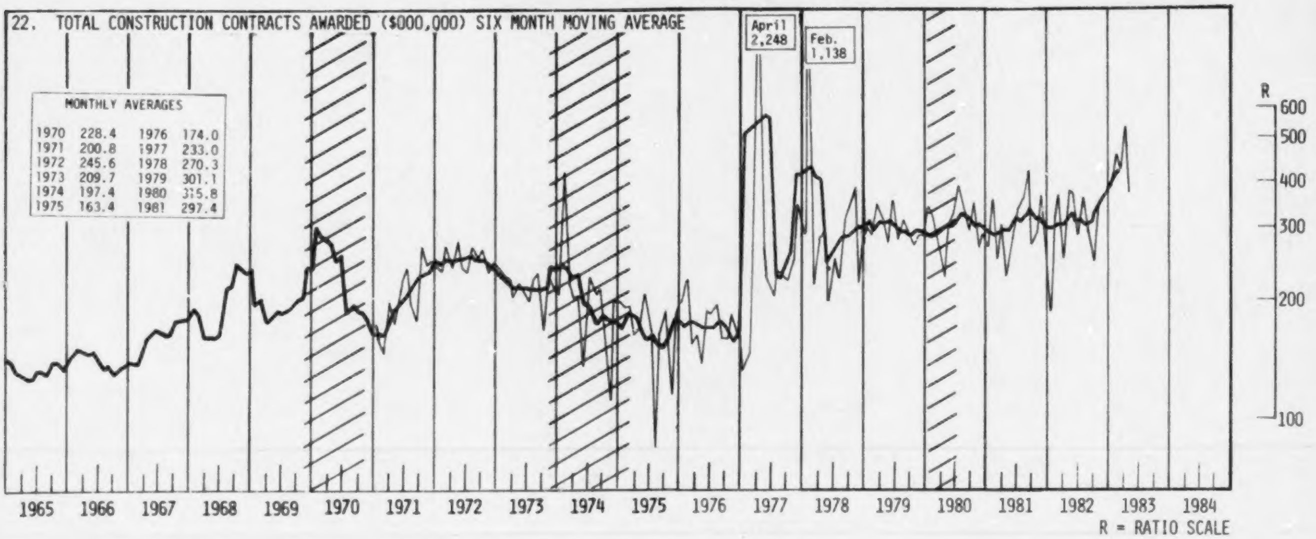
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4	181.8	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	83.3	78.7	200.4	189.3
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	121.5r	109.1r	173.9	156.2
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	198.2	173.1		
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	108.4	105.5		
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.6	98.9		
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9	150.0	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	135.3	155.7	207.5	238.8
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	90.7r	86.4r	191.1	182.0
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	170.3	135.4		
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	113.4	106.1		
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	234.1	179.0		
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

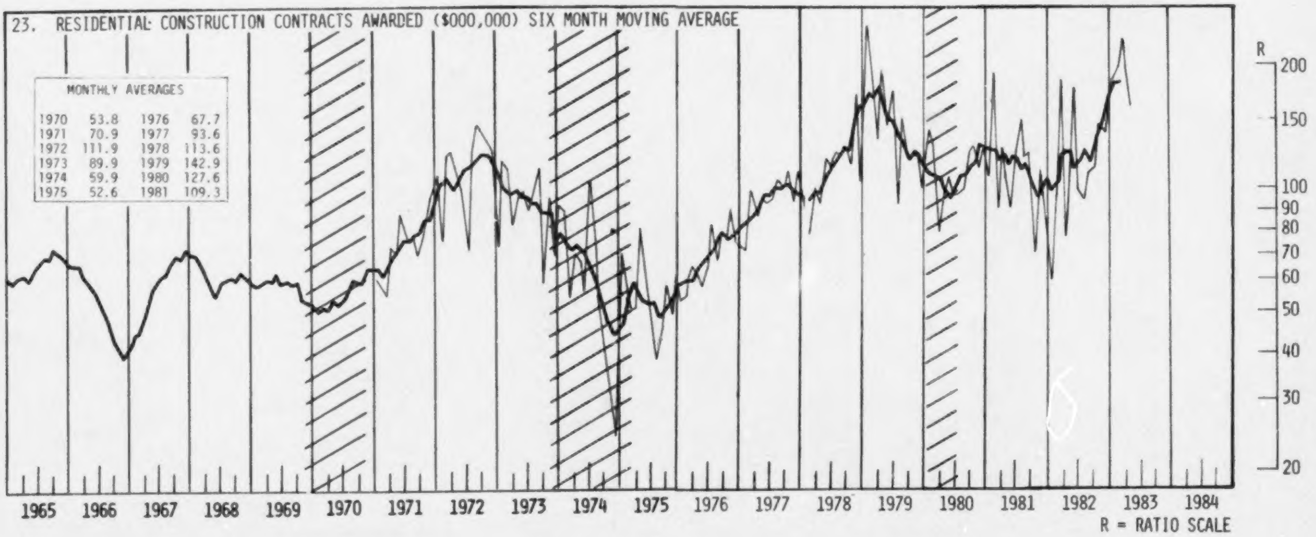
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

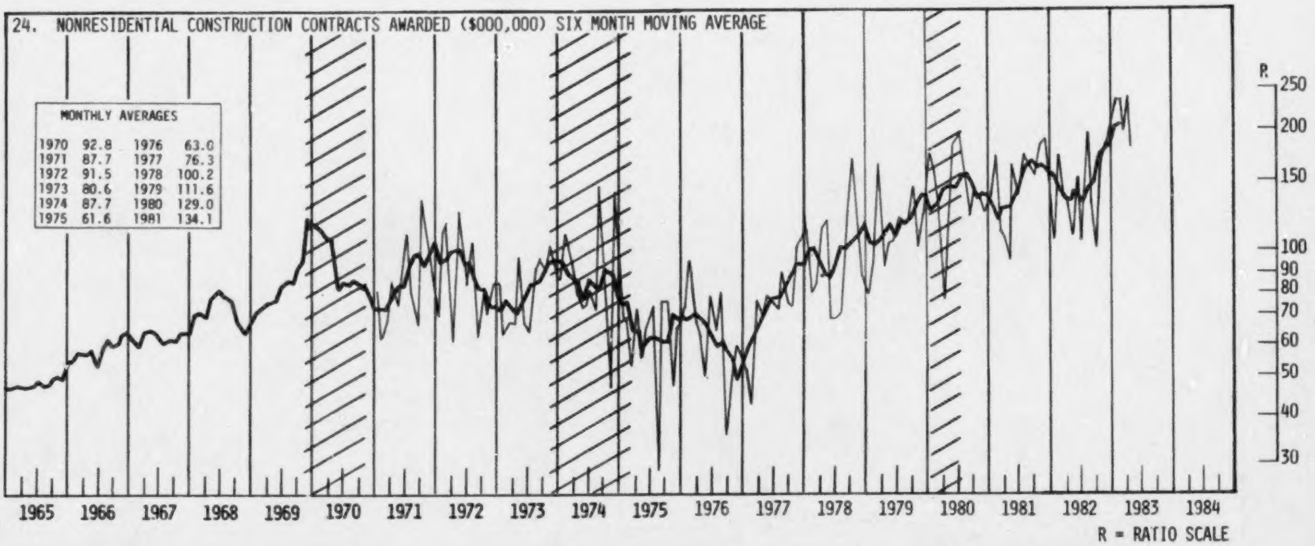
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885	1824	1972
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400	2341	2857
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191		
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411		
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216		
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

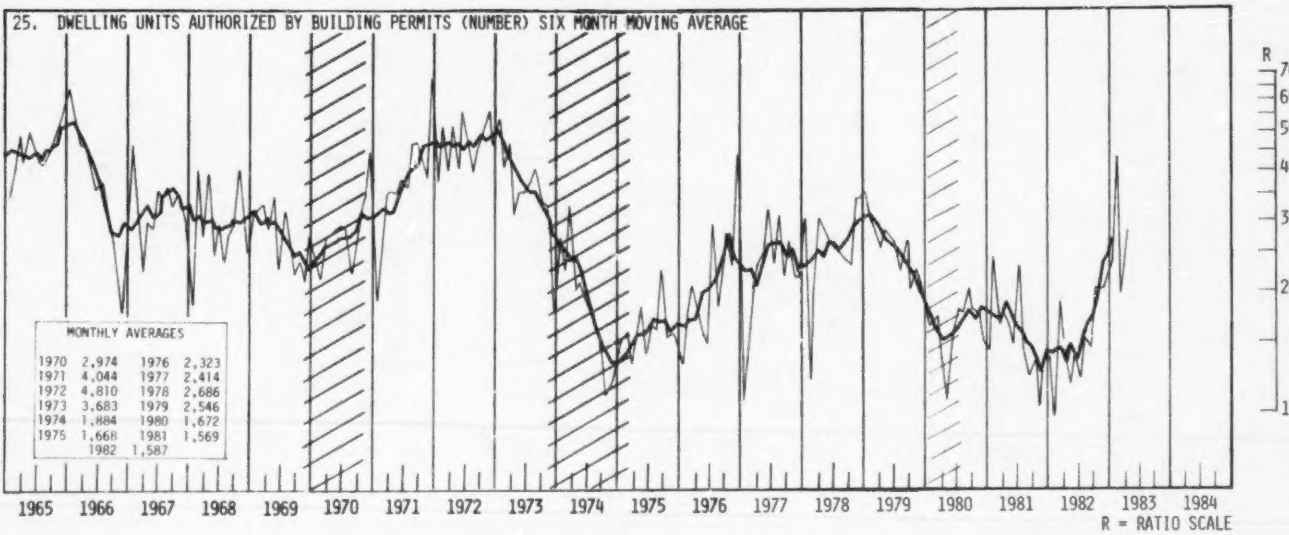
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927	1360	1504
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897	1679	606
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883		
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971		
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821		
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657	280	217
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289	494	1030
May	247	366	324	527	169	293		
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385		
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229		
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

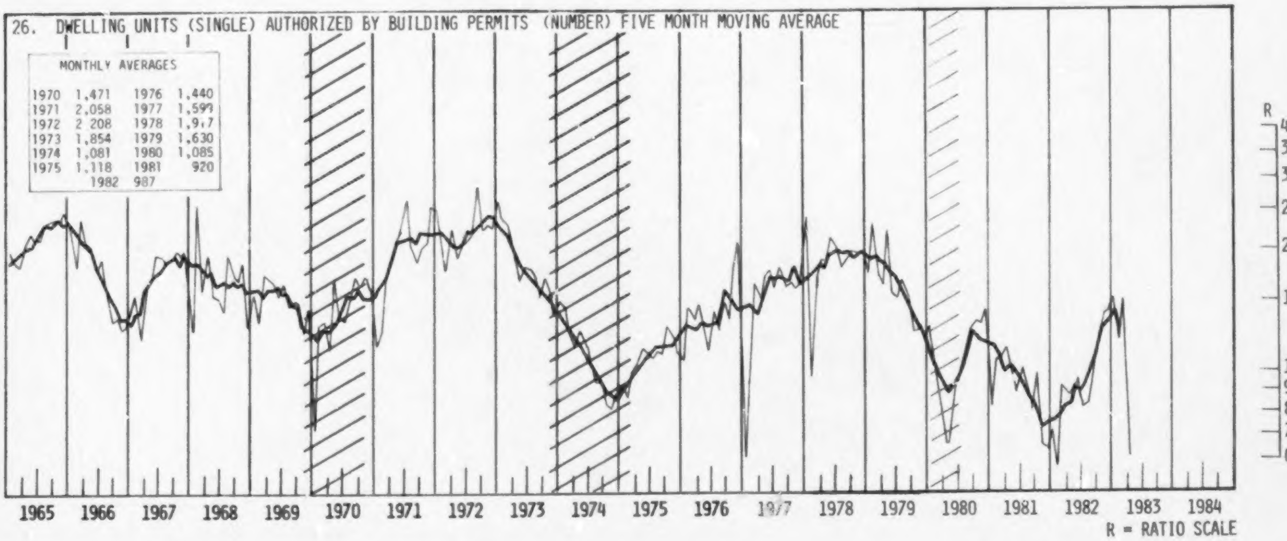
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

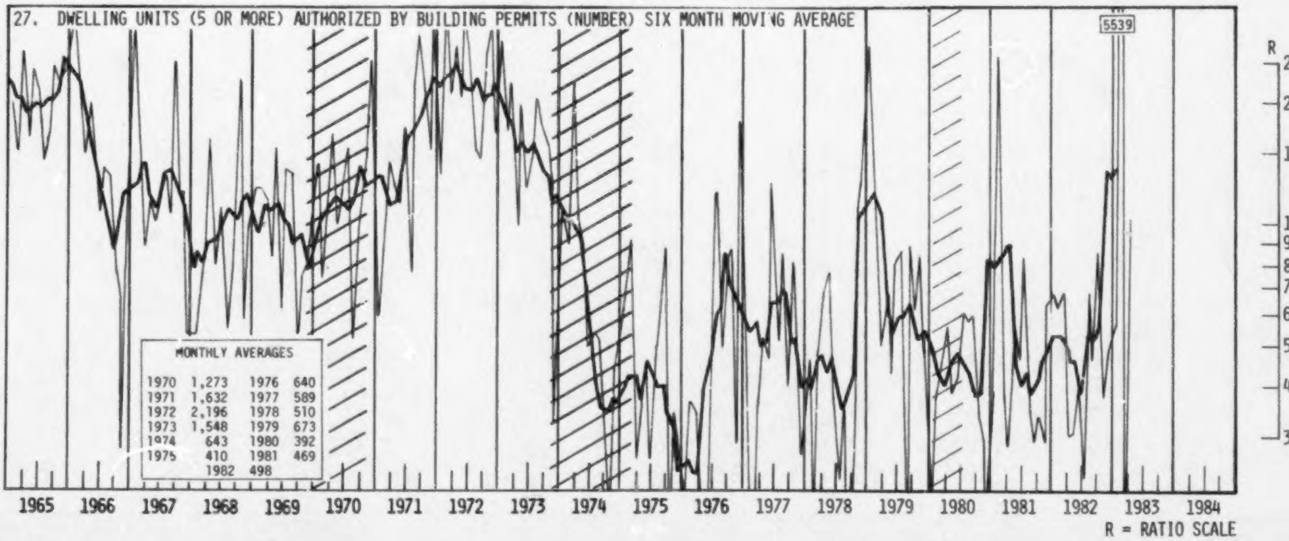
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
		1982	1,587



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2 208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
		1982	987



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
		1982	498

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,576	2,775	2,790	2,937	2,771	2,985	2,978	3,239
Feb	2,600	2,798	2,636	2,972	2,670	3,012	2,737	2,986
Mar	2,723	2,784	2,906	2,995	2,988	3,017	3,227r	3,260r
Apr	2,699	2,769	2,965	3,039	2,985	3,020	2,985p	3,009p
May	2,864	2,779	3,029	3,011	3,118	3,130		
Jun	2,750	2,841	2,967	3,011	3,035	3,097		
Jul	2,779	2,881	2,899	2,963	3,138	3,179		
Aug	2,786	2,869	2,924	3,044	3,021	3,166		
Sep	2,684	2,859	2,922	3,121	3,065	3,259		
Oct	2,920	2,920	2,983	2,959	3,212	3,261		
Nov	3,025	2,923	3,098	3,002	3,405	3,233		
Dec	3,868	2,969	3,857	2,962	4,176	3,170		

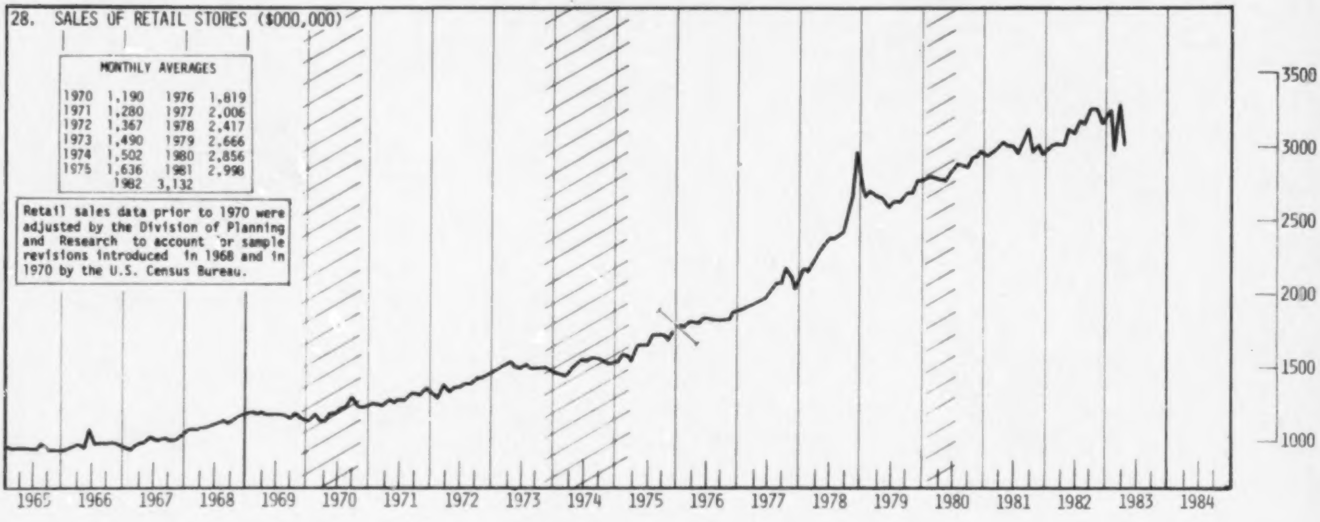
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,271	1,221	1,172	1,239
Feb	1,261	1,218	1,180	1,142
Mar	1,236	1,221	1,190	1,246r
Apr	1,220	1,233	1,193	1,143p
May	1,217	1,220	1,229	
Jun	1,233	1,211	1,196	
Jul	1,244	1,184	1,224	
Aug	1,229	1,207	1,219	
Sep	1,219	1,223	1,252	
Oct	1,240	1,161	1,243	
Nov	1,235	1,182	1,233	
Dec	1,246	1,164	1,212	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848	21,768	22,542
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694	26,245	27,358
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668		
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631		
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993		
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

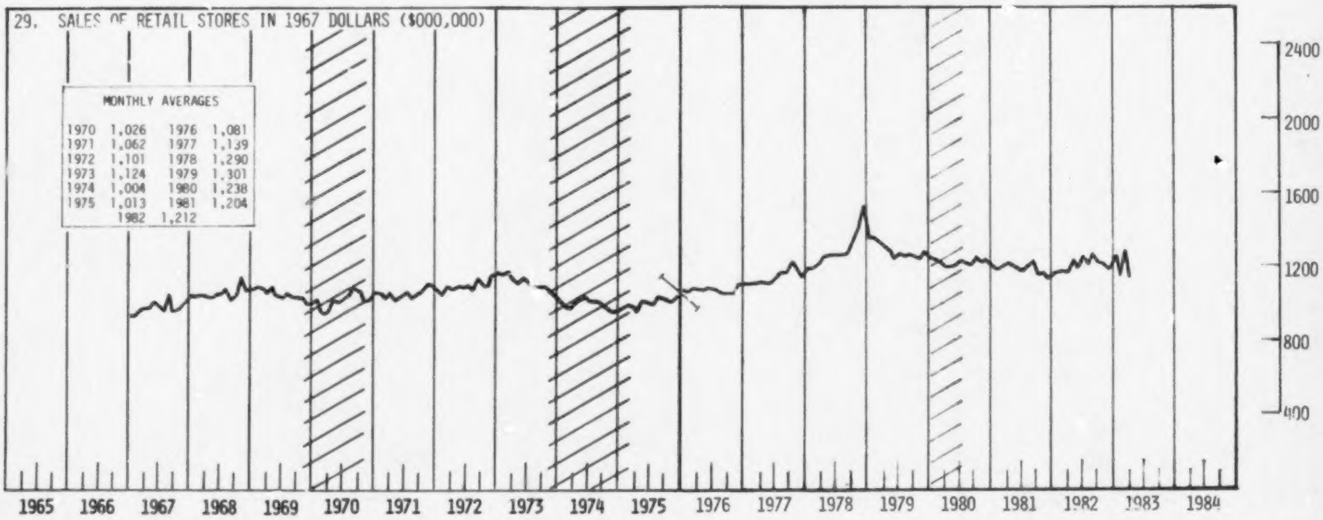


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,417
1973	1,490	1979	2,666
1974	1,502	1980	2,856
1975	1,636	1981	2,998
1982	3,132		

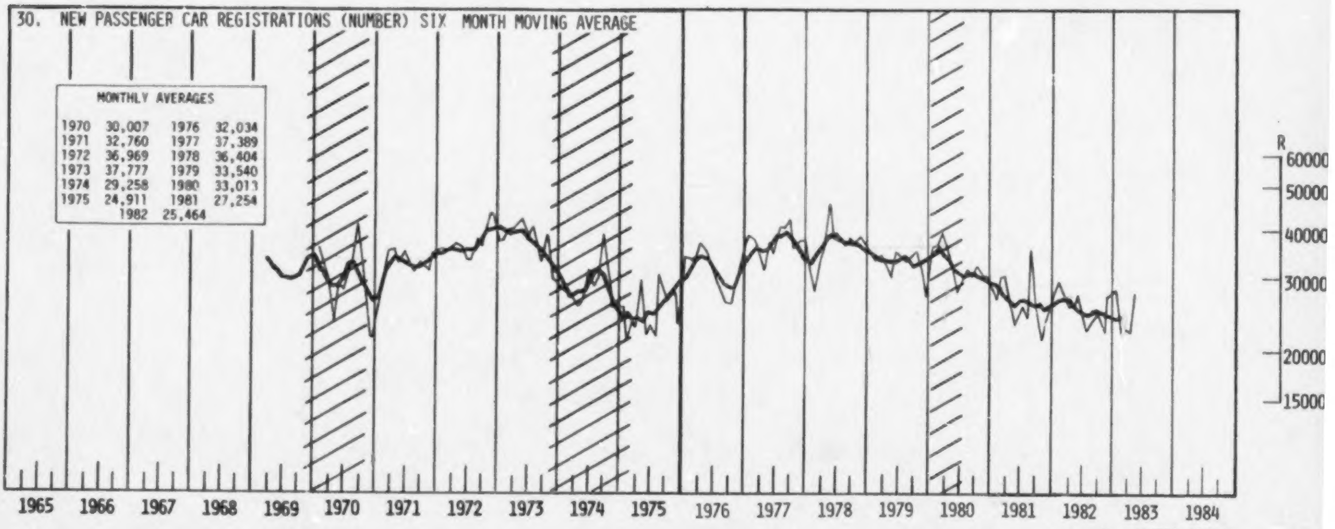
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,290
1973	1,124	1979	1,301
1974	1,004	1980	1,238
1975	1,013	1981	1,204
1982	1,212		



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
1982	25,464		

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279	13,537	13,540
May	21,932	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433	18,548	15,666
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745		
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407		
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371		
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

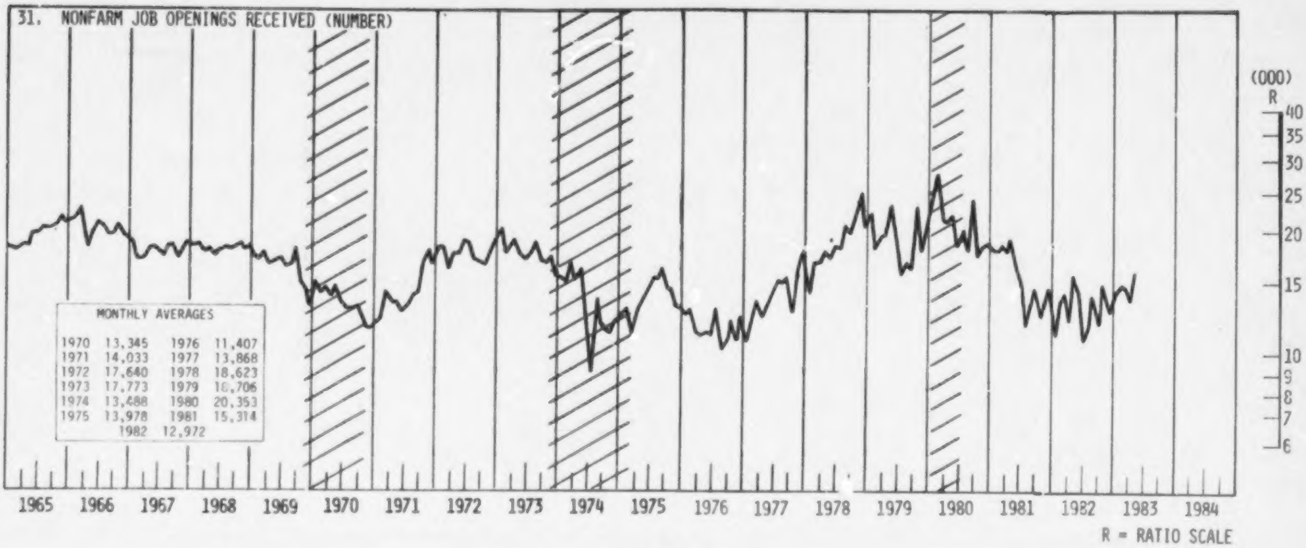
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756	9,562	10,191
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738	13,582	12,636
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994		
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722		
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757		
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6	127.9	124.3
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8	108.9	116.7
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9		
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9		
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2		
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

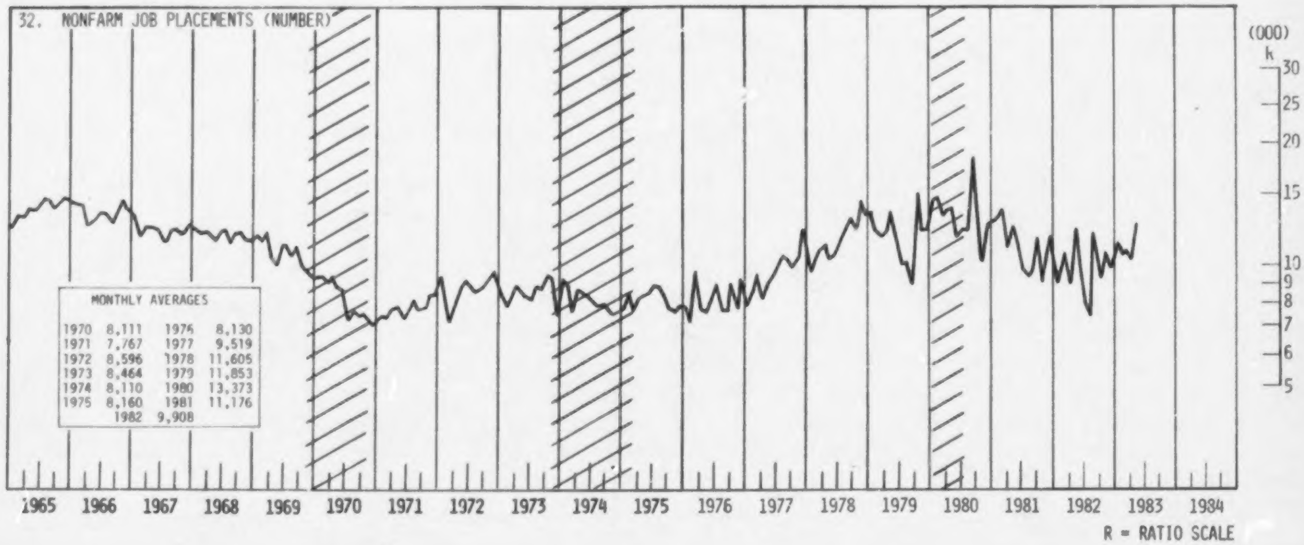
CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
1982	12,972		

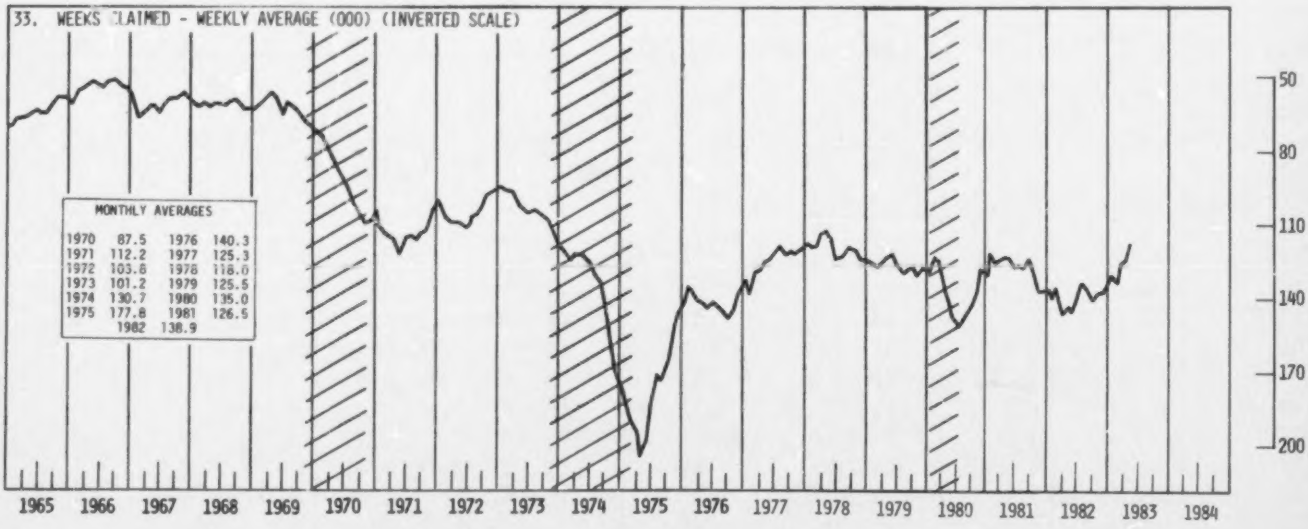
R = RATIO SCALE


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
1982	9,908		

R = RATIO SCALE


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
1982	138.9		

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8		
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6		
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6		
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

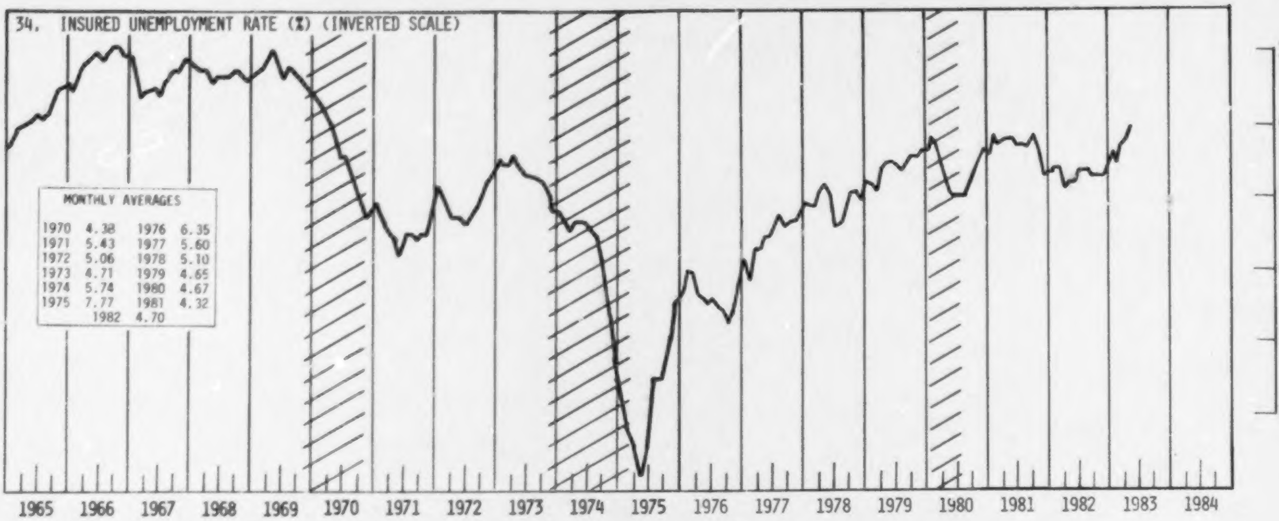
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168	11,824	13,283
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035	10,904	12,921
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371		
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393		
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088		
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

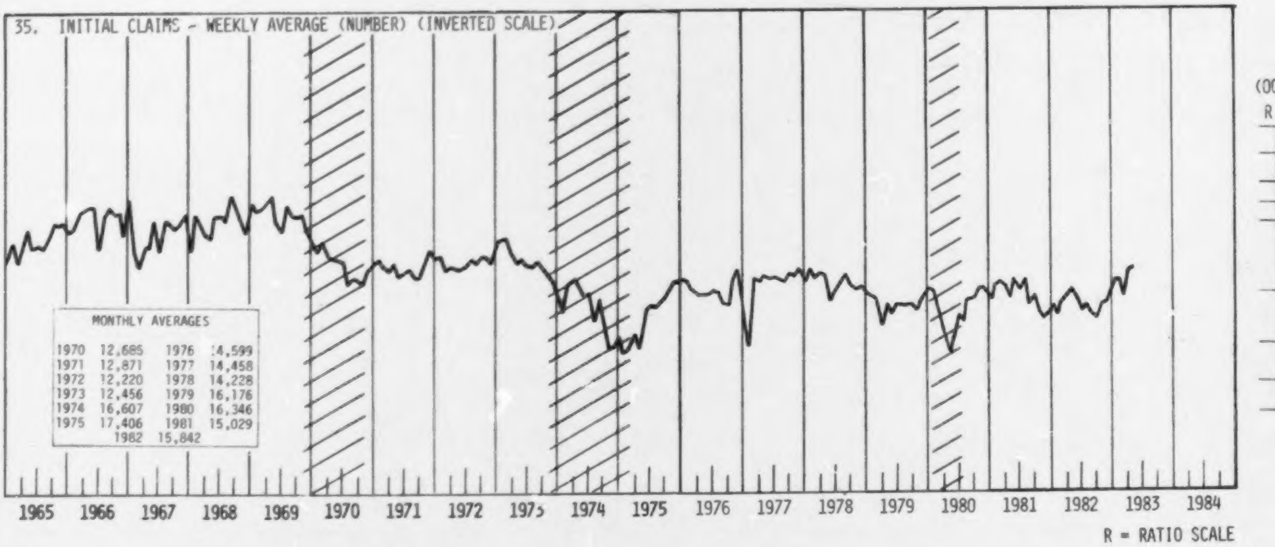
Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206	18,134	14,986
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144	16,484	15,545
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560		
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630		
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836		
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



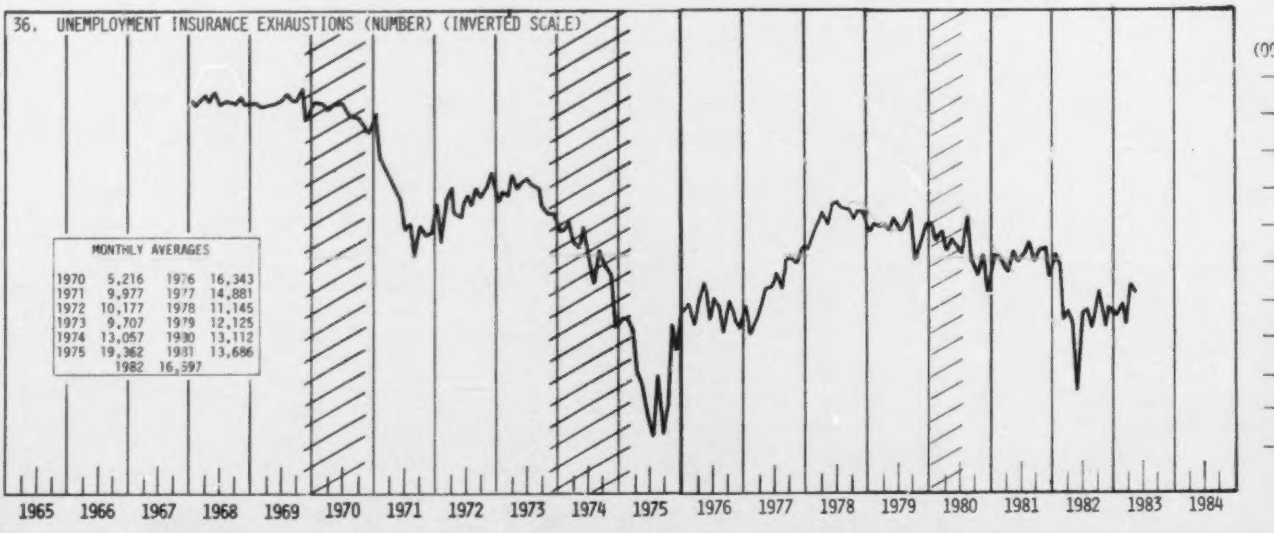
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
1982	4.70		



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,686	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
1982	15,842		



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686
1982	16,597		

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6	43.8	44.6
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5		
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8		
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2		
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

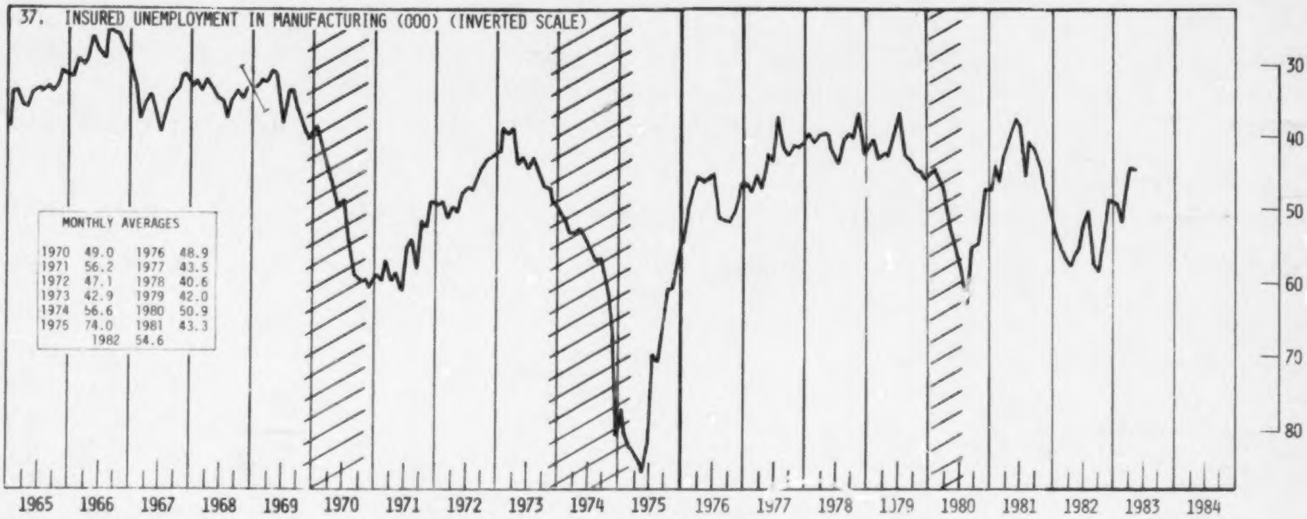
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	17.4	11.8
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.8
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5		
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2		
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8		
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

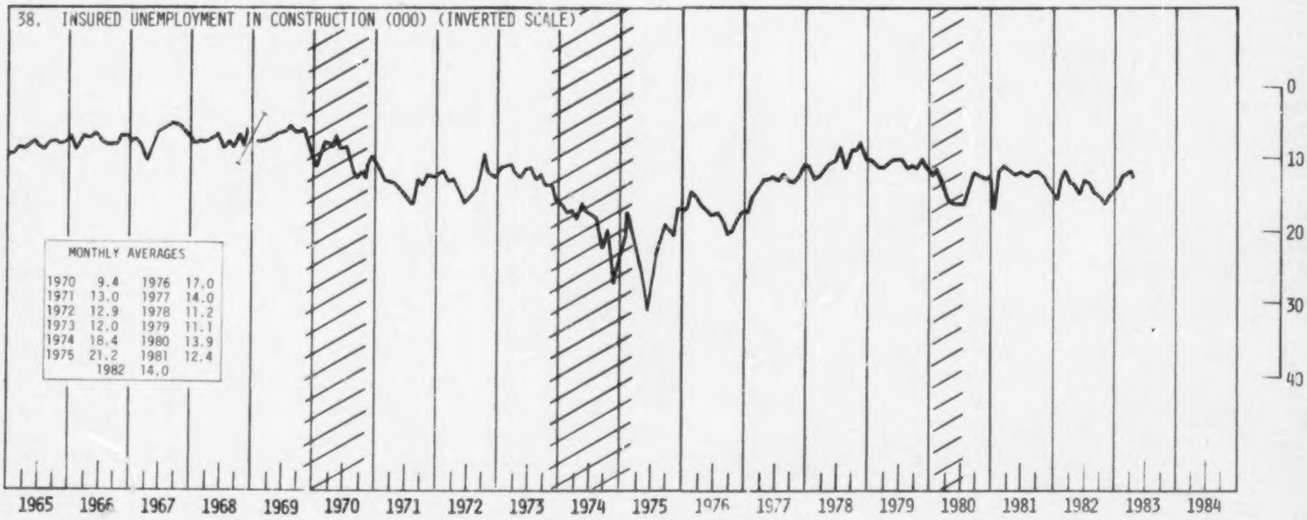
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9	54.8	56.3
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6	49.2	53.4
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4		
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3		
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9		
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

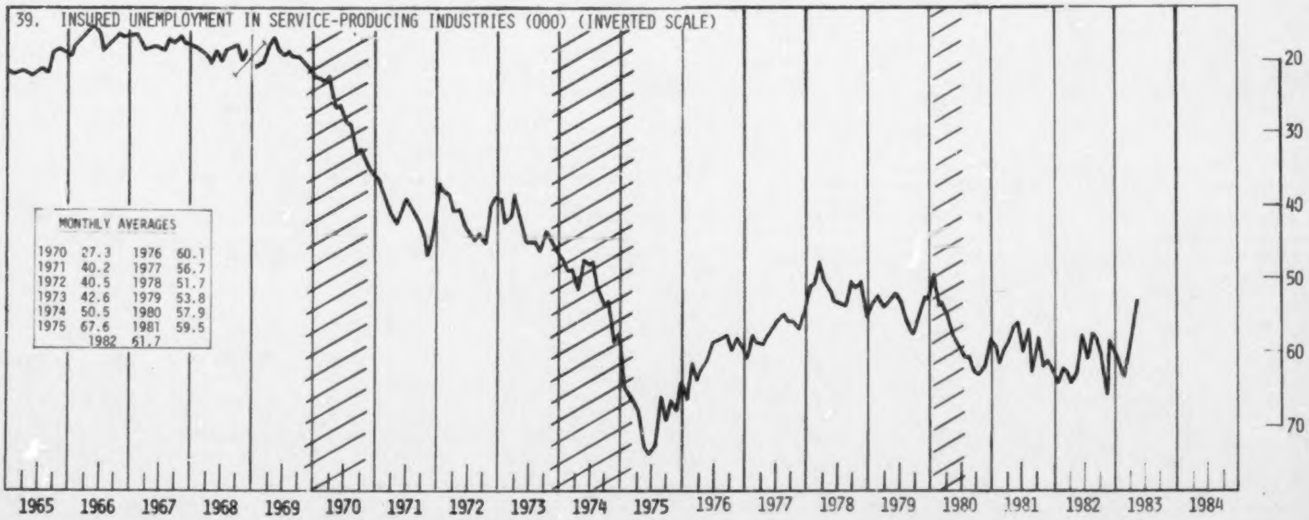
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3
1982	54.6		


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4
1982	14.0		


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5
1982	61.7		

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(thousands)

	1982 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3085.4	3088.4	3079.6	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.5	3078.1	3077.4
PRIVATE SECTOR	2557.2	2561.1	2559.8	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2550.5	2551.2	2551.1
GOVERNMENT	528.2	527.3	519.8	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	528.0	526.9	526.3
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3090.8	3142.4	3126.4	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.5	3059.0	3082.9
MANUFACTURING	731.2	736.1	718.8	726.9	728.1	721.9	715.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	702.8	702.7	702.8
Durable Goods	351.7	353.2	342.4	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	334.3	334.2	333.1
Lumber & Wood Products	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2
Furniture & Fixtures	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.1	27.2	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.2	25.2	23.3
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	7.9
Pottery & related products	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2
Primary Metal Industries	22.3	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.0	19.0	19.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2
Other primary metal industries	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	54.8	55.1	53.5	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.1
Metal cans	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1
Metal stampings	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	23.5	23.5	22.9	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	68.4	68.1	65.6	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.9
Construction & related machinery	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Metalworking machinery	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Special industry machinery	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0
General industry machinery	15.2	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4
Service industry machinery	7.4	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Other machinery, except elec.	22.9	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	88.7	89.6	88.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.5	88.5	88.1
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Communication equipment	37.2	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.7
Electronic components & access.	20.2	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.1
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Transportation Equipment	15.3	15.3	11.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.9
Motor vehicles	9.5	9.6	6.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	36.0	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.5
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.9	24.2	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.9	23.1
Nondurable Goods	379.5	382.9	376.4	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.5	368.5	369.7
Food & Kindred Products	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.8	45.9
Canned, cured & froze	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2
Grain mill & bakery products	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4
Beverages	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
Other food & kindred products	18.3	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.8
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.6
Broad woven fabric mills	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
Other textile mill products	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Apparel & Other Textile Products	50.9	52.8	50.0	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.5	50.5
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	25.7	27.6	26.2	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.0	27.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Other apparel & related products	14.6	14.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.5
Paper & Allied Products	30.1	30.2	29.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.2	12.2	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
Other paper & allied products	15.1	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.3
Printing & Publishing	57.9	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	56.9	57.0
Newspapers	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6
Commercial printing	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.5
Other printing & publishing	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.0	24.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	124.7	124.5	124.6	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.0	120.7	120.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1
Drugs	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.2
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.1	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.0	24.0
Paints & allied products	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	23.9	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.3	21.1
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.1	36.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.9
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.8	28.9	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0
Leather & Leather Products	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Other leather & leather products	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
NONMANUFACTURING	2359.6	2406.2	2407.7	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2313.6	2329.7	2356.3	2380.1
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Construction	108.4	112.3	115.5	115.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.9	100.2	104.1
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	191.9	199.0	194.5	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	195.0	197.6	197.9
Railroad transportation	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	106.4	107.4	102.5	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	108.3	108.4	108.2
Communications	57.7	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8	57.1	57.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	22.0	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2	26.9	27.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	697.3	713.4	711.0	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	681.1	690.8	700.5
Wholesale trade	213.7	216.0	215.1	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.8	214.1	214.8
Retail trade	483.6	497.5	495.9	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	468.3	476.7	485.7
Retail general merchandise	69.3	70.5	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.5
Food stores	83.8	85.3	85.2	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	83.0	82.8	83.0
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.5	48.0	48.1	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.3
Apparel & accessories	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6	40.3	40.4
Eating & drinking places	138.2	146.9	147.0	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0	134.8	142.1
Other retail trade	104.6	106.0	105.3	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7	104.5	105.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	166.7	168.9	170.0	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.8	166.4	167.3
Banking	46.1	46.2	46.3	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	46.2
Insurance agents & carriers	68.8	69.6	69.8	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	51.8	53.2	53.9	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2	52.2	53.0
Services	662.7	677.6	686.4	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7	670.1	679.7
Medical & other health services	180.4	182.7	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.4	185.6	186.3
Hospitals	99.2	100.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.4
Educational services	46.7	43.9	41.7	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8	46.7	46.2
Other services	435.6	451.1	461.0	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.5	437.8	447.2
Government	530.3	532.7	528.1	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.3	527.6	530.2	529.0	528.4
Federal	73.2	74.3	74.2	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.3	73.3
Local	355.0	358.6	356.3	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1	356.4	355.9
State*	102.0	99.8	97.6	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.2
Exec.-Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.4***	67.3***	64.7	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0	67.0	66.8
Other	29.5	27.7	27.8	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.1	27.3

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

*** Data from pay-periods ending 4/16/82, 5/28/82 and 6/11/82 are not comparable with later data.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufac-turing	Nonmanu-facturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.5	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectri-cal Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	346.15	348.69	345.49	347.02	351.60	356.35	361.42	365.27	363.81	350.59	370.27	370.17	370.58
Durable Goods	353.70	356.85	352.19	352.11	360.09	366.95	369.07	371.76	372.78	356.20	380.64	381.89	382.63
Lumber & Wood Products	233.18	239.91	225.61	235.35	236.49	250.67	252.30	259.63	263.55	241.00	256.80	253.95	258.69
Furniture & Fixtures	255.78	257.19	251.50	267.47	271.72	278.82	267.12	263.27	259.29	261.21	287.04	279.20	266.39
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	375.73	383.70	387.26	278.92	383.07	382.68	397.04	404.35	395.92	373.92	396.72	398.54	401.21
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	394.53	400.61	400.20	395.31	398.83	390.25	403.48	408.79	401.85	382.47	407.04	415.37	404.80
Pottery & related products	308.58	311.55	302.99	309.69	323.11	317.83	323.20	344.29	324.25	306.07	337.65	335.62	333.64
Primary Metal Industries	348.81	348.87	348.51	358.38	358.97	365.04	368.82	367.02	370.23	364.57	385.40	384.71	383.46
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	345.64	337.35	344.67	373.14	358.28	366.69	367.29	364.17	379.07	372.25	392.24	402.11	402.35
Iron & Steel foundries*	386.04	382.76	371.67	389.01	384.92	381.04	393.08	366.82	381.94	384.97	384.50	404.97	387.50
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	492.73	504.69	517.56	512.69	548.44	536.94	530.14	566.49	556.00	557.35	562.63	550.26	588.82
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	293.97	298.73	297.17	303.25	305.12	325.45	327.57	323.81	315.33	301.43	339.04	329.75	323.79
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	360.23	360.77	355.68	356.80	354.57	356.23	355.32	363.61	366.03	345.20	374.39	378.14	382.17
Metal cans	405.63	429.41	422.30	443.24	427.65	465.27	435.27	447.89	473.04	414.47	465.04	422.42	444.29
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	529.01	494.72	457.73	453.66	444.53	441.37	439.69	448.90	468.38	450.38	477.90	514.00	502.58
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	330.09	327.67	326.95	330.98	321.92	323.67	329.32	321.85	323.94	305.51	331.63	343.76	340.05
Metal Stampings	334.11	331.66	325.83	319.43	331.93	327.94	325.80	335.02	329.87	319.06	344.46	349.05	350.66
Machinery, Except Electrical*	366.98	368.90	366.35	366.74	369.37	370.81	380.27	382.49	378.46	365.18	389.20	390.22	388.66
Construction & related machinery	353.41	365.19	351.15	349.47	353.35	361.32	370.91	348.45	352.50	335.35	375.14	371.06	384.06
Metalworking machinery	355.96	367.91	356.78	360.17	351.29	354.70	359.81	373.78	365.36	363.80	378.68	380.42	372.64
Special industry machinery	403.05	403.24	388.96	387.15	401.40	401.75	419.32	432.46	435.60	416.58	459.12	451.55	450.91
General industry machinery*	381.33	375.48	393.22	385.73	392.69	391.79	398.70	410.47	402.98	388.48	421.37	417.68	416.64
Service industry machinery*	314.66	304.33	318.72	338.52	317.85	309.48	318.23	311.68	303.83	297.26	315.66	316.57	317.21
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	343.68	344.74	353.89	357.12	358.38	362.23	371.34	371.78	373.38	361.00	379.43	379.43	381.91
Elec. test & distribution equip.	241.54	261.06	253.49	266.14	269.84	272.77	279.61	299.03	284.66	269.50	298.16	314.53	315.84
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	293.98	293.95	285.74	305.78	295.44	296.86	305.45	300.73	314.42	295.95	312.12	315.55	318.38
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	285.32	293.17	308.36	289.32	314.34	318.84	316.34	309.76	295.97	283.46	309.59	315.88	334.96
Communication equipment	435.54	434.99	458.85	460.83	457.45	462.07	465.49	462.05	462.58	456.23	472.60	464.54	470.40
Electronic components & access.	284.68	286.09	288.89	288.54	294.92	297.10	311.66	312.47	318.51	305.45	323.14	322.07	318.43
Transportation Equipment	490.06	525.04	471.65	413.89	541.60	632.73	544.01	535.18	547.65	516.57	559.33	562.17	564.71
Motor vehicles & equipment	513.76	574.73	522.75	425.14	595.79	707.90	589.32	589.73	613.42	567.57	616.62	621.40	620.01
Ship & boat building & repairing	444.45	385.72	358.74	363.34	345.69	364.56	396.26	375.95	374.87	360.13	391.62	371.36	408.24
Instruments & Related Products	381.96	384.36	388.76	381.06	380.49	375.77	401.62	405.36	411.51	378.97	413.76	410.61	405.84
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	264.36	260.77	251.53	256.77	262.06	259.28	268.68	267.88	269.19	258.17	283.91	285.42	291.60
Nondurable Goods	339.21	341.25	339.48	342.54	344.14	347.01	354.68	359.54	354.88	345.87	361.78	359.45	359.06
Food & Kindred Products	374.47	369.88	366.48	377.44	383.31	398.76	408.19	400.61	399.07	380.82	388.40	389.50	400.32
Canned, cured & frozen food	327.04	327.35	324.70	344.14	351.40	390.14	371.29	410.96	373.85	340.61	361.05	361.09	384.99
Grain mill & bakery products	328.03	316.42	326.67	329.63	332.54	339.94	334.93	347.20	328.23	302.91	348.57	340.86	343.49
Beverages	525.32	506.67	535.78	518.18	556.85	557.53	594.04	479.46	534.09	533.97	452.76	471.47	460.40
Textile Mill Products	293.10	289.53	288.02	294.88	292.91	294.63	302.81	304.30	297.19	282.75	308.91	308.76	316.63
Textile finishing, except wool	350.15	354.21	337.88	348.99	341.13	334.83	362.81	367.78	341.42	330.86	348.30	355.64	373.41
Apparel & other Textile Products	191.75	192.77	193.03	192.15	187.53	187.22	191.50	188.10	193.38	180.15	190.57	185.39	186.88
Men's & boys' suits & coats	179.54	192.36	201.04	187.17	185.78	196.70	196.12	199.45	205.34	177.34	191.05	188.36	188.94
Men's & boys' furnishings	188.29	189.74	180.04	189.30	182.80	172.05	182.01	183.32	189.48	177.31	191.04	188.37	187.30
Women's & children's undergarm.	182.48	188.40	196.65	197.05	206.17	213.77	210.21	197.55	221.14	205.51	215.63	220.43	220.17
Paper & Allied Products	350.42	356.60	361.84	360.93	362.34	367.99	375.26	387.56	379.31	360.90	390.01	379.22	382.30
Paperboard containers & boxes	329.59	340.34	339.07	335.58	335.97	346.64	342.88	354.03	353.03	323.84	359.60	340.10	348.81
Printing & Publishing	333.44	348.46	335.48	350.30	351.48	346.82	354.53	353.04	332.67	328.23	351.56	349.06	334.88
Newspapers*	323.31	327.09	325.95	332.04	336.16	333.38	348.95	355.18	331.54	349.47	356.37	364.62	368.14
Commercial printing	398.40	424.30	395.31	424.69	413.27	397.13	413.80	406.92	351.59	369.94	389.76	381.90	345.77
Chemicals & Allied Products	426.39	428.79	419.92	426.80	432.49	435.54	443.13	447.66	441.66	444.55	454.30	456.79	456.96
Industrial inorganic chemical	447.88	447.95	457.65	462.66	465.47	469.43	474.82	483.42	477.96	481.13	496.55	514.13	503.49
Plastic materials & synthetics	428.08	418.35	429.97	444.04	454.20	440.09	458.99	427.57	421.85	447.70	453.86	467.84	478.13
Drugs	417.94	418.65	396.11	404.26	406.19	409.68	420.84	423.92	412.48	404.29	407.43	410.46	409.07
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	372.02	392.87	378.40	404.08	411.73	430.39	429.46	450.08	444.78	438.65	454.08	447.34	450.22
Paints & allied products	460.30	450.62	465.14	455.03	466.28	466.24	459.05	450.28	469.99	492.31	487.52	500.63	499.84
Industrial organic chemicals	474.69	476.73	468.28	464.58	469.80	466.41	475.64	474.74	472.78	478.39	496.94	497.24	491.88
Petroleum & Coal Products	585.73	603.30	601.59	594.50	612.41	621.73	635.27	645.76	646.07	676.35	665.03	672.88	673.32
Petroleum refining*	615.16	628.52	628.95	621.14	642.62	655.28	674.53	690.75	685.23	722.68	719.14	720.14	714.37
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	275.39	271.18	279.75	276.76	274.01	279.39	284.36	301.41	290.79	270.75	298.89	299.43	298.70
Rubber & rubber products*	273.44	270.12	275.25	285.39	275.80	282.79	288.45	290.98	265.73	268.26	285.82	290.33	283.75
Miscellaneous plastic products	275.86	271.43	280.87	274.79	273.56	278.55	283.36	303.99	296.33	271.82	302.12	301.49	302.02
Leather & Leather Products	216.34	218.30	202.80	212.40	203.38	206.45	209.39	214.23	230.11	207.81	218.97	223.18	233.10

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.2	38.4	40.6	40.5	40.5
Durable Goods	40.7	40.9	40.5	40.2	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.1	39.1	41.6	41.6	41.5
Lumber & Wood Products	38.0	38.9	36.8	37.9	38.3	39.6	40.6	41.9	41.9	39.9	42.8	41.7	42.2
Furniture & Fixtures	39.2	39.0	37.6	40.3	40.9	40.8	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.3	41.3	40.7	39.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	44.1	44.7	43.7	41.0	43.5	43.7	43.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.3	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.2	44.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	44.1	45.1	44.0
Pottery & related products	37.7	37.9	36.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	37.9	39.1	37.1	35.1	38.5	38.4	38.0
Primary Metal Industries	40.6	40.2	39.8	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.6	41.0	39.8	41.8	41.5	41.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	36.4	35.5	35.8	37.7	36.8	36.5	37.0	35.2	37.2	37.3	39.7	39.5	40.6
Iron & steel foundries*	46.2	45.9	44.4	46.2	45.2	44.8	45.8	42.6	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.6	43.2
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	40.5	39.1	39.3	38.9	41.1	40.0	39.6	41.6	41.4	40.3	41.4	40.7	42.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	40.7	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.0	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.1	39.3	42.7	41.9	41.3
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.2	40.2	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7	37.4	40.3	40.4	40.7
Metal cans	41.1	42.7	42.2	43.5	42.0	43.9	41.3	42.0	43.8	39.7	43.3	40.5	41.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	43.3	41.7	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5	42.2	42.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.5	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	36.5	39.2	40.3	40.1
Metal Stampings	39.7	39.3	38.7	37.6	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.1	39.8	39.4
Machinery, Except Electrical*	40.0	39.9	39.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	39.9	39.7
Construction & related machinery	39.8	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.1	39.3	40.0	37.6	37.7	35.3	39.2	39.1	40.3
Metalworking machinery	40.1	40.7	39.8	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.7	40.4	39.8	39.5	45.0	40.6	39.6
Special industry machinery	42.0	42.3	40.9	40.2	41.1	41.3	42.7	43.4	43.3	41.7	45.1	44.4	44.6
General industry machinery*	39.7	38.7	39.5	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	37.9	40.4	40.2	40.1
Service industry machinery*	37.7	36.2	38.0	38.5	37.1	37.0	37.7	37.3	36.3	35.6	37.4	37.2	37.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	42.4	42.3	42.0	40.2	42.3	42.3	42.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	37.5	40.6	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	42.2	43.4	41.8	38.5	40.9	44.3	44.8
Electric lighting & wiring equip	40.2	40.1	39.4	40.1	39.1	39.2	40.4	39.5	39.8	37.7	39.5	40.3	40.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	39.6	39.8	40.5	39.6	42.9	43.4	42.9	42.2	40.6	38.1	41.5	41.4	43.9
Communication equipment	41.1	41.4	42.5	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	42.5	41.7	42.0
Electronic components & access.	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.4	42.0	42.0	43.4	43.3	43.1	41.0	43.2	43.7	42.8
Transportation Equipment	41.7	43.5	42.1	35.3	44.8	49.4	44.8	44.2	45.0	42.1	45.4	45.3	45.8
Motor vehicles & equipment	41.5	44.9	43.9	34.2	46.9	52.4	46.3	46.3	47.7	44.1	47.8	47.8	48.1
Ship & boat building & repairing	42.3	38.7	37.2	36.5	34.7	36.7	37.1	36.0	35.6	34.2	36.6	35.3	37.8
Instruments & Related Products	42.9	43.0	42.3	41.8	41.5	40.9	42.8	42.9	43.0	39.6	42.7	42.2	42.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.5	39.3	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.4	38.9	37.2	39.8	40.2	40.0
Nondurable Goods	39.4	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.5	39.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.4	41.4	42.4	43.2	42.8	41.7	39.3	41.1	40.7	41.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	40.4	41.7	43.1	42.8	43.9	47.2	45.3	48.5	44.4	40.5	44.9	41.6	44.1
Grain mill & bakery products	41.0	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	38.3	35.1	39.7	39.0	38.9
Beverages	39.9	38.9	40.7	39.8	40.6	40.3	42.4	36.9	40.4	39.7	36.9	38.3	37.8
Textile Mill Products	41.9	41.4	40.6	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	37.7	40.7	41.5	42.5
Textile finishing, except wool	45.3	45.8	44.0	45.1	43.9	41.9	44.6	44.6	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.4	46.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.0	33.6	33.2	33.1	32.3	32.0	32.4	31.8	33.0	30.9	32.8	31.8	32.0
Men's and boys' suits & coats	33.5	34.6	35.9	34.2	34.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	37.2	32.4	34.8	34.0	33.8
Men's & boys' furnishings	33.4	33.7	32.6	33.1	32.4	29.8	32.3	32.5	32.5	29.9	32.0	32.2	31.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	32.1	33.2	33.5	33.9	34.9	35.2	34.8	33.4	35.9	33.2	35.7	35.9	35.8
Paper & Allied Products	41.0	41.6	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	42.3	41.4	41.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	39.9	40.8	41.0	40.3	39.7	40.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	36.8	40.0	38.3	38.8
Printing & Publishing	38.2	39.4	38.1	38.8	38.7	38.5	39.3	38.5	36.8	35.6	37.6	37.9	36.8
Newspapers*	32.3	32.6	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.0	34.2	34.7	32.6	33.7	34.7	35.4	35.5
Commercial printing	41.6	43.7	41.2	42.5	41.2	40.7	42.7	40.8	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	35.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.5	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.1	42.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.7	43.2	42.9	42.4	43.1	43.4	43.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.7	45.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	42.3	40.7	41.3	42.2	43.2	41.9	42.8	40.6	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.3	42.2
Drugs	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.5	41.7	39.7	39.1	40.3	40.4	39.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	40.7	41.9	40.7	42.3	42.4	43.8	43.4	43.4	42.4	42.3	44.3	43.6	44.4
Paints and allied products	42.6	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.3	41.5	43.0	43.8	44.0	44.5	44.0
Industrial organic chemicals	40.9	40.5	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.1	39.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	41.9	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.8	42.8	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.3
Petroleum refining*	41.5	42.1	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.2	43.1	43.6	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	42.7
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.0	39.6	40.5	39.9	39.2	40.1	40.5	42.0	40.5	37.5	41.0	41.3	41.2
Rubber and rubber products*	39.4	39.3	40.2	41.6	40.0	40.6	41.1	40.4	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.5	39.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	40.2	39.7	40.6	39.5	39.0	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	41.5	41.7	41.6
Leather & Leather Products	40.1	40.3	38.9	39.8	39.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.8	38.2	40.7	40.8	42.0

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.65	8.67	8.67	8.72	8.81	8.87	8.91	9.00	9.05	9.13	9.13	9.14	9.15
Durable Goods	8.69	8.73	8.69	8.76	8.85	8.95	8.94	9.01	9.07	9.11	9.15	9.18	9.22
Lumber & Wood Products	6.13	6.17	6.13	6.20	6.18	6.33	6.21	6.20	6.29	6.04	6.00	6.09	6.13
Furniture & Fixtures	6.52	6.59	6.69	6.64	6.64	6.84	6.74	6.73	6.77	6.82	6.95	6.86	6.71
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.79	8.87	8.93	8.78	8.88	8.86	8.99	9.06	9.06	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.16
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.90	8.90	8.93	8.81	8.89	8.84	9.07	9.00	9.01	9.15	9.23	9.21	9.20
Pottery & related products	8.19	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.77	8.74	8.78
Primary Metal Industries	8.59	8.68	8.75	8.82	8.85	8.94	8.98	9.03	9.03	9.16	9.22	9.27	9.24
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.*	9.50	9.50	9.62	9.89	9.75	10.04	9.92	10.33	10.19	9.98	9.88	10.18	9.91
Iron and Iron foundries*	8.35	8.34	8.38	8.43	8.51	8.51	8.59	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.88	9.08	8.97
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.17	12.90	13.16	13.17	13.34	13.42	13.40	13.63	13.43	13.83	13.59	13.52	13.92
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.22	7.34	7.35	7.38	7.44	7.64	7.63	7.60	7.49	7.67	7.94	7.87	7.84
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.97	8.96	8.99	9.05	9.02	9.07	9.04	9.12	9.22	9.23	9.29	9.36	9.39
Metal cans	9.88	10.05	10.00	10.19	10.18	10.60	10.54	10.66	10.80	10.44	10.74	10.43	10.68
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.22	11.85	11.64	11.59	11.40	11.41	11.38	11.58	11.48	11.79	11.80	12.18	11.77
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.11	8.17	8.17	8.37	8.41	8.36	8.44	8.30	8.48	8.37	8.46	8.53	8.48
Metal stampings	8.41	8.43	8.43	8.50	8.51	8.51	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.68	8.59	8.77	8.90
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.17	9.24	9.29	9.35	9.49	9.44	9.56	9.62	9.63	9.61	9.73	9.78	9.79
Construction & related machinery	8.87	8.95	8.80	8.76	9.03	9.20	9.27	9.26	9.35	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.53
Metalworking machinery	8.88	9.04	9.21	9.13	9.12	9.17	9.30	9.26	9.19	9.21	9.35	9.37	9.41
Special industry machinery	9.60	9.54	9.51	9.64	9.77	9.73	9.82	9.96	10.06	9.99	10.18	10.17	10.11
General industry machinery*	9.60	9.69	9.95	9.97	10.21	10.09	10.24	10.41	10.28	10.25	10.43	10.39	10.39
Service industry machinery*	8.35	8.42	8.38	8.79	8.56	8.36	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.44	8.51	8.55
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.43	8.42	8.54	8.66	8.66	8.71	8.75	8.79	8.89	8.98	8.97	8.97	9.05
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.45	6.43	6.27	6.39	6.36	6.67	6.63	6.89	6.81	7.00	7.29	7.10	7.05
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.31	7.33	7.25	7.62	7.56	7.58	7.56	7.61	7.90	7.85	7.65	7.83	7.92
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	7.21	7.37	7.62	7.30	7.33	7.35	7.38	7.34	7.29	7.44	7.46	7.63	7.63
Communication equipment	10.60	10.52	10.79	10.97	11.00	10.93	10.94	10.90	10.91	11.02	11.12	11.14	11.20
Electric components & access.	6.90	6.96	6.96	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.18	7.22	7.39	7.45	7.48	7.37	7.44
Transportation Equipment	11.76	12.06	11.21	11.74	12.09	12.80	12.15	12.10	12.17	12.27	12.32	12.41	12.33
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.38	12.80	11.91	12.42	12.70	13.51	12.74	12.75	12.86	12.87	12.90	13.00	12.89
Ship & boat building & repairing	10.50	9.97	9.64	9.95	9.96	9.94	10.67	10.44	10.53	10.53	10.70	10.52	10.80
Instruments & Related Products	8.91	8.94	9.20	9.13	9.16	9.19	9.38	9.44	9.57	9.57	9.69	9.73	9.64
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.69	6.64	6.46	6.53	6.67	6.67	6.85	6.97	6.92	6.94	6.97	7.10	7.29
Nondurable Goods	8.61	8.61	8.64	8.69	8.77	8.80	8.88	9.00	9.03	9.15	9.09	9.10	9.09
Food & Kindred Products	9.09	8.99	9.01	9.12	9.26	9.40	9.46	9.37	9.57	9.69	9.55	9.57	9.60
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.09	7.85	7.53	8.04	8.01	8.27	8.19	8.48	8.42	8.41	8.84	8.68	8.73
Grain mill & bakery products	8.01	7.87	8.11	8.08	8.25	8.28	8.13	8.42	8.57	8.63	8.78	8.74	8.83
Beverages	13.18	13.01	13.18	13.04	13.71	13.84	14.03	12.99	13.22	13.45	12.27	12.31	12.18
Textile Mill Products	6.99	6.99	7.10	7.11	7.14	7.20	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.50	7.59	7.44	7.45
Textile finishing, except wool	7.73	7.74	7.68	7.74	7.78	7.98	8.13	8.25	7.94	8.21	8.10	8.01	8.10
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.82	5.74	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.86	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.84
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.37	5.56	5.59	5.48	5.45	5.45	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.49	5.54	5.59
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.64	5.63	5.53	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.64	5.64	5.83	5.93	5.97	5.85	5.89
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.69	5.68	5.87	5.80	5.90	6.07	6.05	5.91	6.16	6.19	6.04	6.14	6.15
Paper & Allied Products	8.55	8.58	8.66	8.74	8.80	8.85	8.99	9.16	9.14	9.16	9.22	9.16	9.19
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.26	8.34	8.28	8.32	8.46	8.61	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.80	8.99	8.88	8.99
Printing & Publishing	8.73	8.85	8.80	9.02	9.09	9.02	9.01	9.18	9.04	9.22	9.35	9.21	9.10
Newspapers*	10.02	10.03	10.01	10.11	10.06	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.37	10.27	10.30	10.37
Commercial printing	9.58	9.72	9.60	10.00	10.03	9.77	9.68	9.98	9.58	10.08	10.23	10.05	9.74
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.27	10.35	10.26	10.34	10.41	10.43	10.53	10.64	10.72	10.79	10.74	10.85	10.88
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.26	10.38	10.66	10.90	10.80	10.82	10.96	10.96	10.77	10.91	11.01	11.25	11.09
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.12	10.27	10.42	10.52	10.51	10.50	10.72	10.52	10.52	11.00	10.91	11.06	11.33
Drugs	10.27	10.27	9.82	9.87	9.96	10.06	10.14	10.18	10.39	10.34	10.11	10.16	10.33
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.15	9.38	9.29	9.55	9.71	9.84	9.89	10.37	10.49	10.37	10.25	10.26	10.14
Paints & allied products	10.82	10.53	10.76	10.56	10.73	10.84	10.85	10.85	10.93	11.24	11.08	11.25	11.36
Industrial organic chemicals	11.61	11.76	11.66	11.67	11.77	11.66	11.78	11.76	11.79	11.93	12.18	12.40	12.39
Petroleum & Coal Products	13.97	14.08	14.02	14.00	14.32	14.54	14.65	14.90	15.06	15.62	15.43	15.54	15.55
Petroleum refining*	14.81	14.94	14.89	14.92	15.24	15.53	15.66	15.85	16.01	16.69	16.57	16.67	16.73
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.88	6.85	6.91	6.94	6.98	6.97	7.02	7.17	7.18	7.22	7.29	7.25	7.25
Rubber & rubber products*	6.93	6.87	6.85	6.85	6.89	6.97	7.02	7.20	7.03	7.27	7.31	7.35	7.22
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.87	6.84	6.92	6.96	7.01	6.97	7.01	7.17	7.21	7.21	7.28	7.23	7.26
Leather & Leather Products	5.40	5.42	5.21	5.33	5.21	5.19	5.24	5.39	5.64	5.44	5.38	5.47	5.55

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	May 1983	Apr 1983	May 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,614	3,604	3,674	10.0	-60.0
Total Employment	3,342	3,336	3,319	6.0	23.0
Total Unemployment	272	268	355	4.0	-83.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	244	270	329	-26.0	-85.0
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.4	9.7	0.1	- 2.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.8	7.4	9.0	- 0.6	- 1.6

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	May 1983	Apr 1983	May 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Regular State UI Program	111,232	127,619	134,314	-16,387	-23,082
Federal Employees' Program	704	775	654	- 71	+ 50
Veterans' Program	725	792	517	- 67	+ 208
Extended Benefits[1]	175	142	43,033	+ 33	-42,858
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	57,050	42,886	--	+14,164	+57,050
TOTAL	169,886	172,214	178,518	- 2,328	- 8,632

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially denied but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through September 30, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	May 1983	Apr 1983	May 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	111.2	127.6	134.3	-16.4	-23.1
Male	66.4	78.9	77.6	-12.5	-11.2
Female	44.8	48.6	56.7	- 3.8	-11.9
White, not Hispanic	72.3	84.9	90.3	-12.6	-18.0
Black, not Hispanic	24.1	25.6	28.3	- 1.5	- 4.2
Hispanic	14.0	16.2	14.8	- 2.2	- 0.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	- 0.2
INA	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	+ 0.2
MANUFACTURING	43.8	46.5	54.6	- 2.7	-10.8
Durable Goods	19.6	20.1	24.9	- 0.5	- 5.3
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.4	4.1	4.5	- 0.7	- 1.1
Machinery except electrical	3.4	3.2	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical machinery	4.0	3.7	3.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Nondurable goods	24.2	26.4	29.7	- 2.2	- 5.5
Food & kindred products	2.6	3.0	2.9	- 0.4	- 0.3
Textile mill products	1.0	1.4	2.3	- 0.4	- 1.3
Apparel & other textile products	9.9	10.8	12.3	- 0.9	- 2.4
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.7	2.1	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Chemicals & allied products	3.4	3.1	4.7	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.5	2.6	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
NONMANUFACTURING	67.0	80.3	78.0	-13.3	-11.0
Contract construction	13.5	17.4	14.2	- 3.9	- 0.7
Transportation & public utilities	6.1	6.6	6.7	- 0.5	- 0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	22.9	24.5	27.3	- 1.6	- 4.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.1	3.4	4.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Services	17.1	20.3	19.5	- 3.2	- 2.4
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	21.8	24.0	27.4	- 2.2	- 5.6
25 through 34	31.2	36.0	42.7	- 4.8	-11.5
35 through 44	22.7	26.6	25.6	- 3.9	- 2.9
45 through 54	17.3	20.4	18.9	- 3.1	- 1.6
55 through 64	14.8	16.6	17.1	- 1.8	- 2.3
65 & over	3.4	4.0	2.6	- 0.6	+ 0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.2	11.6	11.9	- 1.4	- 1.7
3 to 4 weeks	12.1	12.9	12.1	- 0.8	0.0
5 through 14 weeks	49.6	63.7	64.0	-14.1	-14.4
15 weeks & over	39.3	39.4	46.3	- 0.1	- 7.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Apr[1] 1983	Mar[2] 1983	Year to Date[3]		
			1983	1982	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,341	1,824	7,525	4,057	+ 85.5
Private Units	2,341	1,734	7,431	3,930	+ 89.1
Single family	1,679	1,360	4,523	2,381	+ 90.0
Two-family	126	156	410	180	+127.8
Three-or-four family	42	28	86	58	+ 48.3
Five or more family	494	190	2,412	1,311	+ 84.0
Public Units	0	90	94	127	- 26.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$138,134	$114,824	$480,478	$270,876	+ 77.4
New Buildings	$112,810	$ 92,173	$405,037	$200,135	+102.4
Additions and Alterations	$ 25,324	$ 22,651	$ 75,441	$ 70,741	+ 6.6

[1] Based on reports received from 447 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 436 of 567 municipalities

[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7,784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99,176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110,484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,786	3,637.0	99,458	3,367.0	11,328	270.0	10.2	7.4
May	110,749	3,579.0	99,557	3,335.0	11,192	244.0	10.1	6.8
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 229 Based on data available through August 5, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy remained on an expansionary course in June, as the business recovery extended into its seventh month. Industrial production registered another strong gain, retail sales climbed higher, and housing starts maintained their brisk pace of the preceding several months. After a modest start earlier in the year, the recovery accelerated during the second quarter when the Gross National Product (GNP) advanced at an 8.7% annual rate. This was considerably greater than the 6.6% growth rate projected several weeks ago by the U.S. Commerce Department, which in turn had exceeded many forecasters' expectations.

Improved business conditions have been accompanied by increased employment across a broad range of industries, especially during the second quarter. As of June, nonfarm wage and salary employment had risen by 1.1 million from last December's recession low point, with about one-third the job gain in manufacturing and most of the rest in trade, finance, and services. Over the same period, the civilian unemployment rate edged down from 10.8% to 10.0%. A sharp further drop to 9.5% occurred in July, but this still left most of the job market recovery yet to be accomplished. In 1979, just prior to the extended slump from which the nation is now rebounding, the unemployment rate averaged 5.8%.

Despite a recent upturn of energy prices and an inevitable firming of industrial commodity prices attributable to the cyclical improvement of consumer and industrial demand, inflation indicators remain quite favorable. The Producers' Price Index (PPI) advanced at a 6% annual rate in June, mostly because of mark-ups for gasoline and fuel oil following reductions earlier in the year. For the full first half of the year, the index was down about 1%. Consumer prices moved up at an annual rate of only 2.4% in June, less than half as much as in April and May, thanks in part to reduced food prices. During the first six months of 1983, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) climbed at a modest rate of about 3%.

Virtually all key indicators point to continued recovery during the period ahead. Manufacturers' new orders have been registering steady gains and production is also being stepped up to rebuild inventories. Consumers' confidence has been on the rise for months and there is every reason to expect retail spending to sustain its recent expansion as employment and income increases further enhance households' purchasing power. Homebuilding, already running at about double its year-ago pace, may not add much additional upward thrust to the economy if mortgage interest rates continue their recent upward drift. However, projected gains in business investment should help fill any void caused by a leveling off of new housing starts. This all adds up to rising employment and slowly declining unemployment through the balance of 1983 and in 1984.

THE STATE

New Jersey economic indicators offer a mostly favorable but somewhat perplexing picture for the first half of 1983. Strong gains were recorded by both residential and nonresidential construction contracts, new businesses incorporated at a record pace, and retail sales advanced in line with national trends. Layoffs dropped off considerably, causing unemployment insurance claims to recede to one of their lowest volumes in a decade, and stepped up industrial production was accompanied by a lengthening of the factory workweek to near its prerecession level.

The flaw in this otherwise bullish picture is the absence, through June, of any measurable upturn of employment. This is in contrast to the

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of August 5, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

nation as a whole, where hiring has increased substantially since early spring. According to the New Jersey Department of Labor's monthly survey of some 7,200 business establishments and public agencies, nonfarm wage and salary employment actually slipped slightly in June after stabilizing earlier in the year. At 3,075,200 in June (seasonally adjusted), the estimated number of nonfarm payroll jobs in the state was at its lowest point since December 1980 and down 38,300 from its September 1981 pre-recession peak.

June's employment slippage, which amounted to about 4,300 jobs, was attributable not as much to layoffs as to a shortfall of seasonal hiring in manufacturing and construction firms responding to the survey. Within the manufacturing sector, where employment had stabilized in April and May after allowing for the effects of labor disputes, seasonal expansion in June fell short of expectations, mainly in apparel, chemicals, and transportation equipment. The reported shortfall of hiring in construction continues a deterioration that began in April and is difficult to understand considering the strength of building activity suggested by other indicators. It is quite possible that the employer survey is missing job growth in this highly mobile and difficult-to-survey industry.

Employment remains on an expansionary course in most private sector service-producing industries, where rising trends throughout the recession dampened the effects of factory layoffs. Better-than-seasonal job gains were recorded in June in retail trade, utilities, and a variety of other business and personal service activities, partially offsetting the hiring shortfalls in manufacturing and construction. Public sector employment also edged up fractionally, as greater than seasonal hiring by local agencies more than offset contractions at the state and federal levels. In marked contrast to most of the post-World War period, however, government payrolls have been essentially stable over the past several years and are unlikely to contribute much to the state's employment recovery during the period ahead.

Despite the absence of overall job recovery, New Jersey's unemployment rate has been declining steadily since late last year. According to New Jersey Department of Labor estimates, the total number of unemployed workers dropped by about 55,000 between November 1982 and this June, from an estimated 347,000 to about 292,000 (seasonally adjusted). The unemployment rate moved down from 9.5% to 8.2%, with a further drop to the neighborhood of 8% suggested by partially available data for July. Official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates based on its household survey show a similar trend, from 9.7% in November to 8.4% in both June and July.

This unemployment decline can only be explained by an exodus of workers from the labor market, unless substantial employment recovery has gone unrecorded by the employer survey. Such a reduction in labor force participation would be consistent with the absence of increased employment opportunities, but if this has happened it makes the unemployment improvement more apparent than real. When hiring picks up, as it should during the second half of the year, currently discouraged workers can be expected to return to the job market. This will make further reductions of the unemployment rate more difficult to achieve than those that have been registered to date.

Though unemployment has been declining in New Jersey since late 1982, June's jobless rate was still well above its 7.0% level of June 1981 and its 6.9% average in 1979, the last year of strong economic performance across the nation.

The number of unemployed remains high among new entrants to the labor market and the long-term unemployed, but has dropped sharply among those entitled to unemployment insurance (UI) claims, which dropped in June (and again in July) to one of their lowest volumes since 1973. Regular state UI claims averaged only 112,700 in June (seasonally adjusted), down from 121,800 in pre-recession June 1981 and was the lowest since averaging 101,200 for all of 1973, when far fewer workers were covered by unemployment insurance. When allowance is made for increased coverage, including expansion of the labor force and law changes effective in 1978 that extended protection to previously uncovered workers in the public sector and some nonprofit institutions, the state's UI claims experience has not been better since the Vietnam War period of the late 1960s.

The cyclically-improved UI claims situation during the first half of 1983 can be attributed mainly to the fact that reduced layoffs began to slow the flow of new claimants into the system towards the end of last year. Since claimants are entitled to a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits under the regular state UI program, the thousands of workers involved in layoffs during the downside of the recession have either been recalled or have exhausted benefits and either remain unemployed or have withdrawn from the labor market.

UI claims may be approaching their lowpoint, if they have not already reached it, but the economy still has a long way to go before total unemployment returns to its pre-recession level. Fortunately, because of the comparative mildness of the last two recessions in New Jersey, the state has less distance to travel than the nation as a whole where unemployment was still 9.5% in July.

Even in the absence of measurable employment gains thus far this year, New Jersey's nonfarm payroll employment level was up fractionally from its peak prior to the 1980 recession. In contrast, and despite substantial hiring thus far in 1983, nonfarm jobs in the nation as of June were still 1.3% below their pre-1980 recession peak. The comparison is more favorable if one considers the fact that the nation's population and labor force are growing faster than in New Jersey, requiring greater job growth to keep even.

Prospects for the New Jersey economy appear quite favorable for the balance of 1983. During the first half of the year, construction contracts in the state were up 54% from the same period in 1982, with gains of 118% for residential projects and 39% for nonresidential buildings. In contrast, total contract awards were up 24% nationally, with all of the improvement in housing. A record 10,741 new business incorporations were recorded in New Jersey during the first five months of this year, up over 14% from last year's pace. Year-to-date retail sales in the state matched national trends through May (up 6.6% from a year earlier), and a lengthening of the factory workweek by nearly three-quarters of an hour since December clearly signals that the industrial sector is perking up.

All of this points to rising employment during the second half of the year, with hiring not only in services but also in construction and in at least some manufacturing industries. Unemployment can be expected to remain sticky, however, since discouraged workers and other entrants to the labor market will join the currently unemployed in competing for the new jobs. Because of this, a year-end unemployment rate much below 8% seems unlikely even if the economy expands as anticipated.

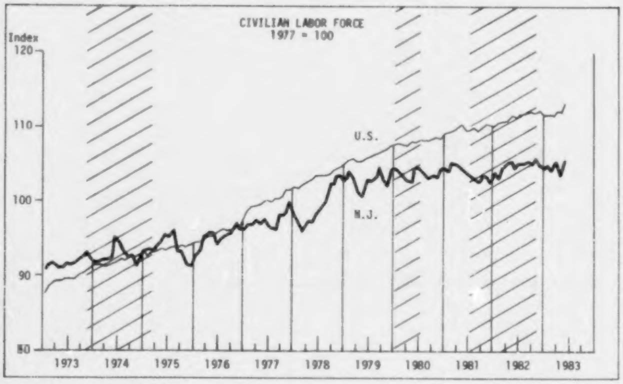
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

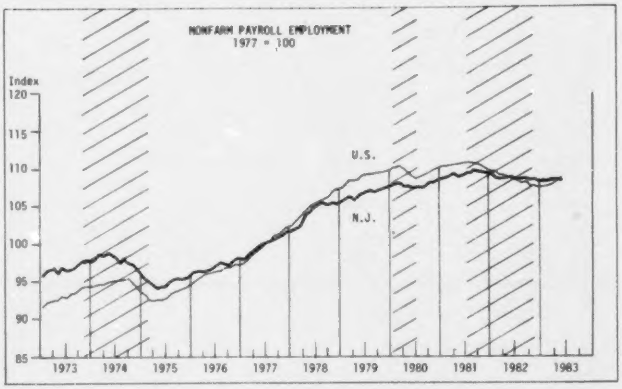
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8512	$ 8219	$ 7849	Mar	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.5	+ 5.1
$ 3452	$ 3223	$ 3130	May	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 6.6	+ 6.6
1637	2156	1768	May	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 14.5	INA
48	47	48	June'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 9.1	+58.1
113.8	118.4	49.3	May	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+131.8	+74.6
$ 778.6	$ 412.8	$ 420.8	Jun	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 54.2	+23.8
$ 542.1	$ 173.9	$ 200.6	Jun	Residential*	S-18	+117.5	+67.5
$ 183.1	$ 191.1	$ 164.3	Jun	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 38.9	- 4.0
$ 53.4	$ 47.8	$ 55.9	Jun	Nonbuilding*		- 19.9	+ 8.5
3075.2	3079.5	3088.4	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.3	- 1.1
698.2	704.0	726.8	Jun	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 4.5	- 4.6
2377.0	2375.5	2361.6	Jun	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.0	- 0.2
305	244	304	Jun	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 9.3	+13.3
8.4	6.8	8.4	Jun	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
112.7	116.7	140.9	Jun	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 12.1	- 2.0
3.8	4.0	4.8	Jun	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.6	40.7	40.2	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
$ 9.17	$ 9.15	$ 8.67	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 6.5	+ 4.1
$372.30	$370.58	$348.69	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.7	+ 6.4

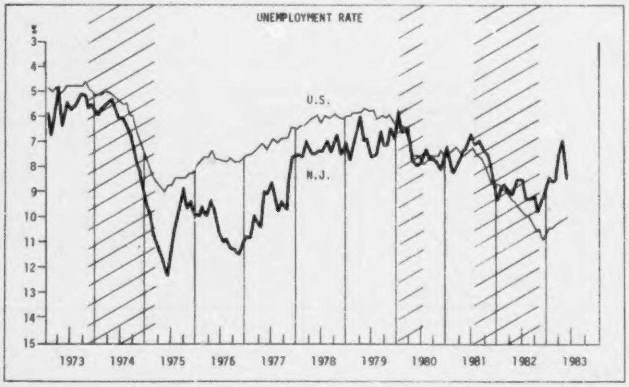
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

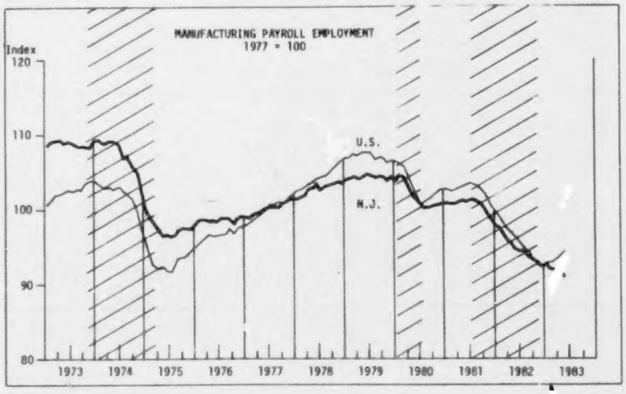
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

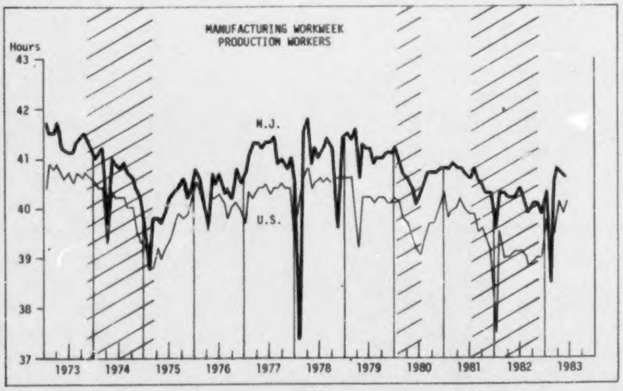
New Jersey and the United States

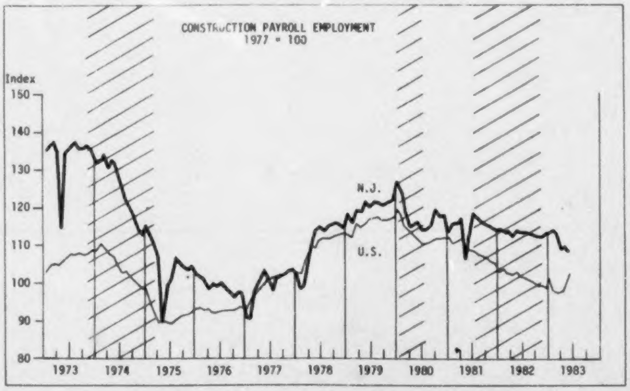




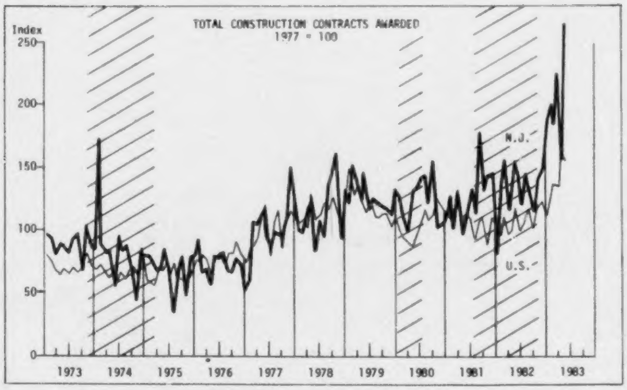


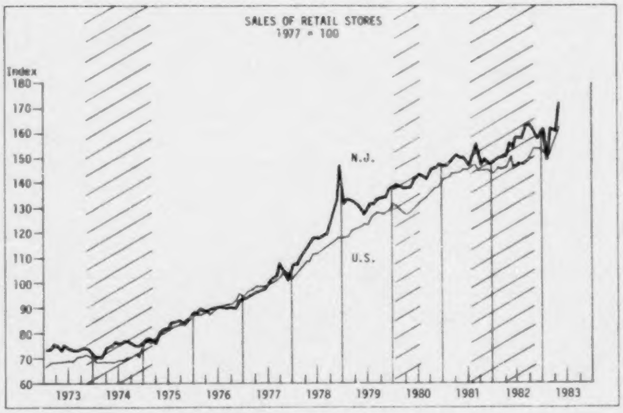


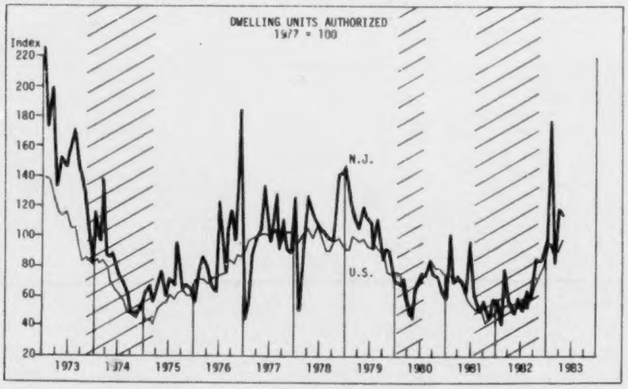


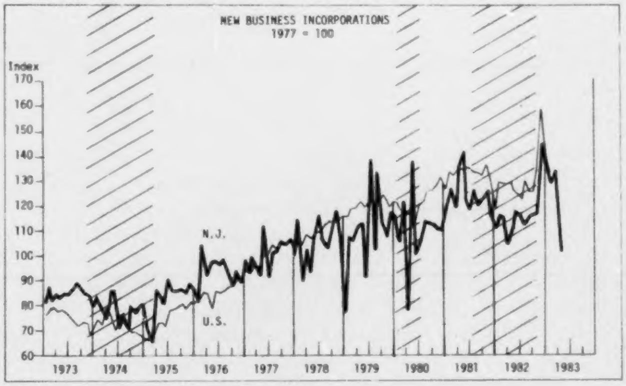


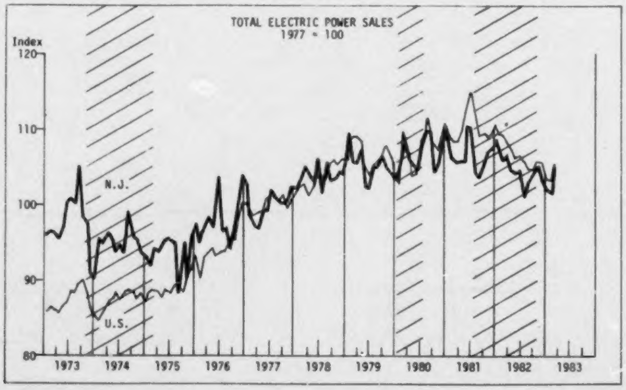
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

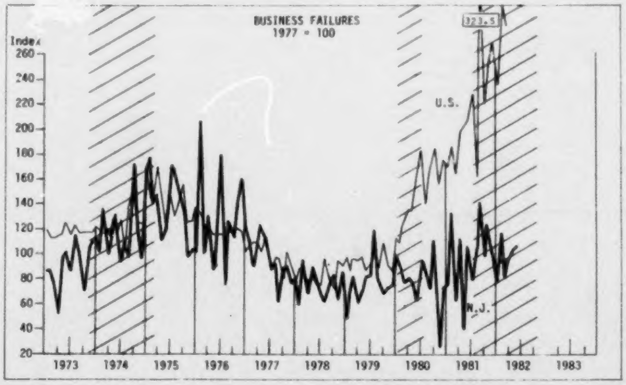












New Jersey Population Projections

Scott Campbell Brown
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

A slight to fairly significant acceleration in New Jersey's population growth in the future may occur, according to recently released population projections for the state and its 21 counties. From 1970 to 1980, the population of the state grew from 7,171,112 to 7,365,011 or by 2.7%. If past trends in age-sex-race specific migration continue into the future, the state's population will grow by 2.8% during the 1980s to 7,572,300 in 1990. On the other hand, if projected labor market conditions occur, the state's population will grow by 7.2% reaching 7,898,000 by 1990.

Population projections by age and sex for the years 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000 for the State of New Jersey and its 21 counties were recently released by the New Jersey Department of Labor. They are the first projections done by the Division of Planning and Research's Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis (ODEA) which incorporate county-level age and sex counts from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. These projections, which revise and supersede all other projections previously issued by the department, are published in the report *New Jersey Revised Total and Age & Sex Population Projections: July 1, 1985 to 2000.*

Four sets of projections are shown in the report. The projections are labeled: (1) "ODEA ECONOMIC/DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL" which is an economic-demographically linked projection, (2) "ODEA DEMOGRAPHIC COHORT MODEL" which is a purely demographic projection, (3) "LINEAR REGRESSION 1900 TO 1980 MODEL" which is a linear regression projection based on the decennial census population for each county from 1900 through 1980 and (4) "POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION 1900 TO 1980 MODEL" which is a polynomial regression projection based on the same data as the linear regression. Models (2) and (4) are presented in the report for the first time. Models (1) and (3) are updated versions of previously presented models. Models (1) and (2) - ODEA Economic/Demographic and ODEA Demograhic Cohort - are termed preferred not because of any predictive qualities, but because they are theoretically superior to the regression models (3 and 4) and yield age and sex detail not available in those two models. The methodologies for these projections are described in the report.

PROJECTIONS - NOT FORECASTS AND NOT GOALS

The numbers in this article are projections, not forecasts or predictions. A projection is the measurement of a future condition that would exist if the rules and assumptions of the method proved to be empirically valid in the future. Projections may assume continuations of past conditions, present conditions, or trended changes in historical conditions. They may also assume entirely new transition rates. Given the method and the assumptions, a projection is always correct if the operations of the projection method are carried out without error. The number of possible projections for any given population is therefore infinite. A forecast, on the otherhand, is a projection that is also a judgemental statement concerning the expected measurement of future conditions; it is a prediction. All forecasts are projections, but not all projections are forecasts.* (*Donald B. Pittinger, *Projecting State and Local Populations*, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1976) pp. 3-4.) Again, numbers in this article are projections.

Furthermore, the projections in this article are not to be interpreted as goal or policy oriented. They are not intended to constrain or to advocate specific levels of growth in any areas of the state. All series are presented as baseline, that is, independent of exogenous public or private interventionist activities of an unusual, unforeseen, or undocumented nature or magnitude. They are based primarily on identifiable, demographic and economic secular trends which have been implicitly or explicitly incorporated into the models. The greatest value of the projections is as a reference framework for planning, policy evaluation, and considerations of alternative growth scenarios which could be achieved through greater or less resource development.

PROJECTIONS FOR THE STATE

All four sets of projections indicate varying degrees of acceleration in New Jersey's population growth. The two regresssion models (3 and 4) project greater increases than the two cohort-component models (1 and 2). This is demonstrated in the chart. The reason why the regression models tend to be so optimistic is that they incorporate overall trends from 1900 to 1980, while the cohort-component models incorporate trends that occurred only during the 1970s. Growth was greater in the pre-1970 period than during the decade of the 1970s.

Both regressions utilize the exact same data inputs. However, the Linear Regression (Model 3) assumes a straight line trend while the Polynomial Regression (Model 4) assumes a curved trend. Thus, the Polynomial projection gives weight to recent trends. Except for the 1970s, post-World War II growth in New Jersey's population was even greater than prior to the war, which explains why Model (4) yields the highest projection.

The regression models are primarily presented for comparison to the preferred projections (Models 1 and 2). They are relatively naive extrapolations of past total population trends and do not attempt to project demographic phenomena by cohort. On the otherhand, the "ODEA ECONOMIC/DEMOGRAPHIC" and "ODEA DEMOGRAPHIC COHORT" Models are both cohort-component method projections. That is, the base population is survived five years in each iteration of the projection cycle and births are projected by applying fertility rates to survived females aged 15 to 44 years of age to determine the population due to natural increase. Net migration for persons aged 65 years of age and over is computed based on observed trends prevailing during the 1970s.

The difference between the two models is in the way that the migration of persons under 65 years of age is projected. In the Economic Model (1), such migration is computed based upon projected labor market conditions, whereas in the Cohort Model (2), such migration is projected based on observed trends that prevailed in the 1970s. In the Cohort Model (2), migration of persons under 65 is projected in the exact same way as the migration of persons 65 years of age and over.

It is this difference in the way migration of persons under 65 years of age is projected which yields higher state population projections for the Economic/Demographic Model than for the Cohort Model. However, it should be pointed out that the Cohort Model, though the least optimistic of the four models, implies a slight increase in the rate of population growth. One might expect that such a model, which is based on 1970-80 trends, cannot perform in such a fashion. The reason why Model (2) implies slightly faster growth in the future is that it takes into account the age patterns of migration. In the 1970s, a large proportion of New Jersey's and the nation's population was in the young adult age range (the post-World War II "baby boomers") - ages in which out-migration from New Jersey among whites tends to be heavy compared to other ages and races. As the "baby boomers" enter middle age, and are replaced in young adulthood by a much smaller cohort in the future, all other things being equal, the tendency for the population as a whole to out-migrate should be dampened and, hence, the population would grow faster.

PROJECTIONS FOR COUNTIES

In general, the Economic/Demographic Model (1) yields higher population projections for counties than does the Demographic Cohort Model (2). However, Model (1) tended to produce projections lower than Model (2) in counties that are relatively rural or less densely populated--(Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Hunterdon, Ocean, Salem, Sussex, and Warren counties, as shown in the table)--while Model (1) tended to produce higher projections than Model (2) for more urbanized or densely populated counties.

Users of the preferred projections may wish to view the two models as establishing a range for potential population change in the future. A narrow range is indicative that projected labor market conditions produce a migration pattern similar to the pattern prevailing in the 1970s and that a certain consistency exists between the economically-based migration of the Economic/Demographic Model (1) and the demographically-based migration of the Demographic Cohort Model (2). On the otherhand, a wide range indicates that projected labor market conditions produce a different migration pattern from that of the 1970s and that a greater degree of uncertainty may be attached to migration in these counties. Table 2 shows the county ranges produced by the two preferred ODEA models for the year 2000. In that year, the ranges in projected populations between the two models tend to be widest.

Of all the counties, Bergen shows the widest range, with Model (1) projecting a large population increase and Model (2) showing a large decrease. Ironically, the two regression models also diverge for Bergen with Model (3) indicating growth and Model (4) indicating decline. Thus, there are many historical trends at work in Bergen which could pull the county in either direction.

NO ADJUSTMENTS TO COUNTY PROJECTIONS

Since these are baseline projections, no adjustment was made for population forecasts by the Meadowlands Commission for population growth in Bergen and Hudson county communities. Employment and population trends of the 1970s for these areas are included in the Economic/Demographic Model (1) and population trends are in the other three projections. If development occurs which indicates growth beyond the trend levels, then this projected growth will be incorporated in the models in future revisions.

In addition, no special adjustment was made for the impact of development restrictions of the *Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan*. The assumption was made that growth will be redirected within the counties in the Pinelands, and the present projections do not indicate growth beyond limits imposed by the Pinelands plan in any county.

For the first time since the advent of casino gambling in the state, no special adjustment was made in the four projections for changes in population associated with the Atlantic City hotel-casino industry. Although, by its economic nature, the ODEA Economic/Demographic Model (1) is able to account for the impact of the hotel-casino industry without specific adjustments, it appears unlikely that population trends of the 1970s which are included in the other projections adequately reflect the demographic impact of the hotel-casinos in Models (2), (3), and (4).

Therefore, the report provides users of the three strictly demographic projections, including the Cohort projections (Model 2), with a rather simplistic Hotel-Casino Population Adjustment for Atlantic County. It is interesting to note that application of this adjustment to Atlantic County's population in the Cohort Model (2) produces a similar population to that of the Economic Model (1) in the year 2000. Virtually the entire difference between the two models for Atlantic County is due to the projected growth in population associated with hotel-casino employment incorporated into the Economic Model (1). As demonstrated in the table, application of the adjustment reduces the range by 31,600 persons to only 500 persons.

PROJECTIONS BY AGE

The projections by age mirror expected national trends. The aging of the population is expected to continue into the future. For example, the "baby boomers" will enter the middle age groups. Projected fertility declines may combine with the aging of the "baby boomers" to cause the average age of New Jersey's population to rise. For the older age groups, both preferred ODEA models indicate that persons 65 years of age and over in the state will rise from 859,771 in 1980 to about 941,900 in 1985. Growth in this group will slow down a bit after 1990 as smaller cohorts enter the retirement ages.

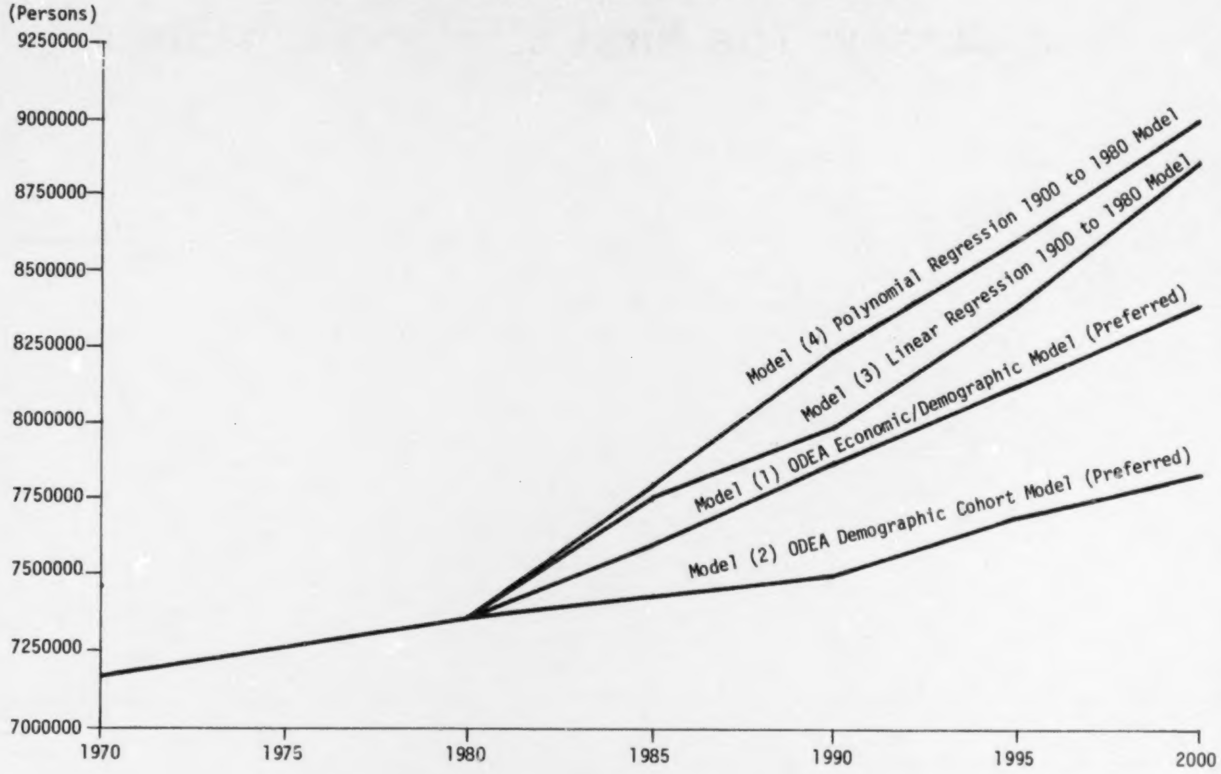
It should be pointed out that the age projections are a direct result of a cohort component approach that focuses on two points in time, 1970 and 1980, utilizing the rich demographic detail from the decennial censuses. This result can be quite different from that which would occur if a simple time series were examined. For example, the preferred models indicate that Atlantic County's population 65 years of age and over will grow from 30,787 in 1980 to 33,700 in 1985. However, Medicare data indicate a continuous decline in Atlantic County's Medicare enrollees 65 and over from 1977 to 1982.

Thus, although the two ODEA Models are preferred, it must be stressed that they are preferred because they contain theoretical improvement over the regression models. These models allow for age and sex details to be presented, yielding another advantage. They are not preferred for any predictive qualities that may be attributed to them.

FUTURE PLANS

The Division of Planning and Research plans to revise and modify these projections as more detailed census data becomes available and as sources of data are updated. Plans also call for the development of projections for additional characteristics of the New Jersey population. This division hopes that users of the projections, interested agencies, and individuals will comment on them. Please direct all comments, suggestions, and requests for the report to the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR JULY 1, 1985, 1990, 1995 AND 2000 AND CENSUS COUNTS OF POPULATION FOR APRIL 1, 1970 AND 1980



COMPARISONS OF THE PREFERRED MODEL PROJECTIONS OF NEW JERSEY POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 2000

	Census for April 1		Projections for July 1, 2000		
COUNTY	1970	1980	ODEA ECONOMIC/ DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL (1)	ODEA DEMO- GRAPHIC COHORT MODEL (2)	DIFFERENCE IN ODEA MODELS ECONOMIC MINUS COHORT MODEL (1) MINUS MODEL (2)
NEW JERSEY	7,171,112	7,365,011	8,396,600	7,851,500	545,100
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	194,119	277,400	245,800*	31,600*
BERGEN COUNTY	897,148	845,385	951,400	707,800	243,600
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	362,542	471,900	487,000	- 15,100
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	471,650	555,900	526,400	29,500
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	82,266	91,600	138,300	- 46,700
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	132,866	142,600	153,700	- 11,100
ESSEX COUNTY	932,526	851,304	760,700	739,900	20,800
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	199,917	269,100	265,700	3,400
HUDSON COUNTY	607,839	556,972	516,500	506,000	10,500
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	87,361	112,800	113,200	- 400
MERCER COUNTY	304,116	307,863	359,400	301,900	57,500
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583,813	595,893	757,100	603,300	153,800
MONMOUTH COUNTY	461,849	503,173	588,200	580,800	7,400
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	407,630	511,300	423,900	87,400
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	346,038	447,300	605,700	-158,400
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	447,585	445,100	421,200	23,900
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	64,676	69,100	71,400	- 2,300
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	203,129	284,000	199,600	84,400
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	116,119	172,600	198,200	- 25,600
UNION COUNTY	543,116	504,094	518,800	454,200	64,600
WARREN	73,960	84,429	93,800	107,400	- 13,600

*If the ODEA Cohort Model (2) Projection for Atlantic County is adjusted for the impact of the hotel-casino industry from 245,800 to 276,900, then the difference between the two ODEA Preferred Model Projections for Atlantic County is reduced from 31,600 to 500.

NOTE: Projections are rounded in hundreds. Thus, totals may not add.

New Jersey: The First Metropolitan State

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

New Jersey is the first state to be completely covered by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), formerly known as Standardard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). Thus, it is the first metropolitan state. It is not surprising that New Jersey is the first state to attain this status as, historically, it has been the most densely populated state.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census defines an area as "metropolitan" if its boundaries fall entirely within a MSA, and revised definitions of the nation's MSAs are announced following each decennial census. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget has announced the new MSA delineations which are the result of new criteria established in 1980 and which reflect the results of the 1980 census. The new MSAs are in effect as of June 30, 1983.

MSAs IN NEW JERSEY

Prior to the 1980 census, four New Jersey counties were not part of any MSAs--Cape May, Hunterdon, Ocean, and Sussex. Hence, they were considered to be nonmetropolitan. However, these four counties had the highest population growth rates in the state during the 1970s and, therefore, it was not unexpected that they would be included in MSAs during the 1980s.

New Jersey counties fall into one of two types of MSAs--separate MSAs or Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), which are major components of Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). CMSAs are areas with populations of at least 1 million and meet certain other specific requirements. Also, MSAs and PMSAs are categorized by their 1980 population size, as follows:

Level A = Areas of 1 million or more
Level B = Areas of 250,000 to 1 million
Level C = Areas of 100,000 to 250,000
Level D = Areas of less than 100,000

The accompanying chart shows the area title, level, definition (county composition), and central cities of the MSAs and PMSAs affecting New Jersey. The Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA has not changed in composition and still includes Warren County, but its former title was Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ SMSA. Atlantic City, NJ MSA now comprises Atlantic County and Cape May County. The remaining 19 counties in New Jersey are part of PMSAs, either in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA or the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA.

Within the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA, Bergen and Passaic counties form the Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA. Formerly, this was the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic SMSA, but the two latter cities have been deleted as central cities. The Jersey City, NJ PMSA (Hudson County) remains unchanged and Hoboken has been added as a central city. The Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon NJ PMSA is a new configuration. At the time of the 1970 census, all three counties were nonmetropolitan. During the 1970s, Somerset became part of the Newark SMSA and Middlesex was a separate area--the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, NJ SMSA. These three counties have now been combined and Sayreville has been deleted as a central city.

What happened to the Long Branch-Asbury Park, NJ SMSA is similar to that of the Atlantic City, NJ area in that a county was added. In this case, Ocean County was included and the name was changed to the Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA. Additionally, there is now no central city because Long Branch and Asbury Park did not meet the required criteria.

The Newark, NJ area has also changed in configuration. At the time of the 1970 census, it was Essex, Morris, and Union counties. During the 1970s, it consisted of Essex, Morris, Union, and Somerset counties. The application of the new MSA standards to demographic data drawn from the 1980 census resulted in the Newark, NJ PMSA encompassing Essex, Morris, Sussex, and Union counties. The city of Newark remains a central city and Elizabeth met the criteria to also be so designated.

Four PMSAs, each continaing at least one New Jersey county, comprise the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA. Mercer and Cumberland counties are the only New Jersey counties within this CMSA which are not in PMSAs that incorporate counties from other states. They are also the only other counties in the state which are single-county PMSAs. (Hudson County is the other one.) As was the case in 1970, the Trenton, NJ PMSA is coterminous with Mercer County and Trenton is a central city. The Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA also remains unchanged since 1970.

. Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties are part of the Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA, which they were in 1970; however, the city of Camden met the criteria to be designated a central city, which it did not at the time of the 1970 census. Finally, Salem County remains as one of the three counties defining the Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA.

MSA BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

Standard metropolitan definitions were first developed and issued about 35 years ago. Their major purpose is to enable all federal statistical agencies to use the same geographic definitions in the study of metropolitan characteristics. Data are made available for individual metropolitan areas (MSAs, PMSAs, and CMSAs) on population, housing, industry, trade, employment, payrolls, local housing markets, and labor markets. State and local governments and private organizations also find these definitions helpful in comparing their own metropolitan data to federal statistics. For example, in the private sector, many companies use these delineations in defining their market areas.

A total of 257 MSAs across the nation were recognized as of June 30, 1983. In addition, there are 23 CMSAs, consisting of 78 PMSAs. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined according to a set of detailed standards prepared by the Federal Committee on MSAs. Under these standards (revised in 1980), an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. MSAs are defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England states where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA also includes additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county.

Every Metropolitan Statistical Area has at least one central city, which is usually its largest city. Smaller cities are also identified as central cities if they have at least 25,000 population and meet certain commuting requirements. In addition, any city with at least 250,000 population or at least 100,000 persons working within its corporate limits qualifies as a central city. In certain small Metropolitan Statistical Areas there are places with between 15,000 and 25,000 population that also qualify as central cities, because they are at least one-third the size of the area's largest city and meet commuting requirements.

The criteria used to determine the new MSAs were finalized in late 1979, and, in addition to changing the designation from Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area to Metropolitan Statistical Area, reflect several differences from the criteria utilized in the 1970s. For example, population size requirements for qualification have changed. Under the new standards, qualification as a Metropolitan Statistical Area is based on recognition of an urbanized area defined by the Bureau of the Census. If an urbanized area contains a city of at least 50,000 population, the population size requirement for qualification is met. If there is no city of as large as 50,000, the total Metropolitan Statistical Area population must be at least 100,000 for the area to qualify. Formerly, a city of at least 50,000 population was also accepted as sufficient for qualification. However, it was more restrictive with its rules for qualification for a city of less than 50,000, requiring a city of at least 25,000 population and a total of at least 50,000 including certain narrowly defined categories of adjacent densely settled places. For places meeting these more restrictive requirements, a total metropolitan population of only 75,000 was formerly required, instead of the 100,000 now required.

Central portions of each metropolitan area constitute the area to which commuting from outlying counties is measured. A county qualifies as central if at least half of its population lives in the urbanized area, or if at least 2,500 population lives in a central city. The former criteria qualified a county as central if it contained any part of a central city, unless the part had no population or only population classified as rural by the Census Bureau. Otherwise, under the previous rules, a county not containing part of a central city was treated as central only if it contained a city of at least 50,000 contiguous with a central city, and met certain additional requirements.

Under the new standards, the requirements for the inclusion of outlying counties have been made somewhat more restrictive. As before, the intent is to include all counties that reach the 15% commuting level provided they also meet specified requirements of "metropolitan character," which are designed to exclude counties that are very rural or sparsely populated. The previous requirement that at least 75% of the resident labor force be nonagricultural has been dropped because it no longer serves to exclude more than a handful of counties.

The criteria are less rigorous for counties with relatively high commuting than for counties with lower commuting rates, and are now phrased in terms of four distinct commuting levels instead of the previous two levels. Counties with higher levels of commuting must meet one out of three requirements, and counties with lower levels must meet two out of four.

As before, the criteria of metropolitan character include density and percent urban; intercensal growth is again included, but only for counties in the 15% to 25% commuting range. An additional criterion of metropolitan character has been added--the presence in the county of a significant portion of the urbanized area. Most important, the specific cutoffs for density, percent urban, and intercensal growth have all been raised somewhat.

Ever since the establishment of the SMAs in the 1950 census, the identification of any additional central cities has been made essentially on the basis of their being at least one-third the size of the area's largest city. Two new requirements have been adopted based on commuting measures: at least 60% of the city's resident workers must work within the city, and the ratio of the number of persons working in the city to the number of resident workers must be at least 0.75:1.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Detailed information on MSA criteria and definitions are provided in the December 1979 and August 1980 issues of the *Statistical Reporter*. The articles have been reprinted by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas under the title of "The Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification (1980 Official Standards and Related Documents)."

Inquiries may be directed to the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
NEW JERSEY

Area Title	Level	Counties	Central Cities
Allentown-Bethlehem, PA-NJ MSA	B	Warren (NJ) Carbon (PA) Lehigh (PA) Northhampton (PA)	Allentown Bethlehem Easton
Atlantic City, NJ MSA	B	Atlantic (NJ) Cape May (NJ)	Atlantic City
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA			
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	A	Bergen (NJ) Passaic (NJ)	Paterson
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	B	Hudson (NJ)	Jersey City Hoboken
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	B	Hunterdon (NJ) Middlesex (NJ) Somerset (NJ)	New Brunswick Perth Amboy
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA	B	Monmouth (NJ) Ocean (NJ)	None
Newark, NJ PMSA	A	Essex (NJ) Morris (NJ) Sussex (NJ) Union (NJ)	Newark Elizabeth
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA			
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	A	Burlington (NJ) Camden (NJ) Gloucester (NJ) Bucks (PA) Chester (PA) Delaware (PA) Montgomery (PA) Philadelphia (PA)	Camden Philadelphia Norristown
Trenton, NJ PMSA	B	Mercer (NJ)	Trenton
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA	C	Cumberland (NJ)	Vineland Millville Bridgeton
Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA	B	Salem (NJ) New Castle (DE) Cecil (MD)	Wilmington

Occupational Outlook

for New Jersey

Thomas M. Sheppard Jr.
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The Division of Planning and Research has recently completed its latest round of occupational estimates and projections for the state's labor force. These occupational statistics are now available in a report entitled *OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK FOR NEW JERSEY AND SELECTED AREAS 1980-1990.*

Current occupational data are collected from a mail survey of employers, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, which is a cooperative program of the N.J. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Projections of future occupational employment are developed by applying industry staffing patterns from the OES survey to projected 1990 employment by industry. A complete methodology statement will appear in the published report. Summary highlights of the report follow.

AN OVERVIEW OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Employment in white-collar occupations is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations from 1980 to 1990 with an 18.1% increase in the number of white-collar jobs. Employment in blue-collar occupations is projected to grow at less than half the rate of all occupations with an increase of only 6.3% during the 1980-90 time period. Service employment is expected to be the fastest growing occupational group with an increase of 23.4%.

Despite the differences in rates of growth among the major occupational groups, their proportions of total employment are not expected to change significantly from 1980 to 1990. White-collar occupations, which accounted for 55.7% of all jobs in 1980 are projected to rise to 57.1% in 1990. Blue-collar workers' share of total employment is expected to decrease between 1980 and 1990 from 30.7% to 28.3%. This drop in the proportion of blue-collar workers reflects the slow growth in employment within the manufacturing and construction industries and the rapid expansion of jobs outside these goods-producing sectors. Service workers are projected to increase their share of total employment from 13.6% to 14.6% during the 1980-90 time period. Sub-categories of these major occupational groups are discussed below.

GROWTH AMONG THE WHITE-COLLAR GROUP

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS. Employment in professional and technical jobs accounted for about 17% of New Jersey's total employment in 1980. From 1980 to 1990 the professional and technical group is projected to increase faster than all other occupational groups with a gain of 23.8% in employment.

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS. This group includes managers and officers at all levels of business and government from corporate executives to managers of small businesses such as restaurants. Employment of managers and officers represented roughly 11% of the total employment in 1980. Growth in this group is expected to be slower than the average for all occupations during the 1980-1990 time period with an 11.3% growth rate.

SALES WORKERS. In 1980, sales occupations represented the second smallest occupational group after nonfarm laborers, with slightly more than 6% of the total employment. From 1980 to 1990, employment of sales workers is projected to increase at about the same rate as for all occupations, or approximately 15%.

CLERICAL WORKERS. Clerical workers were the largest occupational group in 1980 accounting for roughly one out of every five jobs in New Jersey. Employment of clerical workers is projected to grow faster than the average for all occupations with a 17.9% increase during the 1980-90 time period.

GROWTH AMONG THE BLUE-COLLAR GROUP

CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. This occupational group represented about 11% of the total employment in 1980. Craft and kindred workers include construction workers, blue-collar supervisors, mechanics and repairers, and printing trade workers. Employment of craft workers is projected to increase slower than the average for all occupations from 1980 to 1990 with only a 9.9% growth rate. The majority of craft occupations are concentrated in the construciton and manufacturing industries.

OPERATIVES. Operative occupations are projected to experience the smallest increase of any occupational group with roughly 4% growth from 1980 to 1990. In 1980, operatives accounted for 14.3% of the total employment. Operative jobs are concentrated in manufacturing and transportation industries.

LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM. This occupational group accounted for the fewest number of jobs of any group in 1980 with only 5.8% of all jobs. Employment growth of laborers is projected to rise by only 5.9% from 1980 to 1990.

GROWTH AMONG THE SERVICE GROUP

SERVICE WORKERS. This group includes workers employed in a wide range of occupations, such as police officers, janitors, waiters/waitresses, barbers, casino dealers, and nurses' aides. Service workers accounted for 13.6% of the total employment in 1980, with most of the service workers employed in food service occupations. These workers are projected to be the second fastest growing occupational group with a 23.4% growth rate during the 1980-90 time period.

LARGEST OCCUPATIONS IN NEW JERSEY

The 10 occupations with the largest employment in 1980 are shown in Table 2. These occupations accounted for over 20% of the total employment in New Jersey in 1980. Sales clerk was the largest occupation with over 100,000 persons employed. Janitor/porter/cleaner and secretary were the next two most numerous with employment of 93,700 and 88,800 respectively. Clerical occupations appear most often in the top 10 occupations. Clerical employment is heavily concentrated within the occupations of secretary, office clerk, typist and cashier; these four jobs account for nearly 40% of all clerical employment in New Jersey.

JOB OPENINGS

Employment growth within a specific occcupation represents only part of the demand for that occupation. Job openings resulting from labor force separations due to death, illness, and retirement represent significant employment opportunities. From 1980 to 1990 this need to replace workers is projected to account for 122,000, or over 70%, of the annual average job openings in New Jersey.

It is important to note that occupational transfers represent another source of job openings. However, these transfers have been difficult to quantify and currently no comprehensive or reliable data exist on them. This represents a serious limitation on job openings data. A detailed discussion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' analysis of this problem appears in the January 1977 *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.* (Dixie Sommers and Alan Eck, "Occupational Mobility in the American Labor Force," *MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW*, January 1977. pp. 3-19.)

Clerical occupations are expected to provide the greatest number of average annual job openings during the 1980s with 40,560, or 23.7%, of the total openings, followed by service workers with 33,560 or 19.6%, and professional and technical workers with 31,310 or 18.3%. Specific occupations projected to generate large number of job openings include janitors/porters/cleaners, secretaries, sales clerks, office clerks, and professional nurses.

Requests for copies of the complete report should be directed to Thomas M. Sheppard, Jr., Bureau of Occupational Research, Division of Planning and Research, CN 383, Room 202, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383.

Table 1

ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, 1980 AND PROJECTIONS, 1990

Occupational Title	Employment 1980 Number	Employment 1980 Percent	Employment 1990 Number	Employment 1990 Percent	Employment Change 1980-1990 Number	Employment Change 1980-1990 Percent
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	3,254,500	100.0	3,748,700	100.0	494,200	15.2
White Collar Occupations	1,813,000	55.7	2,140,600	57.1	327,600	18.1
Professional, Technical Workers	550,300	16.9	681,300	18.2	131,000	23.8
Managers and Officers	347,200	10.7	386,300	10.3	39,100	11.3
Sales Workers	210,300	6.5	241,700	6.5	31,400	14.9
Clerical Workers	705,200	21.7	831,300	22.2	126,100	17.9
Blue Collar Workers	999,000	30.7	1,061,800	28.3	62,800	6.3
Craft and Kindred Workers	343,900	10.6	377,900	10.1	34,000	9.9
Operative Workers	464,900	14.3	482,500	12.9	17,600	3.8
Laborers	190,200	5.8	201,400	5.4	11,200	5.9
Service Workers	442,500	13.6	546,200	14.6	103,700	23.4

Table 2

TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST EMPLOYMENT IN 1980

Occupational Title	1980 Employment
Sales Clerk, Excluding Cashier	100,900
Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	93,700
Secretary	88,800
General Clerk, Office	81,600
Teacher, Elementary or Preschool	57,600
Truck Driver	55,400
Typist, Including Clerk Typist	54,200
Cashier	49,800
Waiter/Waitress	47,100
Sales Representative, Nontechnical	40,900

Table 3

TEN OCCUPATIONS WITH THE MOST AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1980-1990

Occupational Title	Average Annual Job Openings 1980-1990
Janitor/Porter/Cleaner	7,870
Secretary	7,220
Sales Clerk, Excluding Cashier	5,510
General Clerk, Office	4,690
Nurse, Professional	4,020
Guard or Doorkeeper	3,750
Teacher, Elementary or Preschool	3,210
Cashier	3,020
Typist, Including Clerk Typist	2,820
Nurse Aide or Orderly	2,680

Occupational Data for New Jersey High-Tech Industries

by
Edward E. Butterer, Jr.
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The current nationwide facination with high technology has sparked an increasing interest in determining the size, composition, and growth trends of the high-technology component of New Jersey's own economy. As the agency responsible for collecting and disseminating statistics on the state's labor force, the Division of Planning and Research regularly provides data on industry employment trends to those interested in high technology or other areas of economic activity. Another statistical program, housed within the division's Office of Economic and Demographic Analysis, develops occupational data through surveys of New Jersey employers. Information from that program, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, as it relates to high tech, is the focus of this article. High-technology employment trends in New Jersey and the nation have been analyzed in two recently published reports: *New Jerseys High-Technology Economy*, New Jersey Department of Commerce and Economic Development, February 1983 and *The Performance of High Technology Manufacturing Industry in New Jersey*, 15th Annual Report of the New Jersey Economic Policy Council and Office of Economic Policy, May 1983.

DEFINING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES AND JOBS

The first step in developing statistical data for high-tech employment was to determine which industries should be accorded the high-tech designation. No uniformly recognized definition currently exists; in fact, a review of various high-tech reports recently published by the federal government, several states, and private sources produced no two industry lists which were identical. These lists frequently contained common elements, however, and industries identified as high-tech were usually selected using variations of the same criteria--rapidly changing products and processes, high levels of research expenditures, and employment of above average proportions of technical workers. Based on these criteria and using previously completed industry research in conjunction with available statistics on research and development expenditures and occupational staffing patterns by industry, Planning and Research analysts produced their own list of industries which were felt to be most appropriately designated as high tech.

A second question was the identification of occupations which could be classified as technical in nature. In this case, a definition utilized in a recent study by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was adopted, *Current and Projected Growth in High Technology Occupations and Industries*, August 1982. For purposes of statistical analysis, these occupations, which require an indepth knowledge of technology, were identified as engineers, life and physical scientists, mathematicians, science and engineering technicians, and computer specialists.

COMPOSITION OF HIGH-TECH IN NEW JERSEY

Using the Planning and Research definition, high-tech industry employment accounted for over a quarter of a million jobs in 1980, or about 9% of New Jersey's total nonfarm employment. Most of this employment--over 160,000 jobs--was in manufacturing. Within the factory sector the largest individual high-tech components were drugs, instruments, communication equipment, electronic components, and office machines/computers. Other high-tech elements within manufacturing were relatively small.

In nonmanufacturing, four industries were classified as high technology--communications, computer services, research laboratories, and engineering services. Each had substantial employment but communications was by far the largest, with over 50,000 jobs. As a group high-tech industries in nonmanufacturing accounted for employment of 117,000 workers.

By definition, high-tech industries employ greater-than-average proportions of technical workers. This is documented by data shown in Table 1. Almost without exception, those industries classified as high tech showed heavier concentrations of technical skills than in the overall averages for total manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, or for all nonfarm employment. Communications did not meet that criterion but was included in the high-tech list primarily because of the industry's rapidly changing technology. The highest percentages were reported in research and development labs and engineering services, where about half of industry workforces comprised jobs of a technical nature.

High-tech industry employment does not equate directly to employment in technical occupations. Even in those industries with the most technologically sophisticated operations more than half of all jobholders were usually employed in support activities such as office, maintenance, and sales work. Conversely, not all technical jobs are within the domain of those industries classified as high technology. Engineering, science, and computer jobs exist broadly throughout the state's economy, although usually at lower levels of concentration than found in high-tech industries.

JOBS IN HIGH TECH

The occupational estimates shown in Table 2 were drawn from a composite staffing pattern developed for New Jersey high-tech industries using statistics from the division's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. In addition to providing numerical estimates for selected technical occupations, the table indicates the relative importance of high-tech industries as a source of employment for workers with these technical skills. Keeping in mind that high-tech industries provide about 9% of New Jersey's jobs, the relative importance of high technology for individual occupations may be evaluated.

Electrical and electronic engineers stand out in both total employment and the concentration of their employment in high-tech industries. Over 11,000, or about two-thirds of all of New Jersey's electrical engineers, were employed in high-tech industries. These same industries provided jobs for half the state's drafters and electronic technicians and substantial shares of employment for other engineers, scientists, and computer specialists.

The composite staffing pattern also gave evidence of the relatively large proportions of support personnel employed in these highly technical operations. Office workers employed in high-tech firms included 10,500 secretaries, 9,000 office clerks, 4,000 clerical supervisors as well as sizable numbers of managers, accountants, purchasing agents, and a wide variety of other occupations. Production workers included over 17,000 assemblers of all types, in addition to large number of equipment operators, wirers, testers, inspectors, and other plant jobs. Maintenance and sales occupations were also represented.

These occupational data illustrate that any future growth in New Jersey's high-technology industries will bring with it both a need and an opportunity for large numbers of workers with certain technical skills. Others with a wide variety of occupational backgrounds would also share in new employment opportunities created by high technology.

Table 1

EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES
AND PERCENTAGES IN TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS
NEW JERSEY
1980

SIC*	Industry Name	Industry Employment (000)	Technical Occupations as Percent of Total Employment
2821	Plastics	8.2	N.A.
283	Drugs	41.0	19.4%
2879	Agricultural Chemicals N.E.C.	W	N.A.
348	Ordnance	W	N.A.
357	Office, Computing & Accounting Machines	14.2	23.2
3651	Radio & TV Equipment	W	N.A.
366	Communications Equipment	34.8	26.0
367	Electronic Components & Accessories	20.0	13.7
3693	X-Ray & Electromedical Apparatus	W	N.A.
372	Aircraft & Parts	2.9	10.6
376	Guided Missiles/Space Vehicles	W	N.A.
38	Instruments	37.3	13.8
TOTAL HIGH TECH MANUFACTURING		164.3	18.8
TOTAL MANUFACTURING		783.4	8.1
48	Communications	53.2	4.5
737	Computer & Data Processing Services	18.8	26.3
7391	Research & Development Labs	19.8	57.3
891	Engineering & Architectural Services	25.2	46.5
TOTAL HIGH TECH NONMANUFACTURING		117.0	26.0
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING		2265.0	3.0
TOTAL HIGH TECH		281.3	21.8
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT		3048.9	4.3

W - Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual employer information. Industry employment under 2,500.
N.A. - Not Available
* Standard Industrial Classification

Table 2

EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES FOR SELECTED TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS
1980

Occupation	Employed in High-Tech Industries (000)	Percent of All N.J. Employment in Occupation
Chemical Engineer	1.7	34.4%
Civil Engineer	2.1	41.7
Electrical and Electronic Engineer	11.1	68.0
Industrial Engineer	1.7	39.9
Mechanical Engineer	3.3	34.1
Chemist	3.3	38.5
Mathematical Scientist	0.5	25.3
Biological Scientist	1.7	68.7
Computer Programmer	4.7	42.2
Systems Analyst	4.8	44.6
Drafter	5.9	52.2
Electrical and Electronic Technician	7.9	50.3
Other Engineering Technicians	3.2	33.9
Science Technicians	3.8	38.3

Table 3

EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES FOR SELECTED NONTECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS
1980

Occupation	Employed in High-Tech Industries (000)	Percent of All N.J. Employment in Occupation
Secretary	10.5	12.2%
General Office Clerk	9.0	11.0
Clerical Supervisor	4.1	19.6
Typist, Including Clerk Typist	3.7	6.9
Accountant and Auditor	2.9	11.0
Purchasing Agent	1.5	21.9
Personnel and Labor Relations Specialist	1.3	20.4
Chemical Operator	2.3	30.4
Assembler	17.7	35.2
Tester	2.1	46.2
Wirer, Electronic	2.3	79.9
Inspector	3.5	24.3
Janitor/Cleaner	2.8	6.1
Maintenance Mechanic	1.2	9.6
Sales Representative/Agent	4.8	4.9

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation. A new General Business Indicator series will be published beginning next month.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628	3,637	3,599
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622	3,579	3,585r
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614	3,647	3,580p
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608		
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615		
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

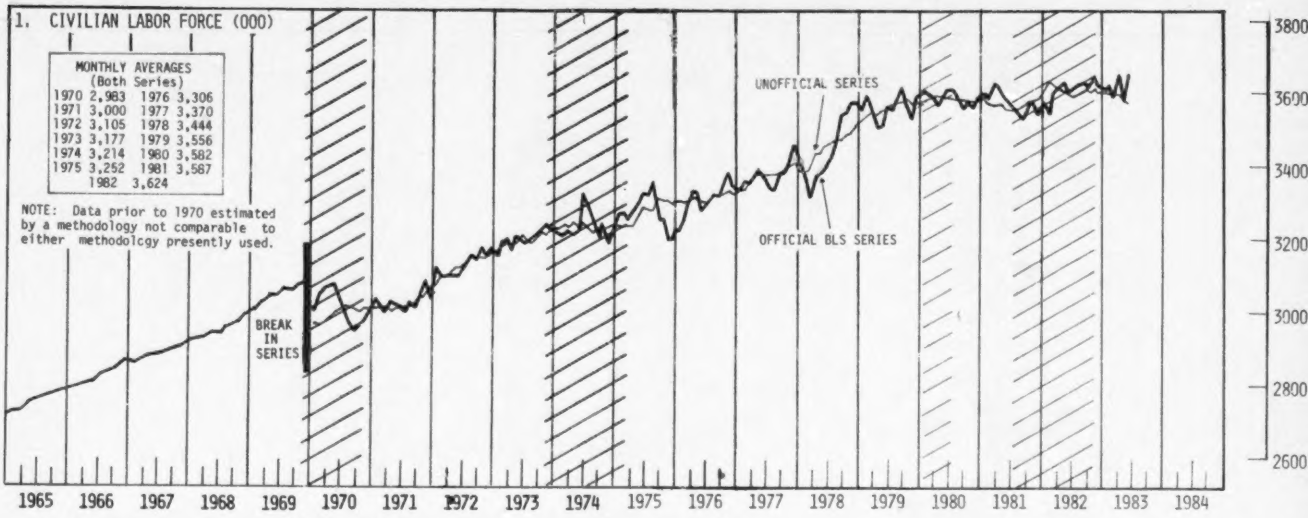
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304	3,367	3,292
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298	3,335	3,283r
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293	3,342	3,287p
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284		
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292		
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324	270	307
May	273	265	265	252	329	324	244	301
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322	305	292
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324		
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323		
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336		
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336		
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347		
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

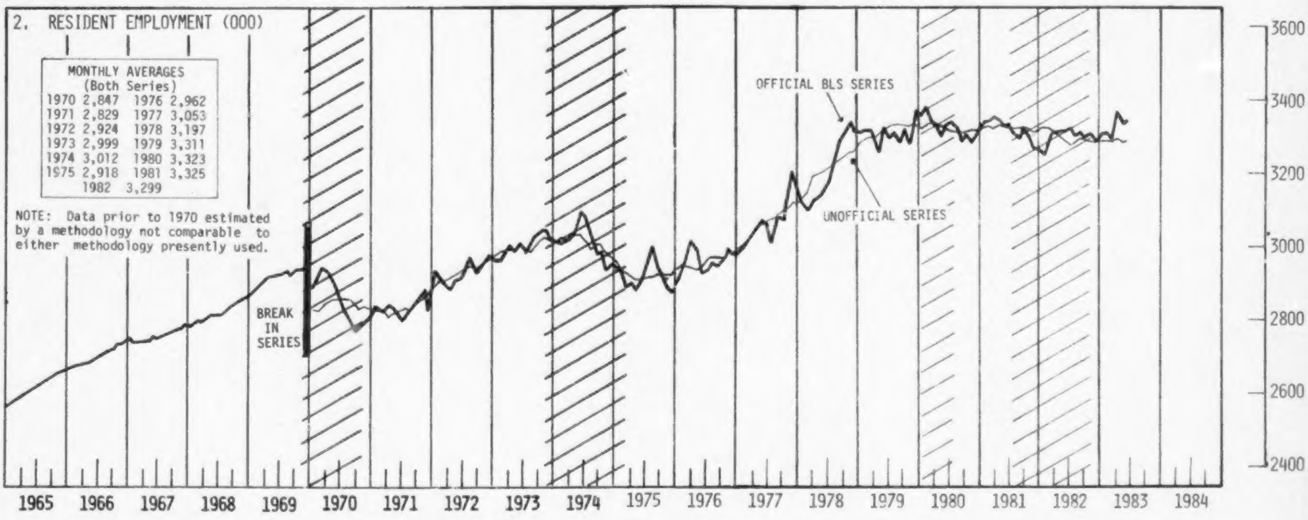


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,000	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,587
1982	3,624		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodolcgy presently used.

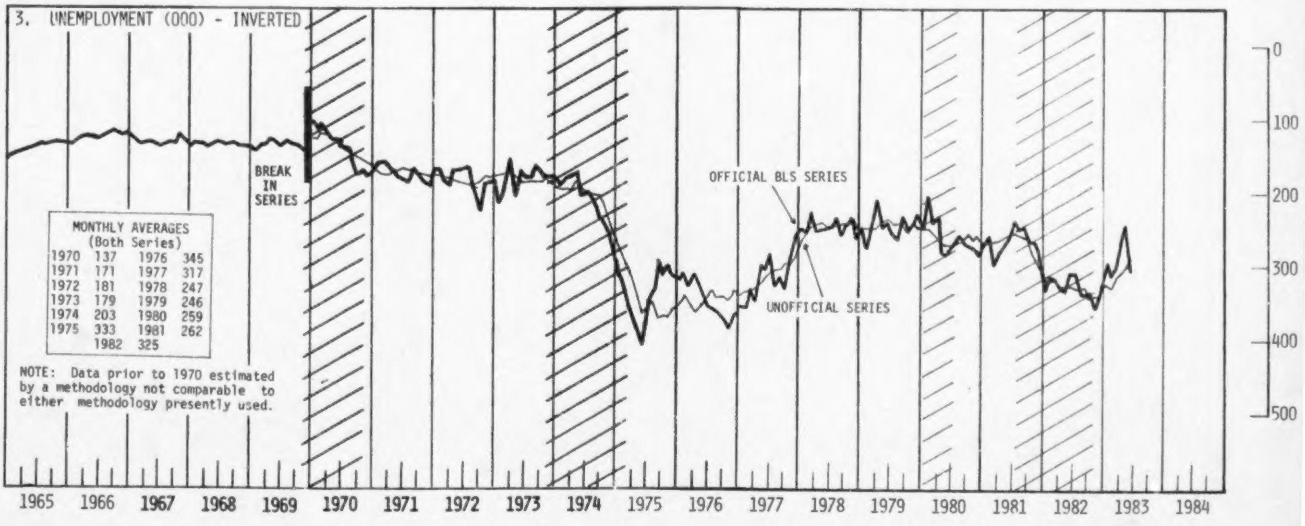


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,323
1975	2,918	1981	3,325
1982	3,299		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262
1982	325		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.4	62.7
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.3	62.4
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4	63.5	62.3p
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3		
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4		
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

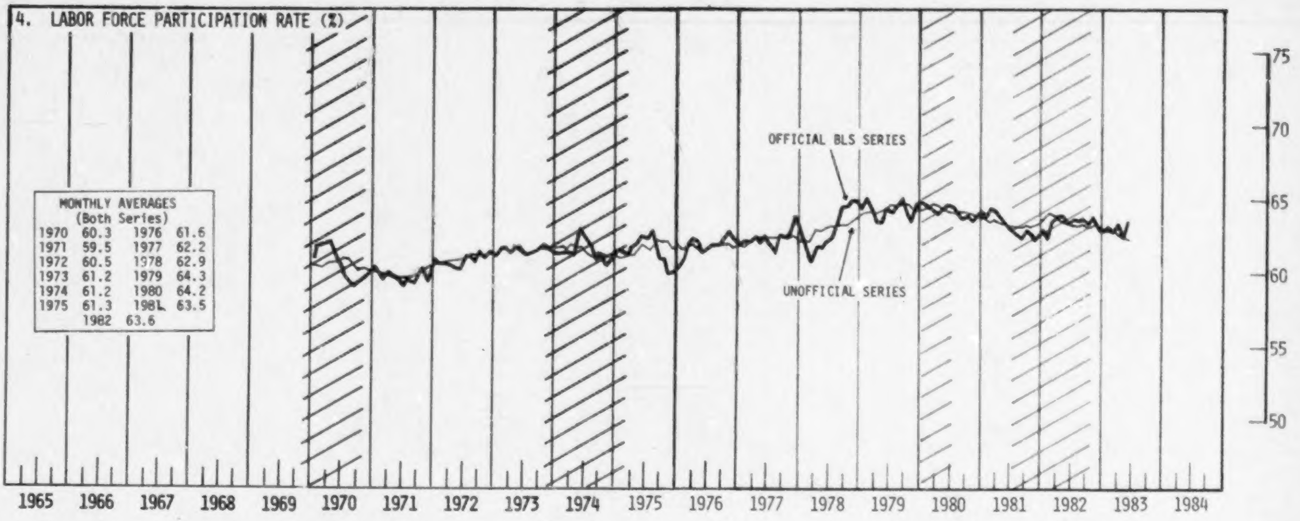
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1	58.7	57.4
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	57.2r
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8	58.2	57.2p
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6		
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7		
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.5
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9	6.8	8.4
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.2p
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0		
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9		
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

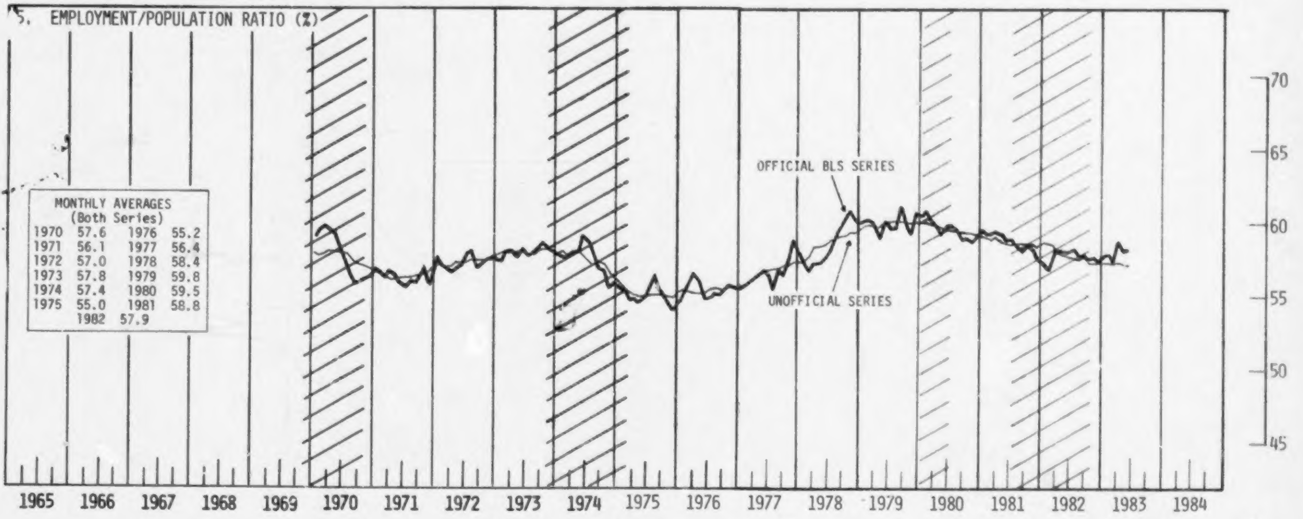
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

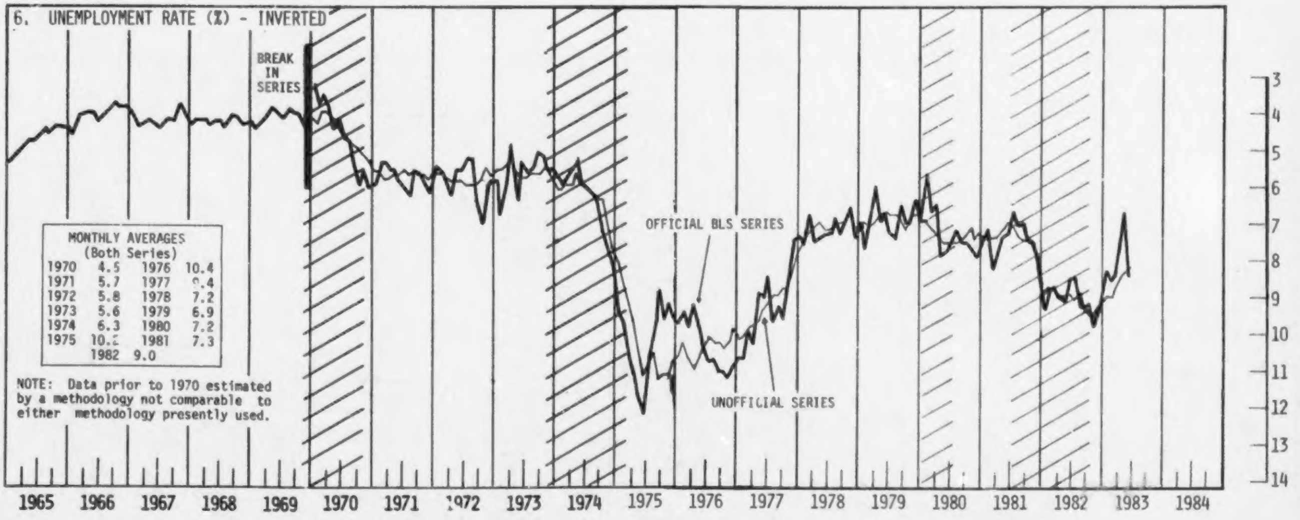
1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
		1982	63.6



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
		1982	57.9



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.5	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
		1982	9.0

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1	3082.7
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.5	3078.5
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5	3059.0	3078.1
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4	3085.0r	3079.5r
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4	3129.2p	3075.2p
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6		
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5		
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

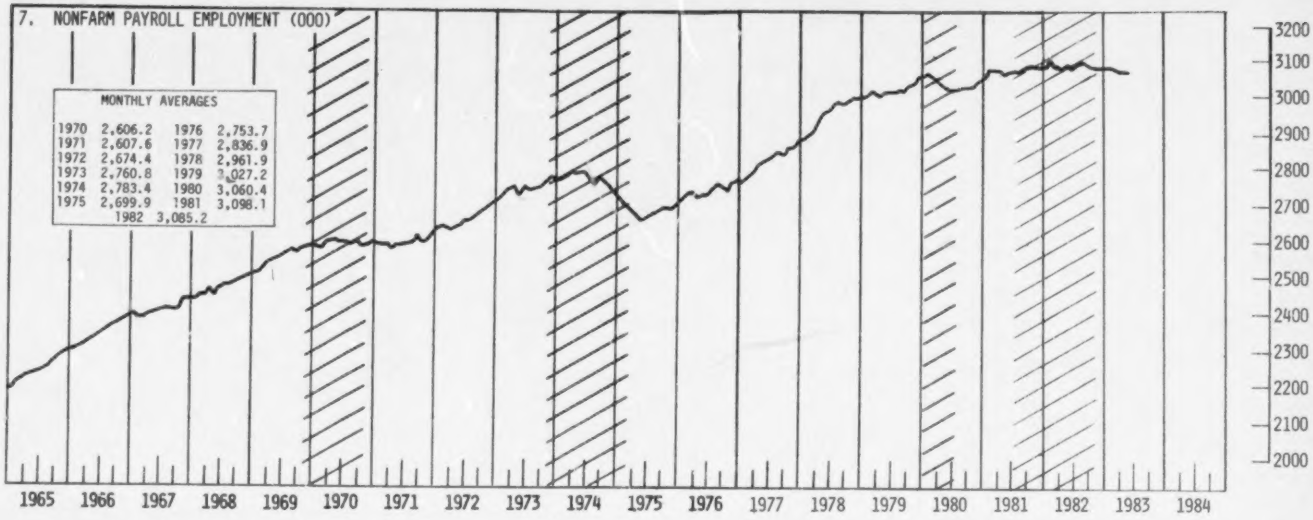
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5	2555.0
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.3	2550.5
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8	2530.0	2551.2
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2	2556.0r	2552.6r
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1	2596.4p	2547.8p
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8		
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8		
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6	527.7
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	530.2	528.0
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7	529.0	526.9
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2	529.0r	526.9r
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3	532.8p	527.4p
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8		
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7		
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

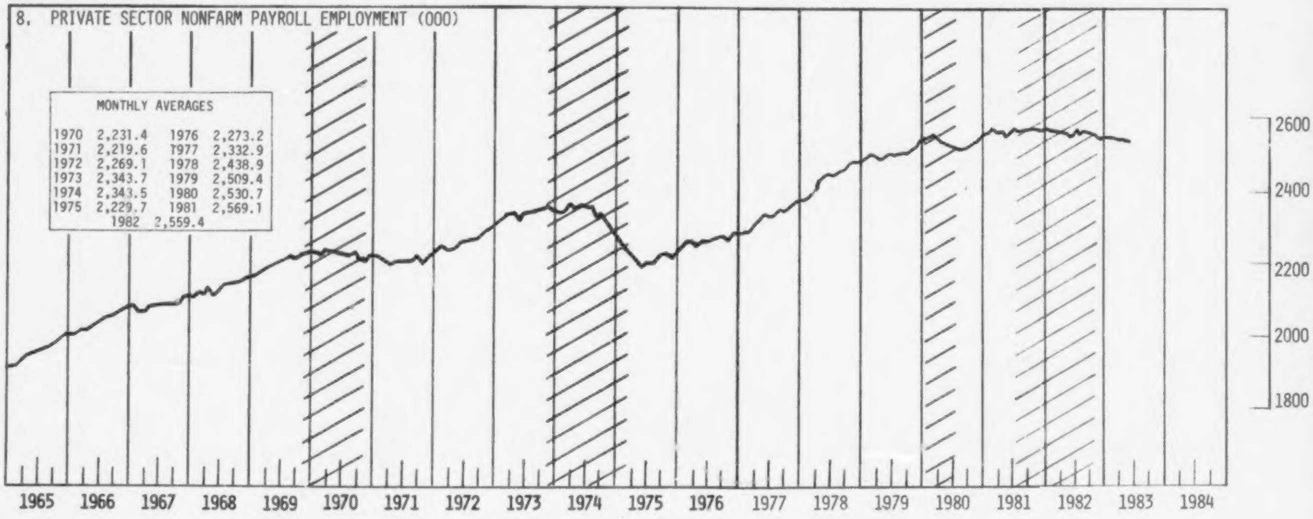
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

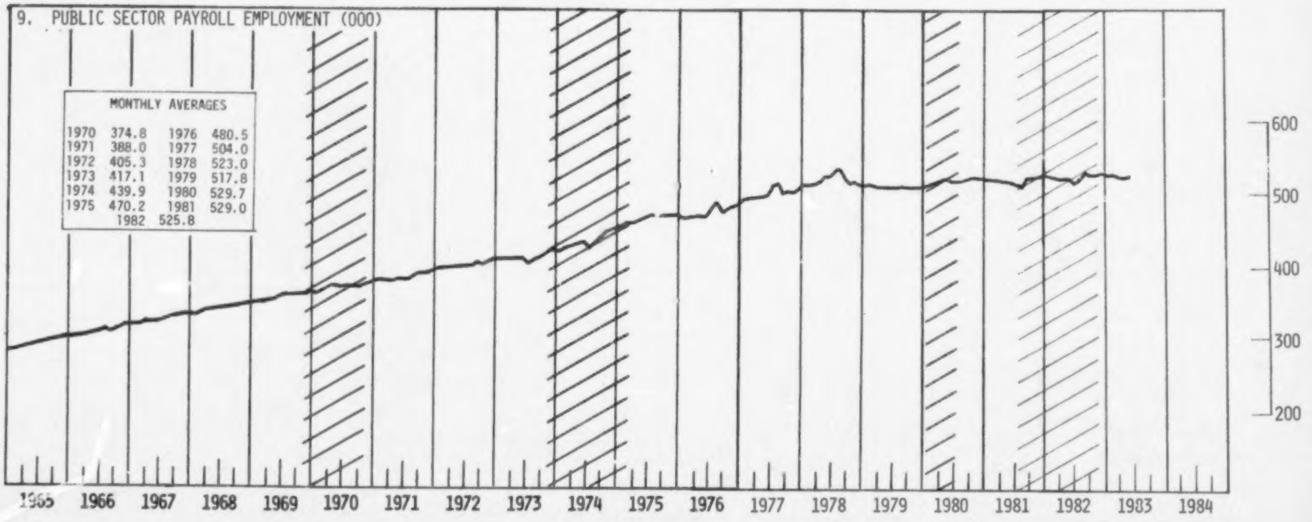
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
1982	3,085.2		



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
1982	2,559.4		



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
1982	525.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5	707.5
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	702.8	705.0
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0	702.7	705.8
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8	703.5r	704.0r
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8	707.4p	698.2p
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8		
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2		
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

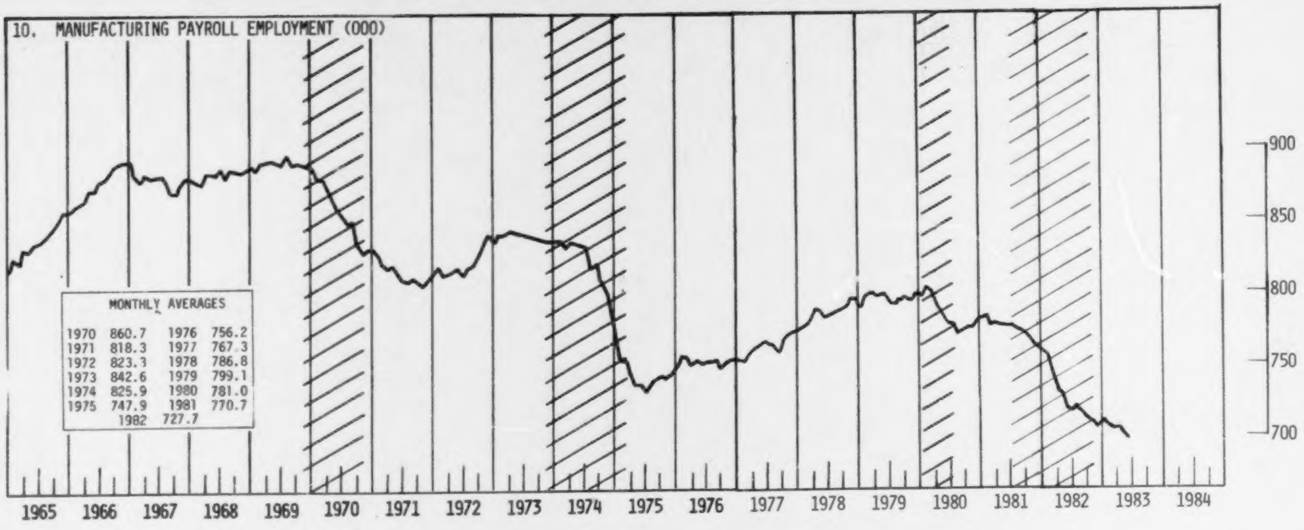
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.9	106.7
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1	100.2	103.1
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0	104.2r	103.8r
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5	106.9p	102.4p
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6		
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2		
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8	1737.5
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1702.6	1736.8
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5	1724.9	1740.1
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1	1746.1r	1742.6r
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6	1779.8p	1745.0p
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2		
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2		
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

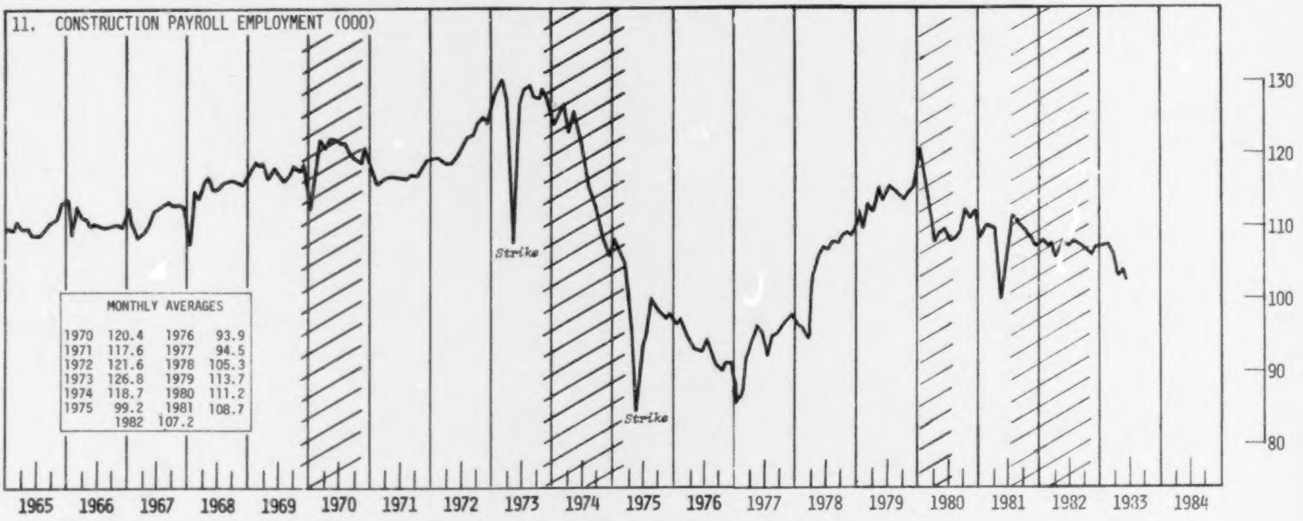
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

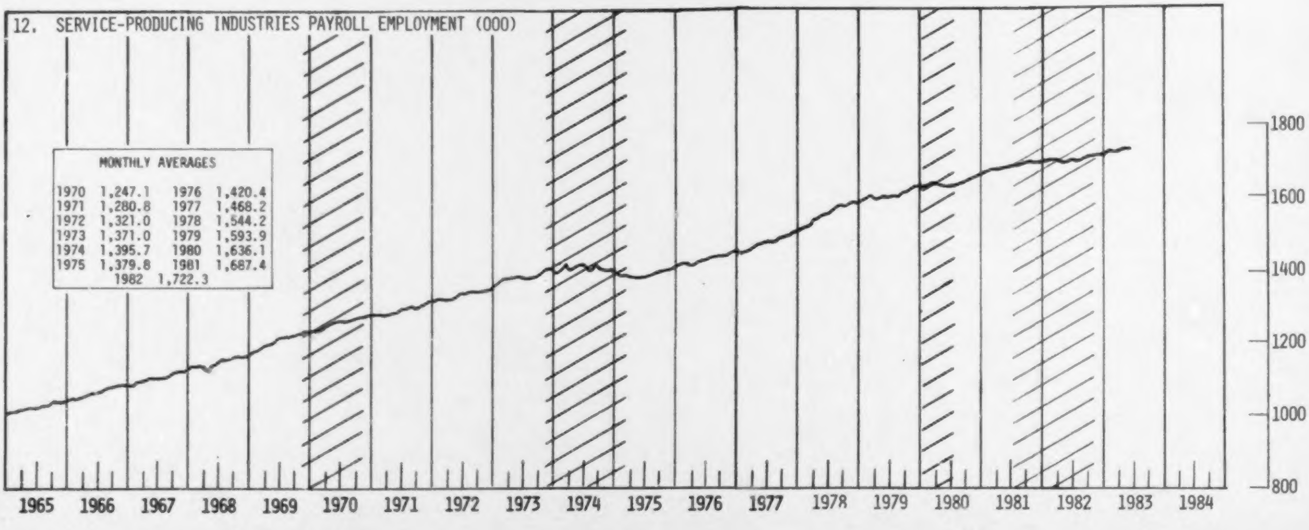
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
	1982	727.7	



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
	1982	107.2	



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
	1982	1,722.3	

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.2	439.3
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2	437.9	440.4
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0	439.1r	439.6r
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2	442.1p	436.8p
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9		
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1		
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9		
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9		
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9		
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

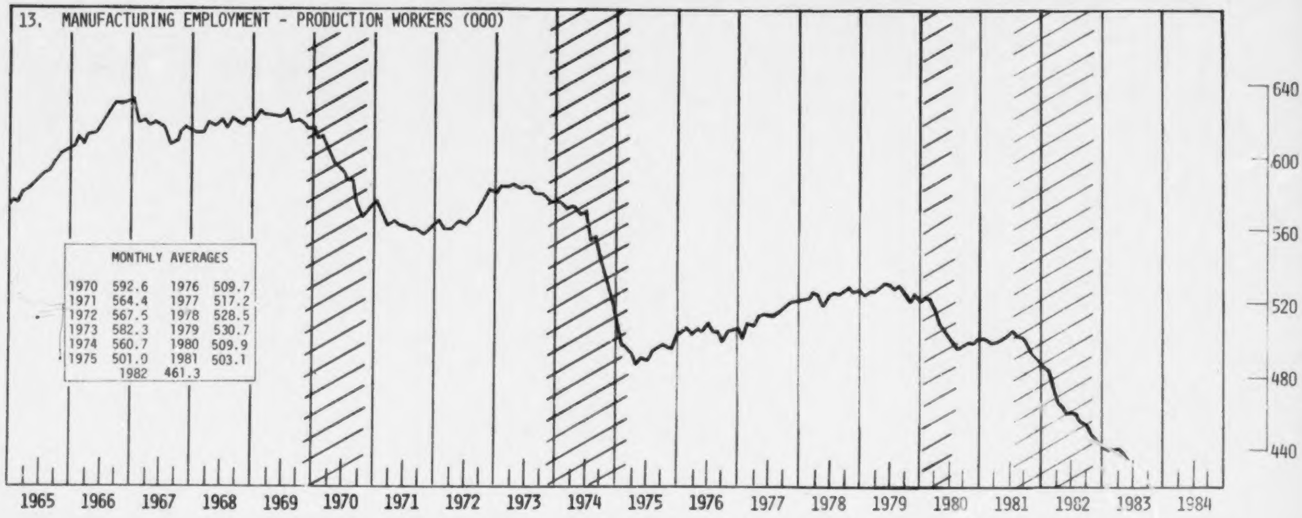
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.5
Apr	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.7
Jun	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6p	40.6p
Jul	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4		
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.9		
Oct	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.1		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.1		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,585	20,301	20,686	18,735	19,087	17,423	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,436	20,383	20,628	19,079	19,308	16,758	16,959
Mar	21,277	21,274	20,644	20,646	19,077	19,074	17,791	17,792
Apr	20,907	21,116	20,408	20,669	18,577	18,822	17,735	17,968
May	20,597	20,648	20,580	20,698	18,576	18,693	17,784r	17,892r
Jun	20,655	20,339	20,956	20,700	18,725	18,500	17,949p	17,734p
Jul	19,707	20,231	20,138	20,722	18,019	18,540		
Aug	20,073	20,234	20,517	20,739	18,244	18,450		
Sep	20,708	20,346	20,881	20,503	18,406	18,071		
Oct	20,767	20,395	20,605	20,234	18,327	18,001		
Nov	20,801	20,395	20,335	19,896	18,262	17,881		
Dec	20,895	20,592	19,635	19,340	17,913	17,648		

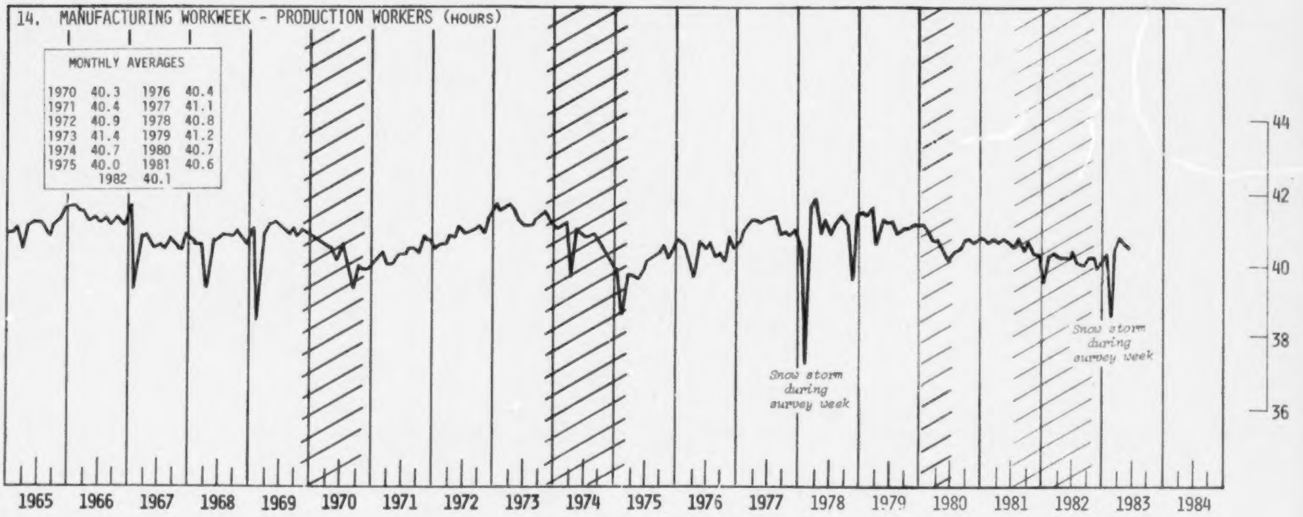
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

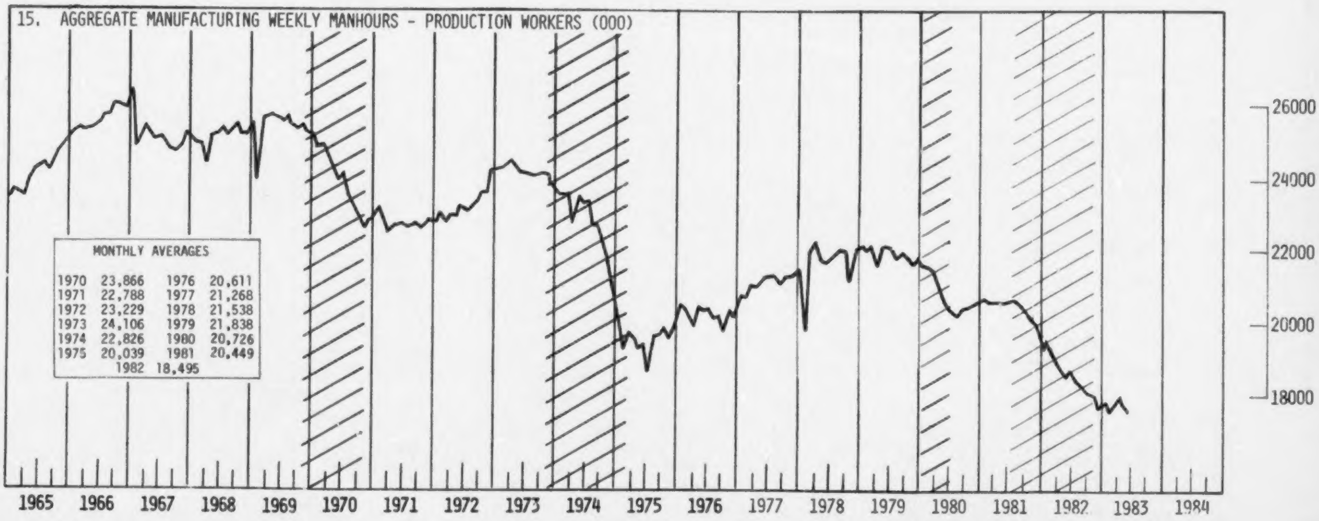
1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.5	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.9
1975	501.0	1981	503.1
1982	461.3		



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
1982	40.1		



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,726
1975	20,039	1981	20,449
1982	18,495		

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	319.09	336.07	363.81
Feb	287.64	319.09	341.45	350.59
Mar	290.90	321.85	344.42	370.27
Apr	291.28	321.16	342.57	370.17
May	290.97	323.58	346.15	370.58
Jun	293.06	326.01	348.69	372.30p
Jul	290.87	323.61	345.49	
Aug	294.59	326.83	347.02	
Sep	303.22	332.11	351.60	
Oct	306.41	333.33	356.35	
Nov	312.77	335.78	361.42	
Dec	318.72	343.58	365.27	

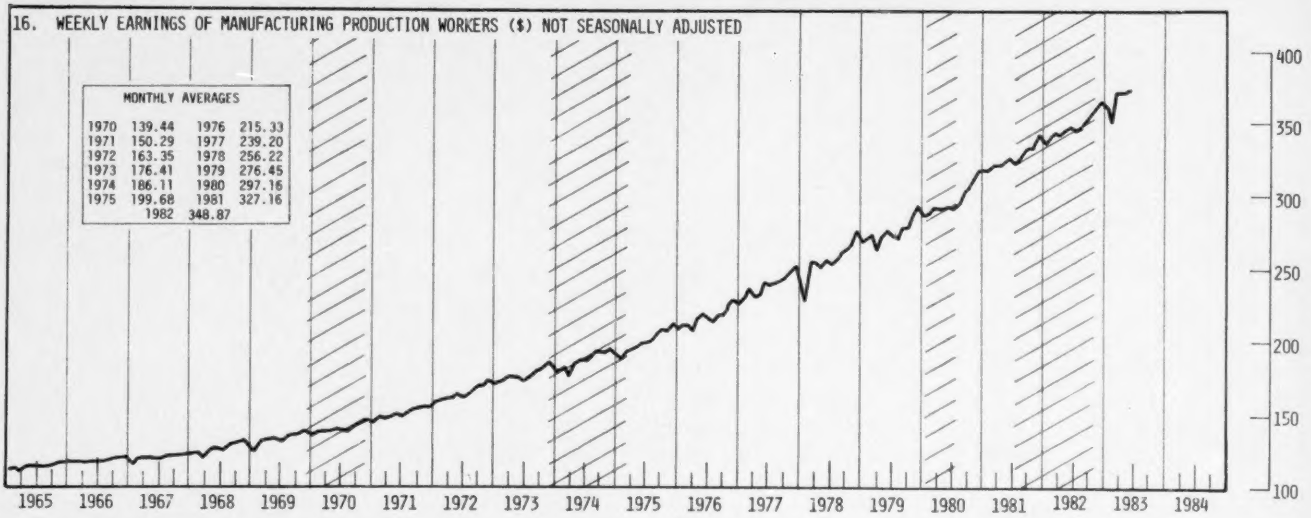
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9			
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.90	103.76	92.13	101.40	94.87	104.64
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.76	102.50	93.31	102.74	91.99	101.37
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.99	102.78	94.48	104.05	95.89	105.83
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.25	101.96	93.91	103.42	95.33	105.21
May	93.08	102.61	92.39	102.14	94.19	103.74	95.18	105.05
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.12	101.86	93.03	102.49	94.84p	104.71p
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.31	99.84	93.08	102.02		
Aug	91.39	100.76	90.24	99.79	93.30	102.27		
Sep	93.38	102.99	90.30	99.91	93.81	102.87		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.67	100.86	94.40	103.54		
Nov	94.78	104.59	92.38	101.66	95.55	104.84		
Dec	95.46	105.40	94.26	103.80	96.88	106.31		

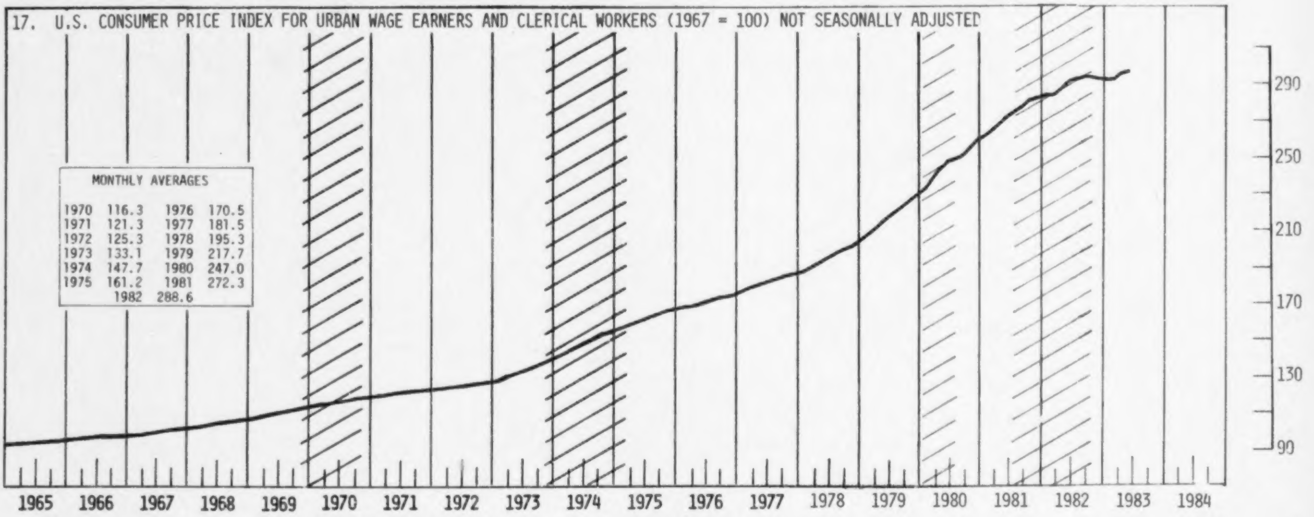
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

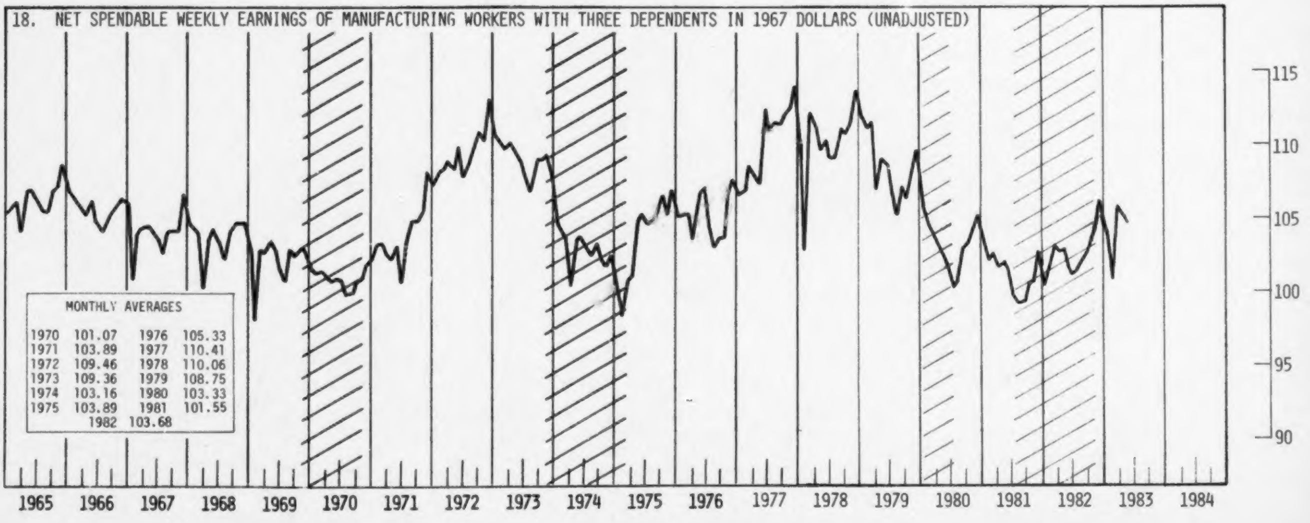
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	327.16
1982	348.87		



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
1982	288.6		



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.55
1982	103.68		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682	2229	2156
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768	1788	1637
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890		
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

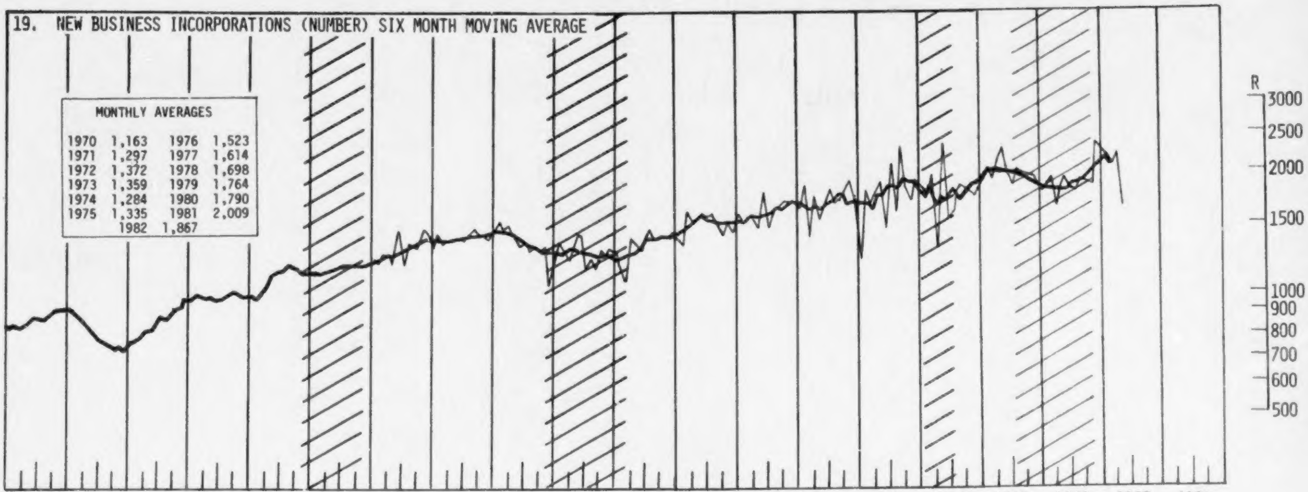
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48	53	48		
Jul	40	43	35	36				
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

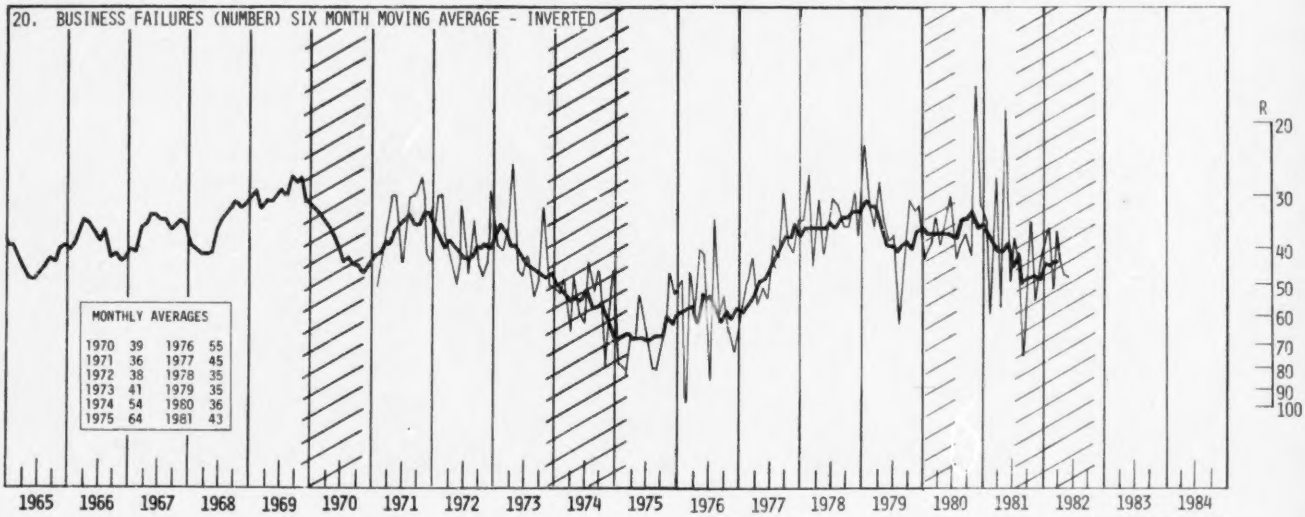


19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009
		1982	1,867

R = RATIO SCALE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43

R = RATIO SCALE

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0	358.4	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	263.0	270.1	513.4	527.2
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	375.6	331.2	412.8	364.0
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	420.8r	335.2r	778.6	620.2
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	293.0	286.8		
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	450.9	340.6		
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

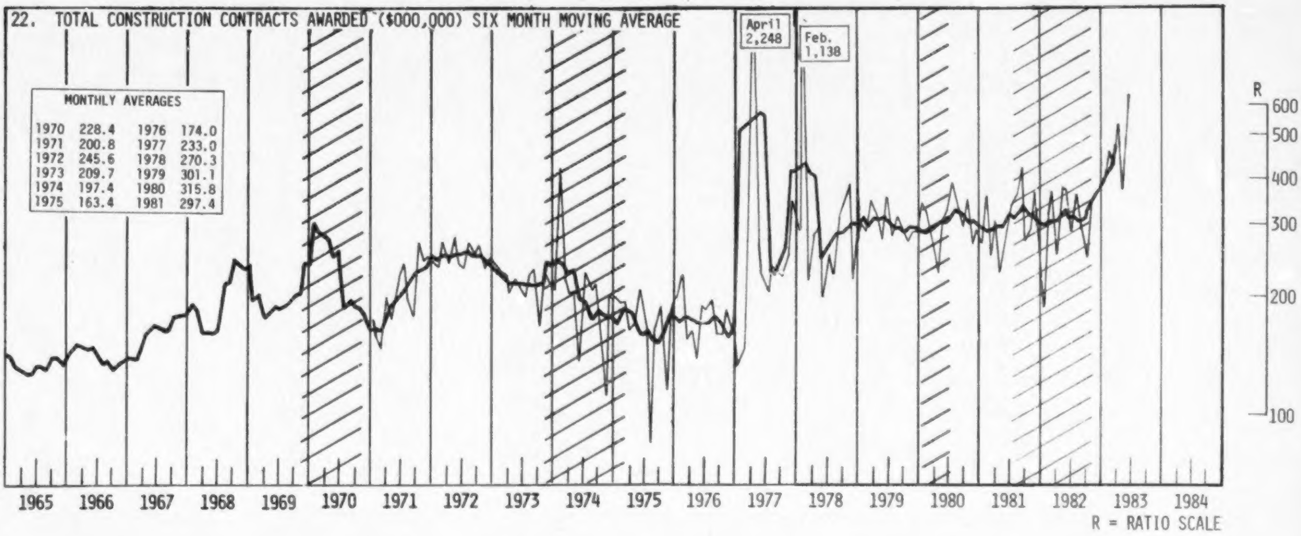
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4	181.8	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	83.3	78.7	200.4	189.3
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	121.5	109.1	173.9	156.2
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	200.6r	175.1r	542.1	473.4
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	108.4	105.5		
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.6	98.9		
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9	150.0	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	135.3	155.7	207.5	238.8
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	90.7	86.4	191.1	182.0
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	164.3r	130.7r	183.1	145.6
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	113.4	106.1		
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	234.1	179.0		
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

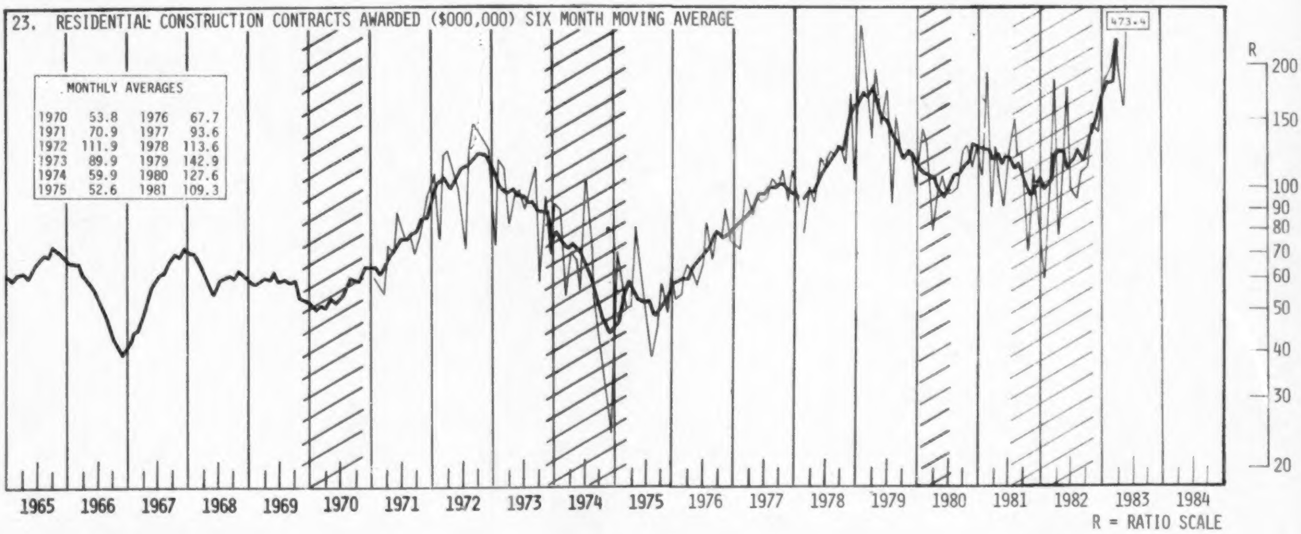
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

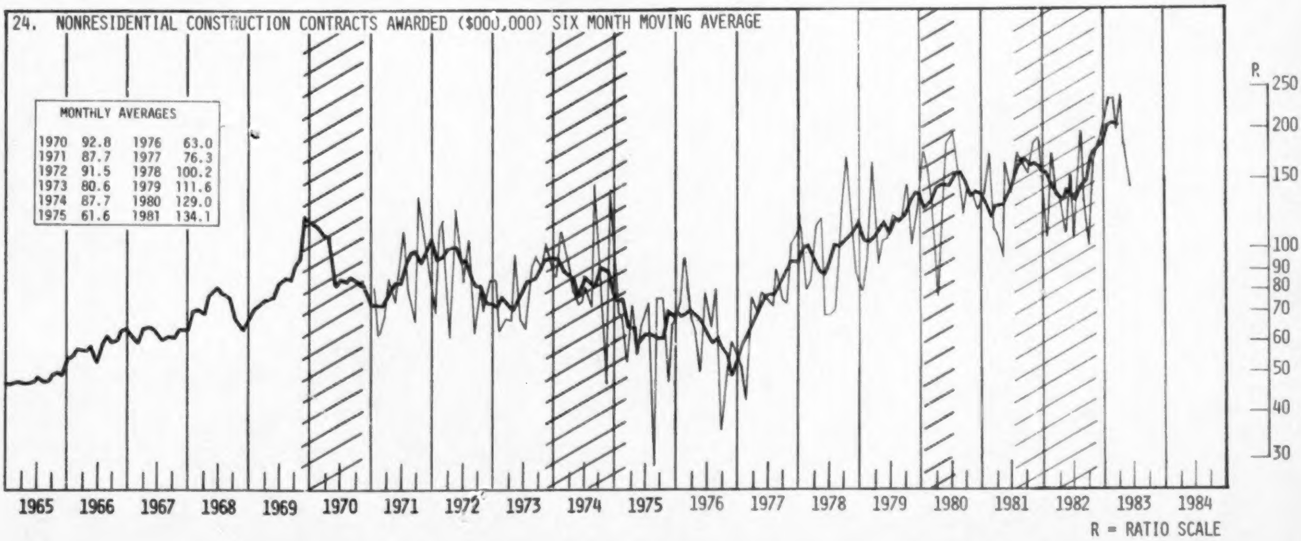
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885	1824	1972
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400	2341	2857
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191	2690	2748
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411		
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216		
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

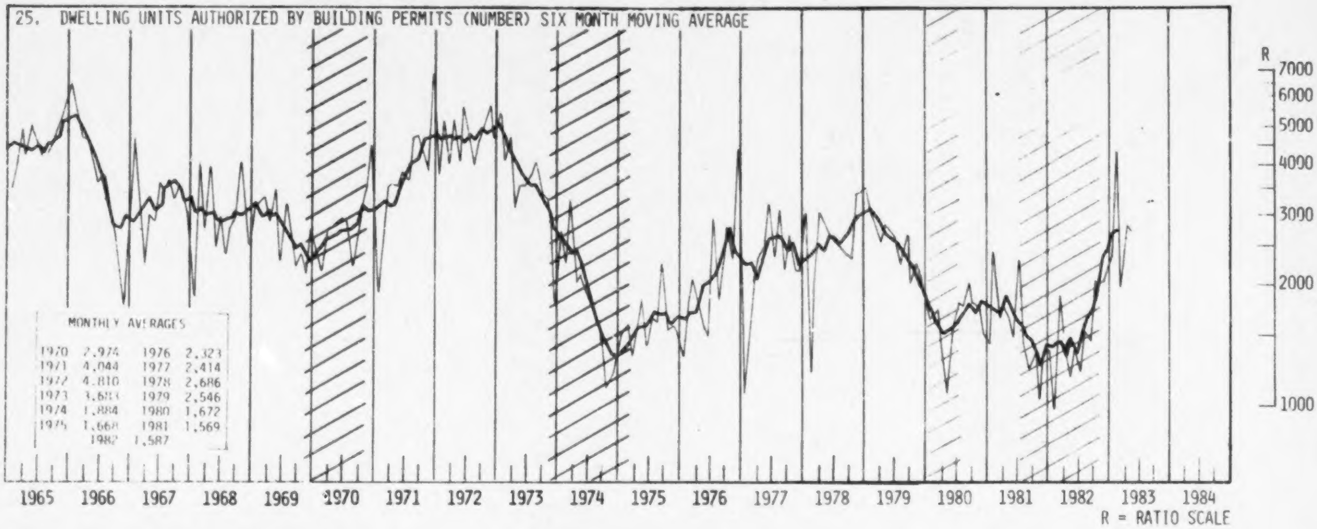
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927	1360	1504
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897	1679	606
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883	1851	1702
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971		
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821		
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657	280	217
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289	494	1030
May	247	366	324	527	169	293	640	1113
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385		
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229		
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

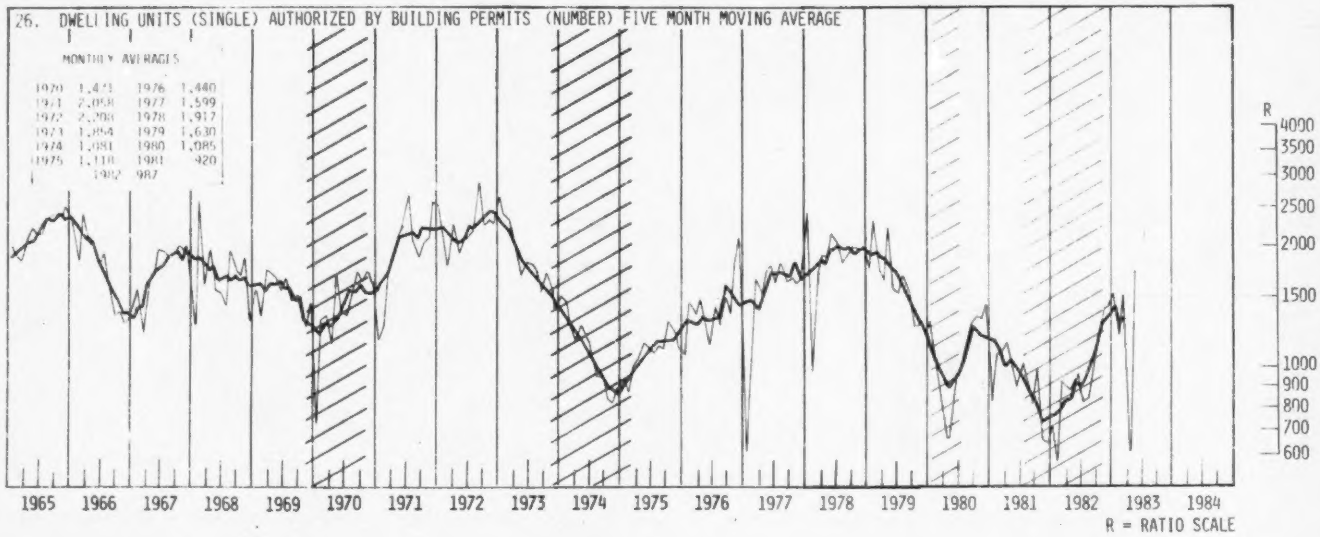


25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
	1982	1,587	

R = RATIO SCALE

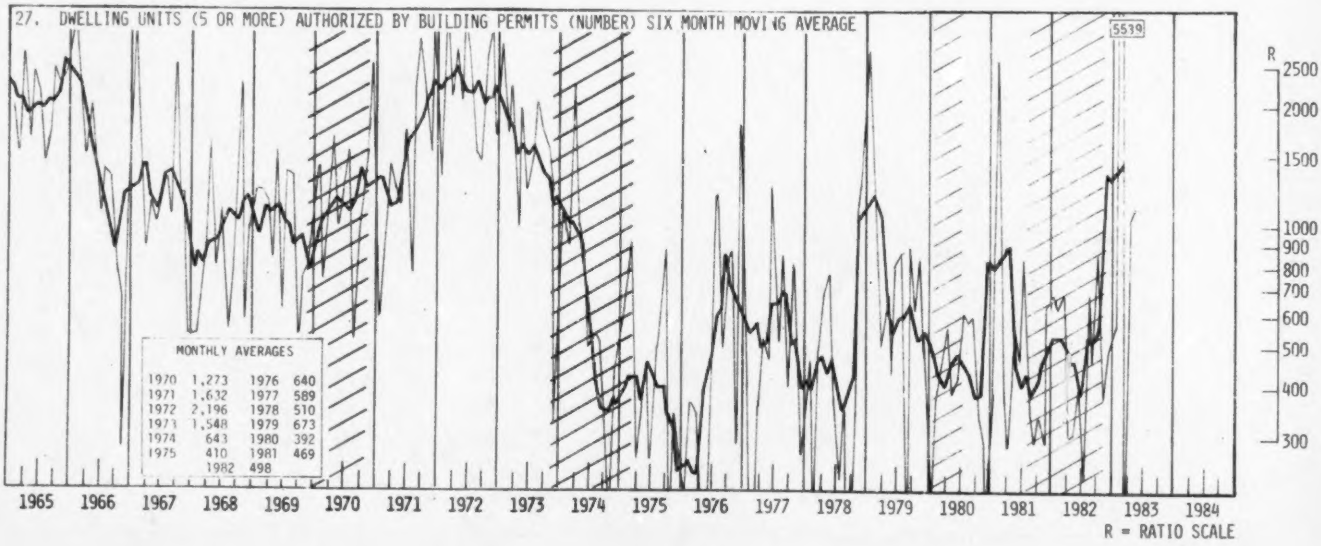


26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,473	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
	1982	987	

R = RATIO SCALE



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
	1982	498	

R = RATIO SCALE

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,576	2,775	2,790	2,937	2,771	2,985	2,978	3,239
Feb	2,600	2,798	2,636	2,972	2,670	3,012	2,737	2,986
Mar	2,723	2,784	2,900	2,995	2,988	3,017	3,227	3,260
Apr	2,699	2,769	2,965	3,039	2,985	3,020	3,197r	3,223r
May	2,864	2,779	3,029	3,011	3,118	3,130	3,413p	3,452p
Jun	2,750	2,841	2,967	3,011	3,035	3,097		
Jul	2,779	2,881	2,899	2,963	3,138	3,179		
Aug	2,786	2,869	2,924	3,044	3,021	3,166		
Sep	2,684	2,859	2,922	3,121	3,065	3,259		
Oct	2,920	2,920	2,983	2,959	3,212	3,261		
Nov	3,025	2,923	3,098	3,002	3,405	3,233		
Dec	3,868	2,969	3,857	2,962	4,176	3,170		

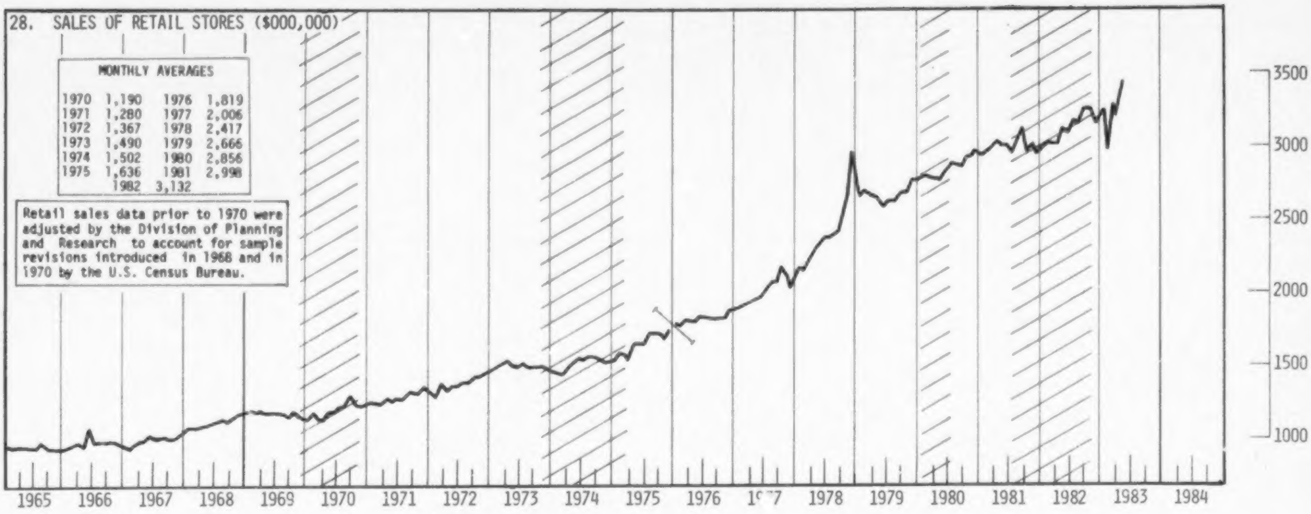
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,271	1,221	1,172	1,239
Feb	1,261	1,218	1,180	1,142
Mar	1,236	1,221	1,190	1,246
Apr	1,220	1,233	1,193	1,224r
May	1,217	1,220	1,229	1,310p
Jun	1,233	1,211	1,196	
Jul	1,244	1,184	1,224	
Aug	1,229	1,207	1,219	
Sep	1,219	1,223	1,252	
Oct	1,240	1,161	1,243	
Nov	1,235	1,182	1,233	
Dec	1,246	1,164	1,212	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848	21,768	22,542
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694	26,245	27,358
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668	23,107	19,412
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631		
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993		
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

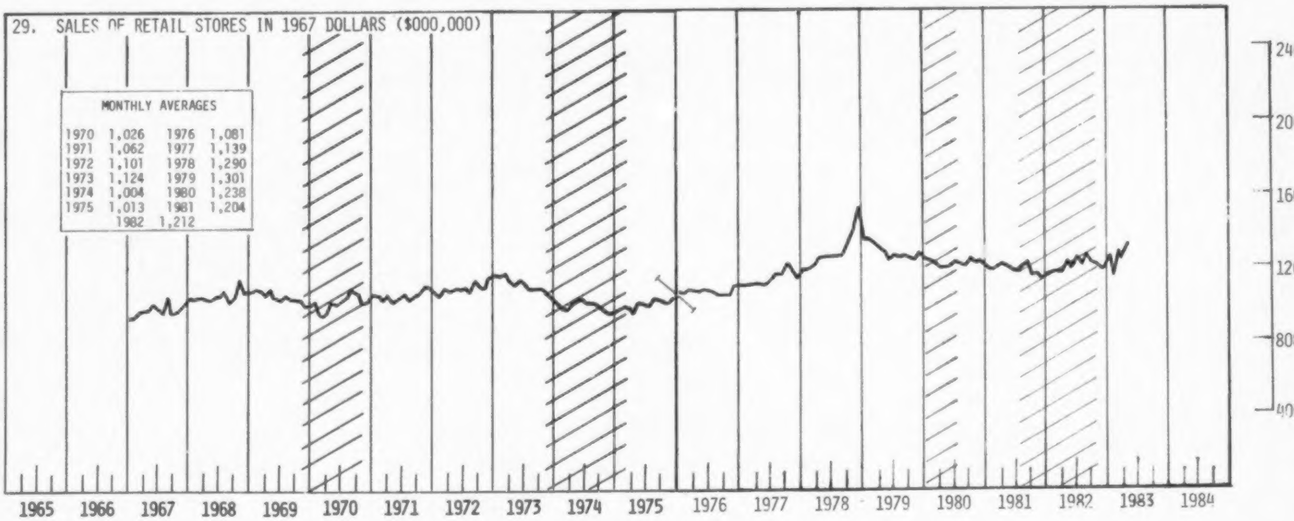


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,417
1973	1,490	1979	2,666
1974	1,502	1980	2,856
1975	1,636	1981	2,998
	1982	3,132	

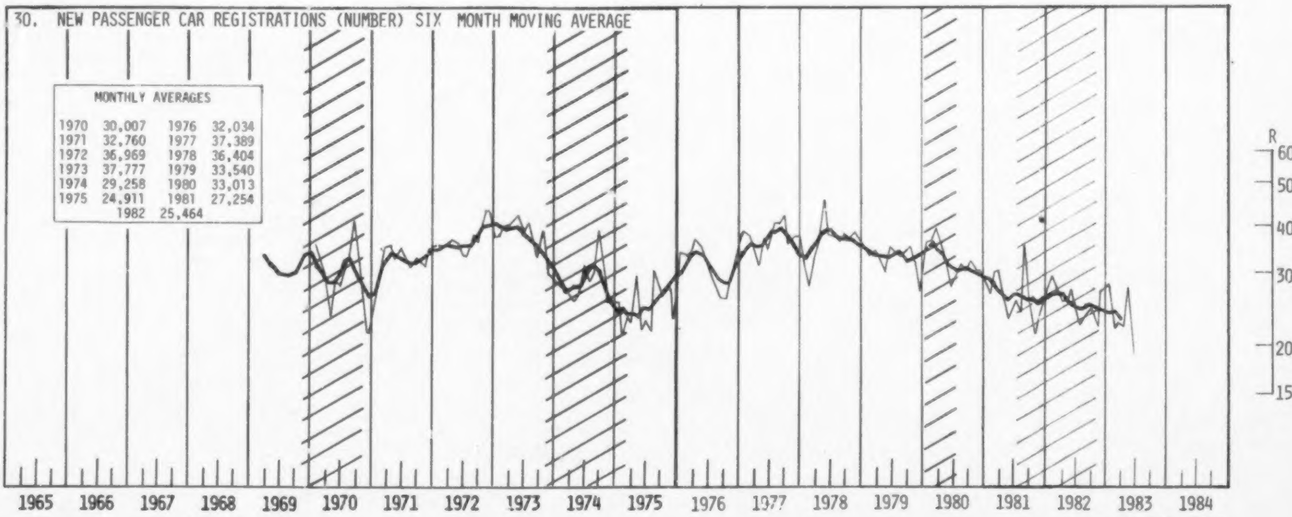
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,290
1973	1,124	1979	1,301
1974	1,004	1980	1,238
1975	1,013	1981	1,204
	1982	1,212	



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
	1982	25,464	

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279	13,537	13,540
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433	18,548	15,666
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745	13,939	14,366
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407		
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371		
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

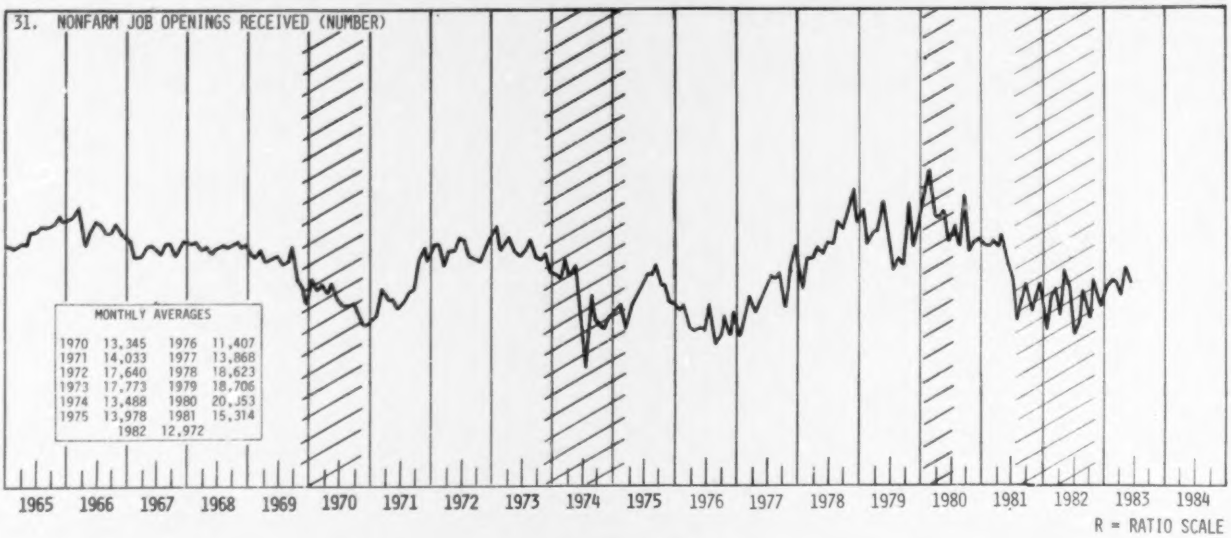
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756	9,562	10,191
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738	13,582	12,636
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994	8,491	8,839
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722		
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757		
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

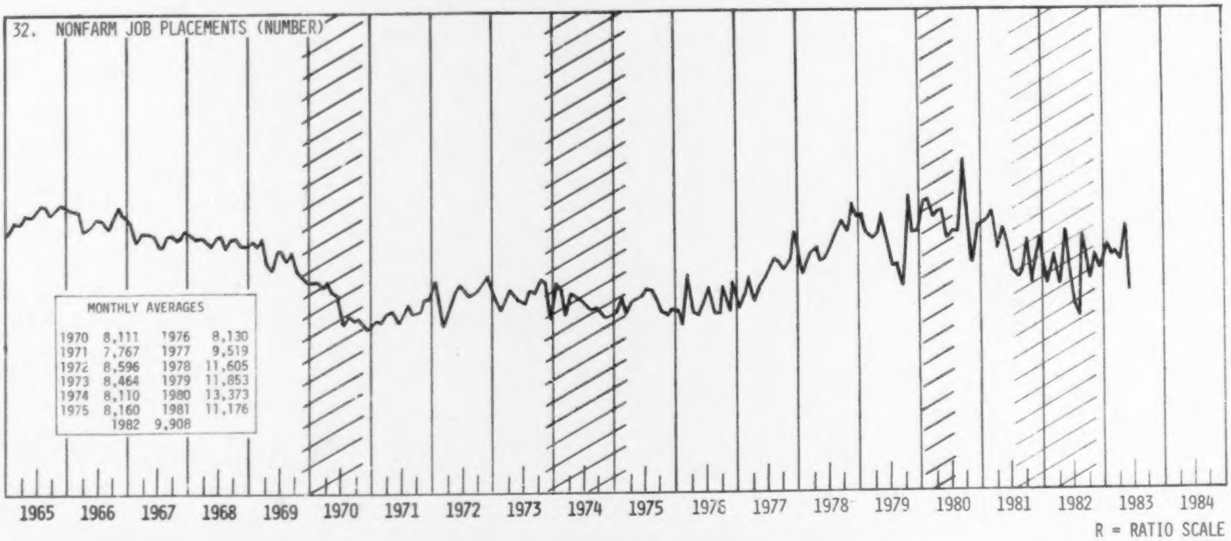
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129 4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6	127.9	124.3
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8	108.9	116.7
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9	100.6	112.7
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9		
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2		
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



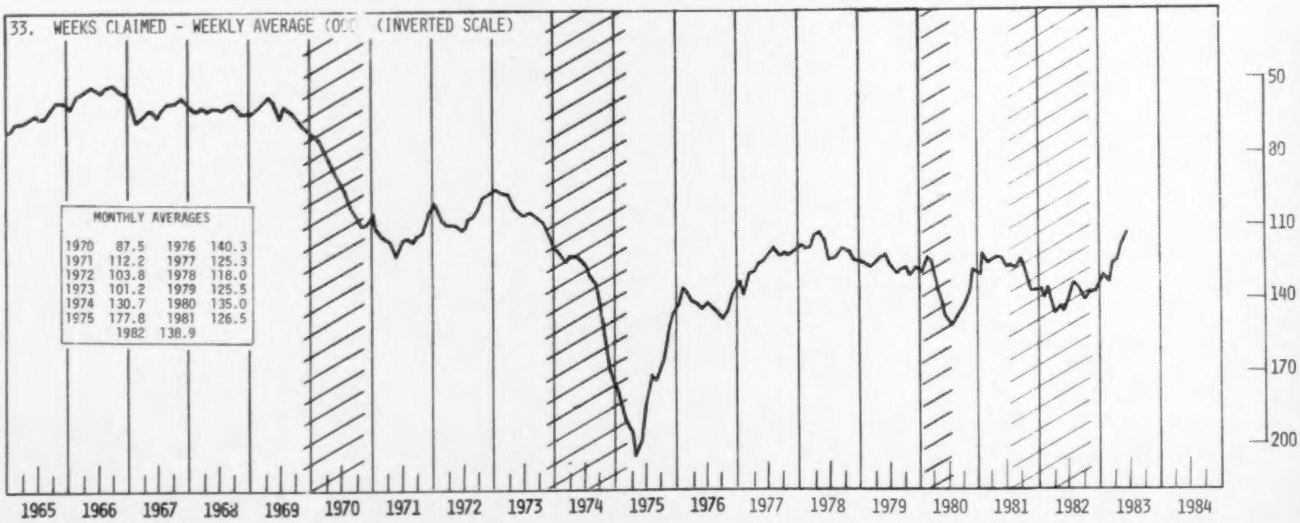
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,153
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
	1982	12,972	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
	1982	9,908	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
	1982	138.9	

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.8
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6		
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6		
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

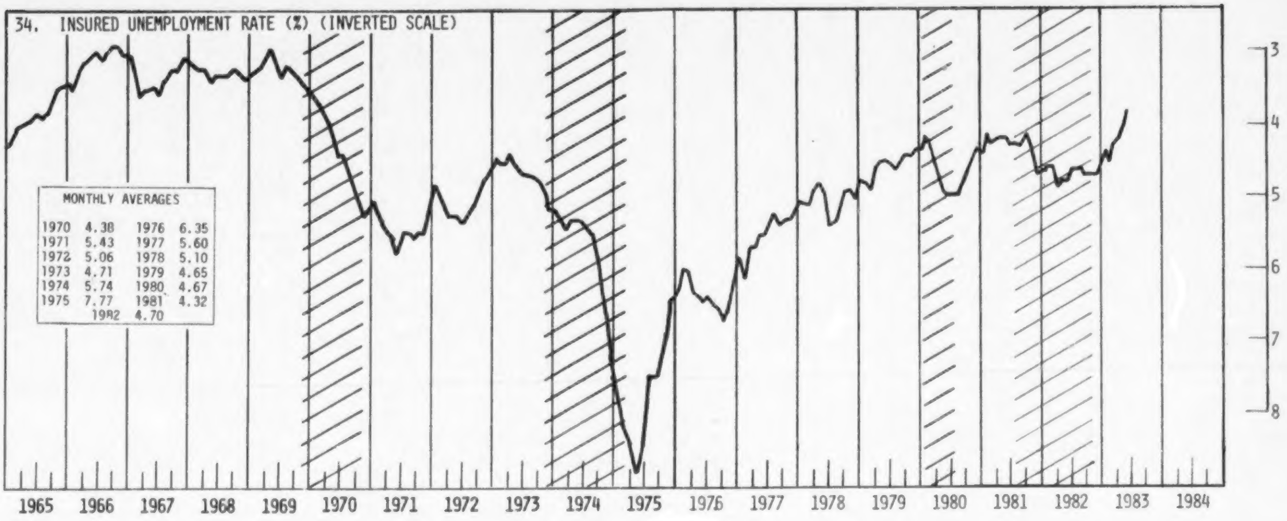
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168	11,824	13,283
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035	10,904	12,921
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371	13,267	12,589
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393		
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088		
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

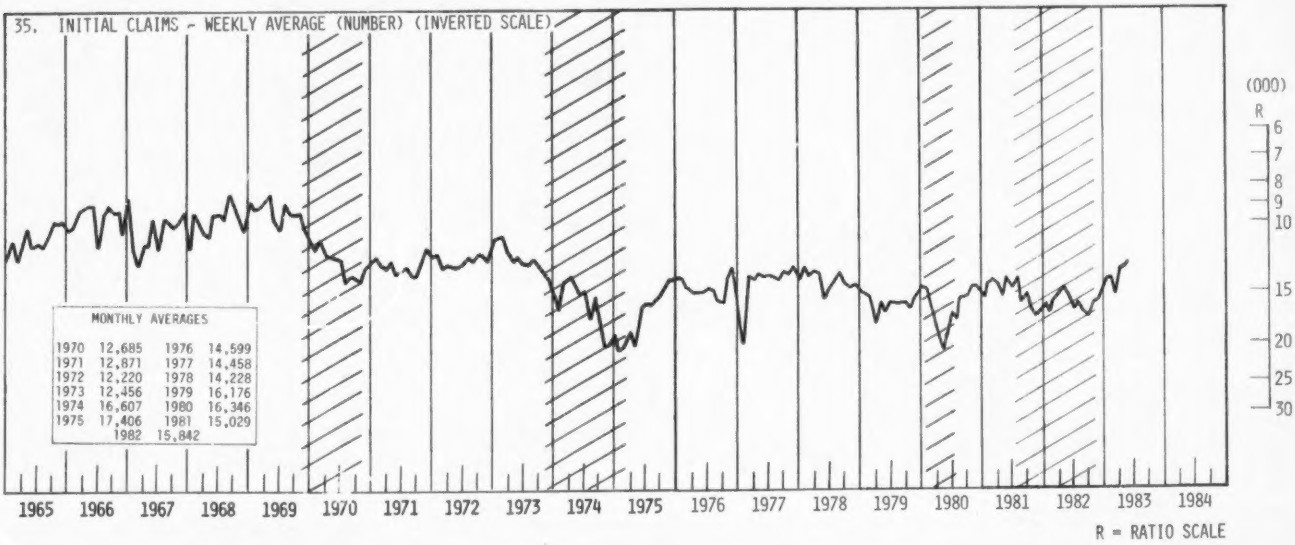
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206	18,134	14,986
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144	16,484	15,545
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560	14,477	15,734
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630		
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836		
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I



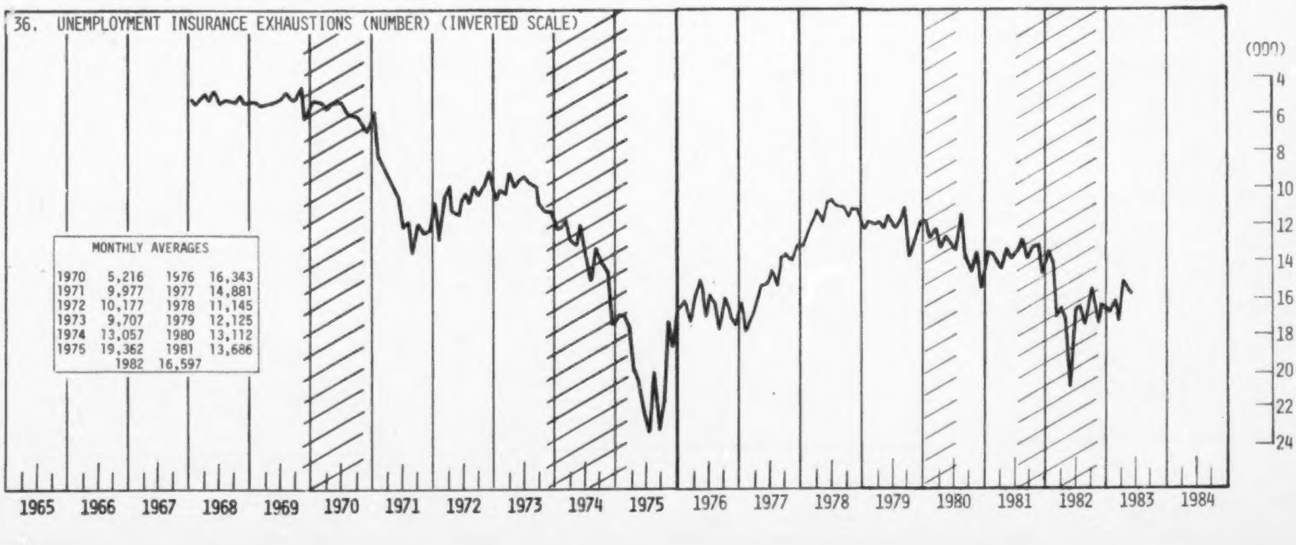
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
	1982	4.70	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
	1982	15,842	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686
	1982	16,597	

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6	43.8	44.6
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8		
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2		
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

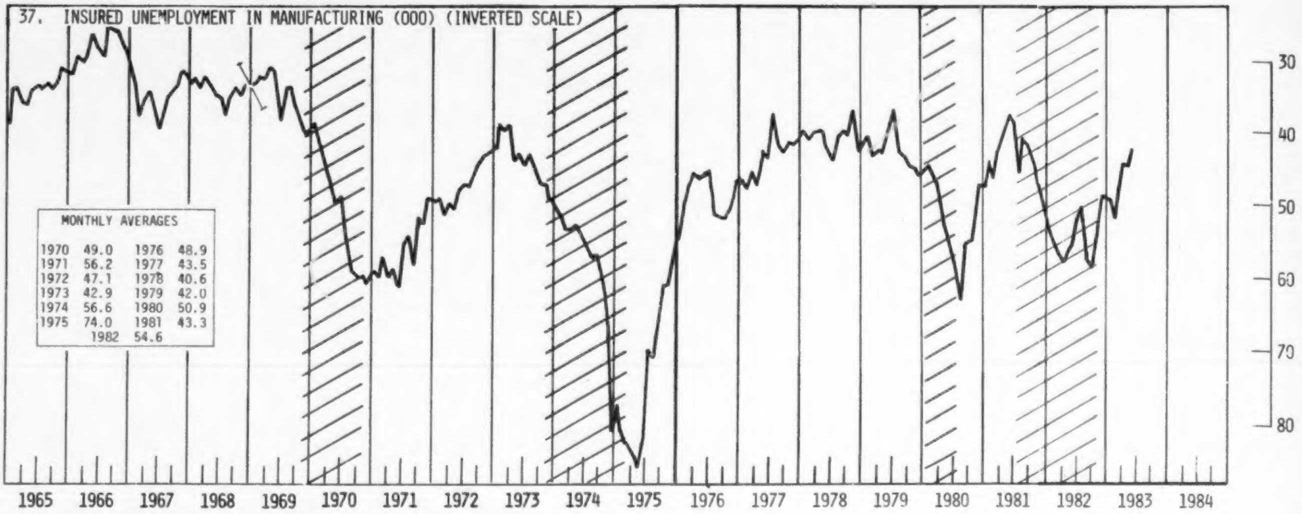
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	17.4	11.8
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.8
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.8
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2		
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8		
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

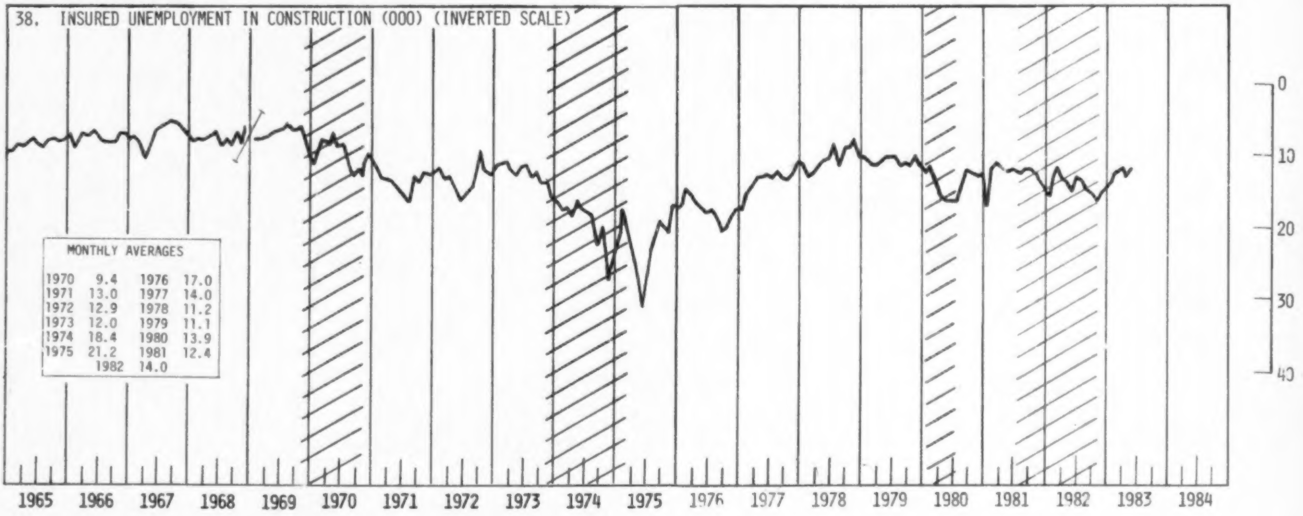
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9	54.8	56.3
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6	49.2	53.4
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4	47.8	53.2
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3		
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9		
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

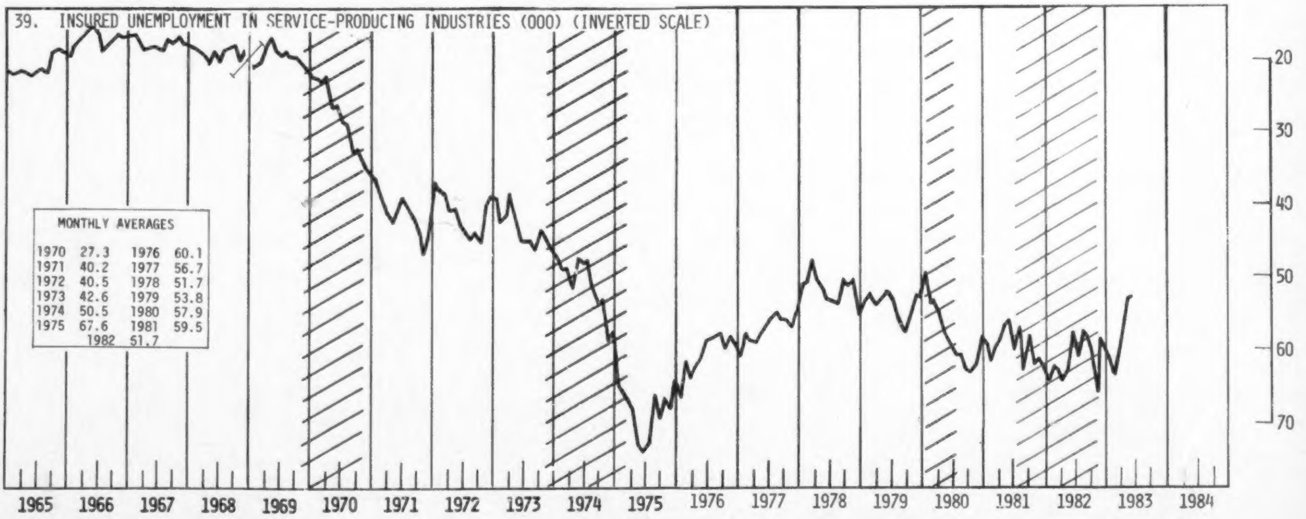
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3
	1982	54.6	


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4
	1982	14.0	


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5
	1982	51.7	

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3088.4	3079.6	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.5	3078.1	3079.5	3075.2
PRIVATE SECTOR	2561.1	2559.8	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2550.5	2551.2	2552.6	2547.8
GOVERNMENT	527.3	519.8	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	528.0	526.9	526.9	527.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3142.4	3126.4	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.5	3059.0	3085.0	3129.2
MANUFACTURING	736.1	718.8	726.9	728.1	721.9	716.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	702.8	702.7	703.5	707.4
Durable Goods	353.2	342.4	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	334.3	334.2	332.5	333.2
Lumber & Wood Products	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
Furniture & Fixtures	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.2	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.2	25.2	23.3	23.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	7.9	8.3
Pottery & related products	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0
Primary Metal Industries	22.1	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	55.1	53.5	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.2	51.4
Metal cans	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2
Metal stampings	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	23.5	22.9	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	68.1	65.6	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.3
Construction & related machinery	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Metalworking machinery	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1
Special industry machinery	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.0
General industry machinery	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4
Service industry machinery	7.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3
Other machinery, except elec.	22.8	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.7	22.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	89.6	88.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.5	88.5	87.9	88.6
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.5	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.4
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Communication equipment	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5	39.1
Electronic components & access.	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.0	19.2
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Transportation Equipment	15.3	11.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.8	14.8
Motor vehicles	9.6	6.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8
Aircraft & parts	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.2
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.2	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.0
Nondurable Goods	382.9	376.4	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.5	368.5	371.0	374.2
Food & Kindred Products	47.4	46.5	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.8	45.9	46.4
Canned, cured & froze	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.5
Grain mill & bakery products	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4
Beverages	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
Other food & kindred products	18.7	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.9
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.7
Broad woven fabric mills	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
Other textile mill products	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Apparel & Other Textile Products	52.8	50.0	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.5	52.2	53.5
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Women's & misses' outerwear	27.6	26.2	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.0	28.5	29.7
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Other apparel & related products	14.9	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1
Paper & Allied Products	30.2	29.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.1	29.6
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.2	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9
Other paper & allied products	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.4
Printing & Publishing	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.1
Newspapers	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7
Commercial printing	16.7	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5
Other printing & publishing	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	124.5	124.6	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.0	120.7	120.2	120.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Drugs	42.6	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.0	43.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.0	24.1	24.2
Paints & allied products	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Industrial organic chemicals	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.0
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.2	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.0
Rubber & rubber products	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.9	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2
Leather & Leather Products	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Other leather & leather products	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
NONMANUFACTURING	2406.2	2407.7	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2313.6	2329.7	2356.3	2381.5	2421.8
Mining	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Construction	112.3	115.5	115.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.9	100.2	104.2	106.9
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	199.0	194.5	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	195.0	197.6	197.8	200.2
Railroad transportation	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	107.4	102.5	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	108.3	108.4	108.2	109.0
Communications	58.6	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8	57.1	57.3	58.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	713.4	711.0	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	681.1	690.8	701.6	716.5
Wholesale trade	216.0	215.1	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.8	214.1	215.3	217.1
Retail trade	497.5	495.9	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	468.3	476.7	486.3	499.4
Retail general merchandise	70.5	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.7	67.9
Food stores	85.3	85.2	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	83.0	82.8	83.6	84.0
Auto dealers & service sta.	48.0	48.1	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.4	48.6
Apparel & accessories	40.7	40.3	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6	40.3	40.6	41.0
Eating & drinking places	146.9	147.0	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0	134.8	142.2	151.0
Other retail trade	106.0	105.3	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7	104.5	105.4	106.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	168.9	170.0	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.8	166.4	167.4	169.6
Banking	46.2	46.3	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	46.3	47.3
Insurance agents & carriers	69.6	69.8	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.2	68.1
Other fin., insur. & real estate	53.2	53.9	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2	52.2	52.9	54.2
Services	677.6	686.4	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7	670.1	679.3	693.5
Medical & other health services	182.7	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.4	185.6	186.0	188.0
Hospitals	100.4	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	103.4
Educational services	43.9	41.7	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8	46.7	46.2	44.9
Other services	451.1	461.0	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.5	437.8	447.1	460.6
Government	532.7	528.1	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.6	530.2	529.0	528.0	532.8
Federal	74.3	74.2	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.3	73.2	73.5
Local	358.6	356.3	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1	356.4	356.3	361.2
State*	99.8	97.6	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.5	98.1
Exec.-Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	67.3***	64.7	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0	67.0	66.8	67.1
Other	27.7	27.8	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.1	27.6	27.0

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* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departmen the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judicia The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

*** Data from pay-periods ending 4/16/82, 5/28/82 and 6/11/82 are not comparable with later data.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982							1983					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	348.69	345.49	347.02	351.60	356.35	361.42	365.27	363.81	350.59	370.27	370.17	370.58	372.30
Durable Goods	356.85	352.19	352.11	360.09	366.95	369.07	371.76	372.78	356.20	380.64	381.89	383.05	383.46
Lumber & Wood Products	239.91	225.61	235.35	236.49	250.67	252.30	259.63	263.55	241.00	256.80	253.95	259.34	262.08
Furniture & Fixtures	257.19	251.50	267.47	271.72	278.82	267.12	263.27	259.29	261.21	287.04	279.20	268.13	266.53
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	383.70	387.26	278.92	383.07	382.68	397.04	404.35	395.92	373.92	396.72	398.54	399.77	407.44
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	400.61	400.20	395.31	398.83	390.25	403.48	408.79	401.85	382.47	407.04	415.37	405.24	409.43
Pottery & related products	311.55	302.99	309.69	323.11	317.83	323.20	344.29	324.25	306.07	337.65	335.62	335.01	346.94
Primary Metal Industries	348.87	348.51	358.38	358.97	365.04	368.82	367.02	370.23	364.57	385.40	384.71	388.32	391.78
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	337.35	344.67	373.14	358.28	366.69	367.29	364.17	379.07	372.25	392.24	402.11	426.97	418.16
Iron & Steel foundries*	382.76	371.67	389.01	384.92	381.04	393.08	366.82	381.94	384.97	384.50	404.97	387.50	418.13
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	504.69	517.56	512.69	548.44	536.94	530.14	566.49	556.00	557.35	562.63	550.26	589.11	560.32
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	298.73	297.17	303.25	305.12	325.45	327.57	323.81	315.33	301.43	339.04	329.75	322.60	328.44
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	360.77	355.68	356.80	354.57	356.23	355.32	363.61	366.03	345.20	374.39	378.14	380.83	386.63
Metal cans	429.41	422.30	443.24	427.65	465.27	435.27	447.89	473.04	414.47	465.04	422.42	444.29	456.22
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	494.72	457.73	453.66	444.53	441.37	439.69	448.90	468.38	450.38	477.90	514.00	502.58	491.82
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	327.67	326.95	330.98	321.92	323.67	329.32	321.85	323.94	305.51	331.63	343.76	337.55	344.66
Metal Stampings	331.66	325.83	319.43	331.93	327.94	325.80	335.02	329.87	319.06	344.46	349.05	350.27	368.02
Machinery, Except Electrical*	368.90	366.35	366.74	369.37	370.81	380.27	382.49	378.46	365.18	389.20	390.22	391.02	389.85
Construction & related machinery	365.19	351.15	349.47	353.35	361.32	370.91	348.45	352.50	335.35	375.14	371.06	384.06	380.40
Metalworking machinery	367.91	366.78	360.17	351.29	354.70	359.81	373.78	365.36	363.80	378.68	380.42	377.06	374.52
Special industry machinery	403.24	388.96	387.15	401.40	401.75	419.32	432.46	435.60	416.58	459.12	451.55	452.93	435.69
General industry machinery*	375.48	393.22	385.73	392.69	391.79	398.70	410.47	402.98	388.48	421.37	417.68	415.84	412.24
Service industry machinery*	304.33	318.72	338.52	317.85	309.48	318.23	311.68	303.83	297.26	315.66	316.57	317.21	332.86
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	344.74	353.89	357.12	358.38	362.23	371.34	371.78	373.38	361.00	379.43	379.43	379.68	382.20
Elec. test & distribution equip.	261.06	253.49	266.14	269.84	272.77	279.61	299.03	284.66	269.50	298.16	314.53	316.48	316.64
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	293.95	285.74	305.78	295.44	296.86	305.45	300.73	314.42	295.95	312.12	315.55	317.59	309.68
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	293.17	308.36	289.32	314.34	318.84	316.34	309.76	295.97	283.46	309.59	315.88	311.88	322.67
Communication equipment	434.99	458.85	460.83	457.45	462.07	465.49	462.05	462.58	456.23	472.60	464.54	471.52	469.56
Electronic components & access.	286.09	288.89	288.54	294.92	297.10	311.66	312.47	318.51	305.45	323.14	322.07	317.15	315.14
Transportation Equipment	525.04	471.65	413.89	541.60	632.73	544.01	535.18	547.65	516.57	559.33	562.17	565.63	545.01
Motor vehicles & equipment	574.73	522.75	425.14	595.79	707.90	589.32	589.73	613.42	567.57	616.62	621.40	620.01	599.85
Ship & boat building & repairing	385.72	358.74	363.34	345.69	364.56	396.26	375.95	374.87	360.13	391.62	371.36	408.24	393.35
Instruments & Related Products	384.36	388.76	381.06	380.49	375.77	401.62	405.36	411.51	378.97	413.76	410.61	405.30	403.94
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	260.77	251.53	256.77	262.06	259.28	268.68	267.88	269.19	258.17	283.91	285.42	293.06	285.76
Nondurable Goods	341.25	339.48	342.54	344.14	347.01	354.68	359.54	354.88	345.87	361.78	359.45	359.06	363.09
Food & Kindred Products	369.88	366.48	377.44	383.31	398.76	408.19	400.61	399.07	380.82	388.40	389.50	399.92	399.49
Canned, cured & frozen food	327.35	324.70	344.14	351.40	390.14	371.29	410.96	373.85	340.61	361.05	361.09	384.13	399.29
Grain mill & bakery products	316.42	326.67	329.63	332.54	339.94	334.93	347.20	328.23	302.91	348.57	340.86	343.77	340.99
Beverages	506.67	535.78	518.18	556.85	557.53	594.04	479.46	534.09	533.97	452.76	471.47	469.48	454.78
Textile Mill Products	289.53	288.02	294.88	292.91	294.63	302.81	304.30	297.19	282.75	308.91	308.76	308.48	305.29
Textile finishing, except wool	354.21	337.88	348.99	341.13	334.83	362.81	367.78	341.42	330.86	348.30	355.64	366.17	357.25
Apparel & other Textile Products	192.77	193.03	192.15	187.53	187.22	191.50	188.10	193.38	180.15	190.57	185.39	185.92	195.22
Men's & boys' suits & coats	192.36	201.04	187.17	185.78	196.70	196.12	199.45	205.34	177.34	191.05	188.36	188.94	194.53
Men's & boys' furnishings	189.74	180.04	189.30	182.80	172.05	182.01	183.32	189.48	177.31	191.04	188.37	187.62	190.62
Women's & children's undergarm.	188.40	196.65	197.05	206.17	213.77	210.21	197.55	221.14	205.51	215.63	220.43	219.56	213.21
Paper & Allied Products	356.60	361.84	360.93	362.34	367.99	375.26	387.56	379.31	360.90	390.01	379.22	387.66	390.35
Paperboard containers & boxes	340.34	339.07	335.58	335.97	346.64	342.88	354.03	353.03	323.84	359.60	340.10	346.75	353.53
Printing & Publishing	348.46	335.48	350.30	351.48	346.82	354.53	353.04	332.67	328.23	351.56	349.06	336.53	353.06
Newspapers*	327.09	325.95	332.04	336.16	333.38	348.95	355.18	331.54	349.47	356.37	364.62	368.87	370.60
Commercial printing	424.30	395.31	424.69	413.27	397.13	413.80	406.92	351.59	369.94	389.76	381.90	346.74	387.66
Chemicals & Allied Products	428.79	419.92	426.80	432.49	435.54	443.13	447.66	441.66	444.55	454.30	456.79	457.63	459.98
Industrial inorganic chemical	447.95	457.65	462.66	465.47	469.43	474.82	483.42	477.96	481.13	496.55	514.13	508.64	521.07
Plastic materials & synthetics	418.35	429.97	444.04	454.20	440.09	458.99	427.57	421.85	447.70	453.86	467.84	476.57	485.41
Drugs	418.65	396.11	404.26	406.19	409.68	420.84	423.92	412.48	404.29	407.43	410.46	411.37	404.88
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	392.87	378.40	404.08	411.73	430.39	429.46	450.08	444.78	438.65	454.08	447.34	451.10	472.75
Paints & allied products	450.62	465.14	455.03	466.28	466.24	459.05	450.28	469.99	492.31	487.52	500.63	486.33	474.34
Industrial organic chemicals	476.73	468.28	464.58	469.80	466.41	475.64	474.74	472.78	478.39	496.94	497.24	474.32	482.55
Petroleum & Coal Products	603.30	601.59	594.50	612.41	621.73	635.27	645.76	646.07	676.35	665.03	672.88	689.72	688.38
Petroleum refining*	628.52	628.95	621.14	642.62	655.28	674.53	690.75	685.23	722.68	719.14	720.14	733.79	725.94
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	271.18	279.75	276.76	274.01	279.39	284.36	301.41	290.79	270.75	298.89	299.43	299.52	298.89
Rubber & rubber products*	270.12	275.25	285.39	275.80	282.79	288.45	290.98	265.73	268.26	285.82	290.33	284.93	285.57
Miscellaneous plastic products	271.43	280.87	274.79	273.56	278.55	283.36	303.99	296.33	271.82	302.12	301.49	302.43	302.12
Leather & Leather Products	218.30	202.80	212.40	203.38	206.45	209.39	214.23	230.11	207.81	218.97	223.18	233.94	239.70

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.2	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.2	38.4	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6
Durable Goods	40.9	40.5	40.2	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.1	39.1	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5
Lumber & Wood Products	38.9	36.8	37.9	38.3	39.6	40.6	41.9	41.9	39.9	42.8	41.7	42.1	42.0
Furniture & Fixtures	39.0	37.6	40.3	40.9	40.8	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.3	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	44.1	44.7	43.7	41.0	43.5	43.7	43.5	44.0
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.2	44.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	44.1	45.1	44.0	44.6
Pottery & related products	37.9	36.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	37.9	39.1	37.1	35.1	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.0
Primary Metal Industries	40.2	39.8	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.6	41.0	39.8	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	35.5	35.8	37.7	36.8	36.5	37.0	35.2	37.2	37.3	39.7	39.5	42.4	42.8
Iron & steel foundries*	45.9	44.4	46.2	45.2	44.8	45.8	42.6	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.6	43.2	45.4
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	39.1	39.3	38.9	41.1	40.0	39.6	41.6	41.4	40.3	41.4	40.7	42.2	41.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.0	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.1	39.3	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.2	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7	37.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	41.0
Metal cans	42.7	42.2	43.5	42.0	43.9	41.3	42.0	43.8	39.7	43.3	40.5	41.6	42.4
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	41.7	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5	42.2	42.7	42.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	40.1	40.0	39.5	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	36.5	39.2	40.3	39.9	40.5
Metal Stampings	39.3	38.7	37.6	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.1	39.8	39.4	40.8
Machinery, Except Electrical*	39.9	39.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	39.9	39.9	39.7
Construction & related machinery	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.1	39.3	40.0	37.6	37.7	35.3	39.2	39.1	40.3	40.0
Metalworking machinery	40.7	39.8	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.7	40.4	39.8	39.5	45.0	40.6	39.9	39.8
Special industry machinery	42.3	40.9	40.2	41.1	41.3	42.7	43.4	43.3	41.7	45.1	44.4	44.8	43.7
General industry machinery*	38.7	39.5	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	37.9	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.6
Service industry machinery*	36.2	38.0	38.5	37.1	37.0	37.7	37.3	36.3	35.6	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.9	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	42.4	42.3	42.0	40.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.6	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	42.2	43.4	41.8	38.5	40.9	44.3	44.7	44.1
Electric lighting & wiring equip	40.1	39.4	40.1	39.1	39.2	40.4	39.5	39.8	37.7	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	39.8	40.5	39.6	42.9	43.4	42.9	42.2	40.6	38.1	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.0
Communication equipment	41.4	42.5	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	42.5	41.7	42.1	42.0
Electronic components & access.	41.1	41.5	41.4	42.0	42.0	43.4	43.3	43.1	41.0	43.2	43.7	42.8	42.3
Transportation Equipment	43.5	42.1	35.3	44.8	49.4	44.8	44.2	45.0	42.1	45.4	45.3	45.8	44.6
Motor vehicles & equipment	44.9	43.9	34.2	46.9	52.4	46.3	46.3	47.7	44.1	47.8	47.8	48.1	46.9
Ship & boat building & repairing	38.7	37.2	36.5	34.7	36.7	37.1	36.0	35.6	34.2	36.6	35.3	37.8	36.9
Instruments & Related Products	43.0	42.3	41.8	41.5	40.9	42.8	42.9	43.0	39.6	42.7	42.2	42.0	41.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.3	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.4	38.9	37.2	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.8
Nondurable Goods	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.9
Food & Kindred Products	41.2	40.7	41.4	41.4	42.4	43.2	42.8	41.7	39.3	41.1	40.7	41.4	41.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.7	43.1	42.8	43.9	47.2	45.3	48.5	44.4	40.5	44.9	41.6	43.9	46.7
Grain mill & bakery products	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	38.3	35.1	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.4
Beverages	38.9	40.7	39.8	40.6	40.3	42.4	36.9	40.4	39.7	36.9	38.3	38.2	37.4
Textile Mill Products	41.4	40.6	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	37.7	40.7	41.5	41.8	41.2
Textile finishing, except wool	45.8	44.0	45.1	43.9	41.9	44.6	44.6	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.4	45.6	44.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.6	33.2	33.1	32.3	32.0	32.4	31.8	33.0	30.9	32.8	31.8	32.0	33.2
Men's and boys' suits & coats	34.6	35.9	34.2	34.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	37.2	32.4	34.8	34.0	33.8	34.8
Men's & boys' furnishings	33.7	32.6	33.1	32.4	29.8	32.3	32.5	32.5	29.9	32.0	32.2	31.8	32.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.2	33.5	33.9	34.9	35.2	34.8	33.4	35.9	33.2	35.7	35.9	35.7	34.5
Paper & Allied Products	41.6	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	42.3	41.4	42.0	42.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	40.8	41.0	40.3	39.7	40.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	36.8	40.0	38.3	38.7	39.5
Printing & Publishing	39.4	38.1	38.8	38.7	38.5	39.3	38.5	36.8	35.6	37.6	37.9	36.9	37.6
Newspapers*	32.6	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.0	34.2	34.7	32.6	33.7	34.7	35.4	35.4	35.6
Commercial printing	43.7	41.2	42.5	41.2	40.7	42.7	40.8	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	35.6	37.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.4	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.2	42.9	42.4	43.1	43.4	43.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.7	45.7	46.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	40.7	41.3	42.2	43.2	41.9	42.8	40.6	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.3	42.1	42.1
Drugs	40.8	40.3	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.5	41.7	39.7	39.1	40.3	40.4	39.9	39.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	41.9	40.7	42.3	42.4	43.8	43.4	43.4	42.4	42.3	44.3	43.6	44.4	45.5
Paints and allied products	42.8	43.2	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.3	41.5	43.0	43.8	44.0	44.5	43.5	43.2
Industrial organic chemicals	40.5	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.1	39.8	39.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.8	42.8	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.3	44.1	44.7
Petroleum refining*	42.1	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.2	43.1	43.6	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.6	43.6
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.6	40.5	39.9	39.2	40.1	40.5	42.0	40.5	37.5	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0
Rubber and rubber products*	39.3	40.2	41.6	40.0	40.6	41.1	40.4	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.5	39.3	38.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.7	40.6	39.5	39.0	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5
Leather & Leather Products	40.3	38.[illegible]	39.8	39.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.8	38.2	40.7	40.8	41.7	42.2

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982							1983					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.67	8.67	8.72	8.81	8.87	8.91	9.00	9.05	9.13	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.17
Durable Goods	8.73	8.69	8.76	8.85	8.95	8.94	9.01	9.07	9.11	9.15	9.18	9.23	9.24
Lumber & Wood Products	6.17	6.13	6.20	6.18	6.33	6.21	6.20	6.29	6.04	6.00	6.09	6.16	6.24
Furniture & Fixtures	6.59	6.69	6.64	6.64	6.84	6.74	6.73	6.77	6.82	6.95	6.86	6.72	6.68
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.87	8.93	8.78	8.88	8.86	8.99	9.06	9.06	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.19	9.26
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.90	8.93	8.81	8.89	8.84	9.07	9.00	9.01	9.15	9.23	9.21	9.21	9.18
Pottery & related products	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.77	8.74	8.77	9.13
Primary Metal Industries	8.68	8.75	8.82	8.85	8.94	8.98	9.03	9.03	9.16	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.24
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.*	9.50	9.62	9.89	9.75	10.04	9.92	10.33	10.19	9.98	9.88	10.18	10.07	9.77
Iron and Iron foundries*	8.34	8.38	8.43	8.51	8.51	8.59	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.88	9.08	8.97	9.21
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	12.90	13.16	13.17	13.34	13.42	13.40	13.63	13.43	13.83	13.59	13.52	13.96	13.60
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.34	7.35	7.38	7.44	7.64	7.63	7.60	7.49	7.67	7.94	7.87	7.83	7.82
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.96	8.99	9.05	9.02	9.07	9.04	9.12	9.22	9.23	9.29	9.36	9.38	9.43
Metal cans	10.05	10.00	10.19	10.18	10.60	10.54	10.66	10.80	10.44	10.74	10.43	10.68	10.76
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	11.85	11.64	11.59	11.40	11.41	11.38	11.58	11.48	11.79	11.80	12.18	11.77	11.71
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.17	8.17	8.37	8.41	8.36	8.44	8.30	8.48	8.37	8.46	8.53	8.46	8.51
Metal stampings	8.43	8.43	8.50	8.51	8.51	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.68	8.59	8.77	8.89	9.02
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.24	9.29	9.35	9.49	9.44	9.56	9.62	9.63	9.61	9.73	9.78	9.80	9.82
Construction & related machinery	8.95	8.80	8.76	9.03	9.20	9.27	9.26	9.35	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.53	9.51
Metalworking machinery	9.04	9.21	9.13	9.12	9.17	9.30	9.26	9.19	9.21	9.35	9.37	9.45	9.41
Special industry machinery	9.54	9.51	9.64	9.77	9.73	9.82	9.96	10.06	9.99	10.18	10.17	10.11	9.97
General industry machinery*	9.69	9.95	9.97	10.21	10.09	10.24	10.41	10.28	10.25	10.43	10.39	10.37	10.41
Service industry machinery*	8.42	8.38	8.79	8.56	8.36	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.44	8.51	8.55	8.90
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.42	8.54	8.66	8.66	8.71	8.75	8.79	8.89	8.98	8.97	8.97	9.04	9.10
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.43	6.27	6.39	6.36	6.67	6.63	6.89	6.81	7.00	7.29	7.10	7.03	7.18
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.33	7.25	7.62	7.56	7.58	7.56	7.61	7.90	7.85	7.65	7.83	7.92	7.86
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	7.37	7.62	7.30	7.33	7.35	7.38	7.34	7.29	7.44	7.46	7.63	7.57	7.87
Communication equipment	10.52	10.79	10.97	11.00	10.93	10.94	10.90	10.91	11.02	11.12	11.14	11.20	11.18
Electric components & access.	6.96	6.96	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.18	7.22	7.39	7.45	7.48	7.37	7.41	7.45
Transportation Equipment	12.06	11.21	11.74	12.09	12.80	12.15	12.10	12.17	12.27	12.32	12.41	12.35	12.22
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.80	11.91	12.42	12.70	13.51	12.74	12.75	12.86	12.87	12.90	13.00	12.89	12.79
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.97	9.64	9.95	9.96	9.94	10.67	10.44	10.53	10.53	10.70	10.52	10.80	10.66
Instruments & Related Products	8.94	9.20	9.13	9.16	9.19	9.38	9.44	9.57	9.57	9.69	9.73	9.65	9.71
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.64	6.46	6.53	6.67	6.67	6.85	6.97	6.92	6.94	6.97	7.10	7.29	7.18
Nondurable Goods	8.61	8.64	8.69	8.77	8.80	8.88	9.00	9.03	9.15	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.10
Food & Kindred Products	8.99	9.01	9.12	9.26	9.40	9.46	9.37	9.57	9.69	9.55	9.57	9.66	9.58
Canned, cured & frozen foods	7.85	7.53	8.04	8.01	8.27	8.19	8.48	8.42	8.41	8.84	8.68	8.75	8.55
Grain mill & bakery products	7.87	8.11	8.08	8.25	8.28	8.13	8.42	8.57	8.63	8.78	8.74	8.86	8.88
Beverages	13.01	13.18	13.04	13.71	13.84	14.03	12.99	13.22	13.45	12.27	12.31	12.29	12.16
Textile Mill Products	6.99	7.10	7.11	7.14	7.20	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.50	7.59	7.44	7.38	7.41
Textile finishing, except wool	7.74	7.68	7.74	7.78	7.98	8.13	8.25	7.94	8.21	8.10	8.01	8.03	8.01
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.74	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.86	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.88
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.56	5.59	5.48	5.45	5.45	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.49	5.54	5.59	5.59
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.63	5.53	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.64	5.64	5.83	5.93	5.97	5.85	5.90	5.92
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.68	5.87	5.80	5.90	6.07	6.05	5.91	6.16	6.19	6.04	6.14	6.15	6.18
Paper & Allied Products	8.58	8.66	8.74	8.80	8.85	8.99	9.16	9.14	9.16	9.22	9.16	9.23	9.25
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.34	8.28	8.32	8.46	8.61	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.80	8.99	8.88	8.96	8.95
Printing & Publishing	8.85	8.80	9.02	9.09	9.02	9.01	9.18	9.04	9.22	9.35	9.21	9.12	9.39
Newspapers*	10.03	10.01	10.11	10.06	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.37	10.27	10.30	10.42	10.41
Commercial printing	9.72	9.60	10.00	10.03	9.77	9.68	9.98	9.58	10.08	10.23	10.05	9.74	10.31
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.35	10.26	10.34	10.41	10.43	10.53	10.64	10.72	10.79	10.74	10.85	10.87	10.90
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.38	10.66	10.90	10.80	10.82	10.96	10.96	10.77	10.91	11.01	11.25	11.13	11.23
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.27	10.42	10.52	10.51	10.50	10.72	10.52	10.52	11.00	10.91	11.06	11.32	11.53
Drugs	10.27	9.82	9.87	9.96	10.06	10.14	10.18	10.39	10.34	10.11	10.16	10.31	10.25
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.38	9.29	9.55	9.71	9.84	9.89	10.37	10.49	10.37	10.25	10.26	10.16	10.39
Paints & allied products	10.53	10.76	10.56	10.73	10.84	10.85	10.85	10.93	11.24	11.08	11.25	11.18	10.98
Industrial organic chemicals	11.76	11.66	11.67	11.77	11.66	11.78	11.76	11.79	11.93	12.18	12.40	12.42	12.31
Petroleum & Coal Products	14.08	14.02	14.00	14.32	14.54	14.65	14.90	15.06	15.62	15.43	15.54	15.64	15.40
Petroleum refining*	14.94	14.89	14.92	15.24	15.53	15.66	15.85	16.01	16.69	16.57	16.67	16.83	16.65
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.85	6.91	6.94	6.98	6.97	7.02	7.17	7.18	7.22	7.29	7.25	7.27	7.29
Rubber & rubber products*	6.87	6.85	6.85	6.89	6.97	7.02	7.20	7.03	7.27	7.31	7.35	7.25	7.36
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.84	6.92	6.96	7.01	6.97	7.01	7.17	7.21	7.21	7.28	7.23	7.27	7.28
Leather & Leather Products	5.42	5.21	5.33	5.21	5.19	5.24	5.39	5.64	5.44	5.38	5.47	5.61	5.68

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jun 1983	May 1983	Jun 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,697	3,614	3,667	83.0	30.0
Total Employment	3,382	3,342	3,352	40.0	30.0
Total Unemployment	315	272	314	43.0	1.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	305	244	304	61.0	1.0
Unemployment Rate	8.5	7.5	8.6	1.0	- 0.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.4	6.8	8.4	1.6	0.0

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jun 1983	May 1983	Jun 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Regular State UI Program	100,226	111,232	125,500	-11,006	-25,274
Federal Employees' Program	768	704	670	+ 64	+ 98
Veterans' Program	747	725	457	+ 22	+ 290
Extended Benefits[1]	297	175	31,121	+ 122	-30,824
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	37,980	57,050	--	-19,070	+37,980
TOTAL	140,018	169,886	157,748	-29,868	-17,730

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially denied but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through September 30, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jun 1983	May 1983	Jun 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	100.2	111.2	125.5	-11.0	-25.3
Male	56.4	66.4	70.6	-10.0	-14.2
Female	43.8	44.8	54.9	- 1.0	-11.1
White, not Hispanic	67.0	72.3	84.1	- 5.3	-17.1
Black, not Hispanic	20.8	24.1	26.7	- 3.3	- 5.9
Hispanic	11.7	14.0	14.0	- 2.3	- 2.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.2	0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0	0.1	0.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
INA	0.4	0.5	0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
MANUFACTURING	39.2	43.8	51.5	- 4.6	-12.3
Durable Goods	18.9	19.6	23.6	- 0.7	- 4.7
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.2	3.4	4.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Machinery except electrical	3.7	3.4	3.7	+ 0.3	0.0
Electrical machinery	3.4	4.0	4.1	- 0.6	- 0.7
Nondurable goods	20.3	24.2	27.8	- 3.9	- 7.5
Food & kindred products	2.3	2.6	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Textile mill products	1.3	1.0	2.3	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Apparel & other textile products	7.0	9.9	10.8	- 2.9	- 3.8
Printing & publishing	2.6	2.2	2.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.0	3.4	4.7	- 0.4	- 1.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
NONMANUFACTURING	60.9	67.0	72.4	- 6.1	-11.5
Contract construction	9.1	13.5	11.3	- 4.4	- 2.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.4	6.1	6.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Wholesale & retail trade	21.5	22.9	26.0	- 1.4	- 4.5
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.2	3.1	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Services	16.8	17.1	20.0	- 0.3	- 3.2
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	19.5	21.8	26.3	- 2.3	- 6.8
25 through 34	29.9	31.2	38.4	- 1.3	- 8.5
35 through 44	21.7	22.7	23.1	- 1.0	- 1.4
45 through 54	14.3	17.3	18.8	- 3.0	- 4.5
55 through 64	12.0	14.8	16.2	- 2.8	- 4.2
65 & over	2.8	3.4	2.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.0	10.2	11.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
3 to 4 weeks	11.8	12.1	14.0	- 0.3	- 2.2
5 through 14 weeks	45.9	49.6	57.3	- 3.7	-11.4
15 weeks & over	32.6	39.3	43.1	- 6.7	-10.5

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	May [1] 1983	Apr [2] 1983	Year to Date[3] 1983	Year to Date[3] 1982	Year to Date[3] % change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,690	2,341	10,215	5,202	+ 96.4
Private Units	2,590	2,341	10,021	5,075	+ 97.5
Single family	1,851	1,679	6,374	3,324	+ 91.8
Two-family	66	126	476	190	+150.5
Three-or-four family	33	42	119	81	+ 46.9
Five or more family	640	494	3,052	1,480	+106.2
Public Units	100	0	194	127	+ 52.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$160,868	$138,134	$641,346	$352,802	+ 81.8
New Buildings	$131,585	$112,810	$536,622	$256,606	+109.1
Additions and Alterations	$ 29,283	$ 25,324	$104,724	$ 96,196	+ 8.9

[1] Based on reports received from 439 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 447 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	6.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7,784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99,176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110,484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,786	3,637.0	99,458	3,367.0	11,328	270.0	10.2	7.4
May	110,749	3,579.0	99,557	3,335.0	11,192	244.0	10.1	6.8
Jun	111,932	3,647.0	100,786	3,342.0	11,146	305.0	10.0	8.4
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 230 Based on data available through September 9, 1983

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, C N 056, Trenton, N. J. 08625. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit was given.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic recovery continued in July, with further gains reported for industrial production, construction spending, and employment. Business expansion has shown signs of moderating, however, to a pace considered by economists as more sustainable than that of the second quarter when gross national product soared at a 9.2% annual rate. The slower pace has been most evident in a leveling of housing starts, attributable to an upturn of mortgage interest rates, and a slackening of retail sales, which had jumped sharply during the spring.

Labor market conditions registered substantial improvement in July. Employment climbed by one-half million jobs and the civilian unemployment rate dropped from 10.0% to 9.5%. Strong gains were registered in manufacturing, construction, services, and state and local government. Hiring picked up further in August, but this was accompanied by an acceleration of labor force growth, leaving the civilian jobless rate unchanged at 9.5%.

Inflation indicators also remained favorable in July. Consumer prices advanced at a modest 4.8% annual rate and producers' prices edged up only fractionally at a 1.2% annual rate. The sustained moderate pace of inflation in the face of rising consumer and business demand has been helped considerably in recent months by declining farm prices. A deceleration of energy prices, following a run-up during the spring, has also been a contributing factor. Continued softness of meat prices, attributable in part to the premature slaughter of livestock because of the drought, is expected to keep inflation moderate through the end of the year. This could be followed by somewhat steeper increases in 1984, however, as meat supplies dwindle and as continued economic recovery generates more intense demand-side pressure on the prices of consumer goods, services, and industrial materials.

Most business analysts anticipate continued economic expansion at least until late 1984 and very likely into 1985, when credit market conditions could start posing problems. Housing starts are expected to remain level at best and possibly decline somewhat as interest rates edge higher, but consumer spending is expected to resume its uptrend and business investment should register significant gains during the year ahead. Unemployment should keep declining slowly, falling below 9% early in 1984 and closer to 8% later next year.

THE STATE

New Jersey labor market indicators registered solid gains in July as the nation's business recovery moved into its eighth month. Employment advanced across a broad range of industries, the average factory workweek returned to its prerecession peak and unemployment insurance claims declined to their lowest volume in a decade. Continued improvement can be expected during the months ahead, thanks to the strengthening of consumer spending evident both nationally and in New Jersey, the steeply rising trend of construction contracts during the first seven

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of September 9, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

months of the year, and a stepped-up rate of new business formations.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced in New Jersey by 8,400 in July, reaching a seasonally adjusted total of 3,087,000. Also, a decline originally reported for June was largely wiped out by upward revisions based on more complete sample returns for that month. July's increase would have been nearly twice as great had it not been for a change in survey procedures that distorted seasonally adjusted employment figures for local school systems, causing a temporary decline in the public sector that will be reversed with the reopening of schools in September. After allowing for this aberration, government employment has remained essentially stable throughout the year.

The big news for July was in the private sector, where a robust gain of 15,600 jobs was recorded on a seasonally adjusted basis. About 1,000 of this gain reflected strike settlements. The rest was due to rising factory orders, increased construction starts, and expanding demand for services. More than half of the increase (9,300 jobs) was in manufacturing, but employment rosters were also augmented in trade, services, finance, and construction.

July's job gains, coupled with fractional increases during the second quarter, returned private sector employment in New Jersey to within 17,800 of its pre-recession peak of 2,584,800 attained in September 1981. Despite lagging behind the nation's pace of employment recovery since last winter, New Jersey's private sector job total as of July was only 0.7% below its pre-recession high in comparison with a 1.3% decline nationally. This reflects the comparative shallowness of the 1981-82 recession in the Garden State. Since cyclical job losses were comparatively few in New Jersey, it was to be expected that employment gains on the rebound would be smaller in this state than nationally.

The most encouraging employment increases in July were those in manufacturing, which had borne the brunt of the recession's impact with a job loss of 76,900 from July 1981 to June of this year. July's gains were spread over a wide range of industries, including lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, transportation equipment, instruments, food products, textiles, apparel, paper products, printing, chemicals, rubber and plastics products, leather goods, and "miscellaneous manufacturing" which includes such products as toys and costume jewelry. Improvement in these industries reflected a combination of increased hiring and fewer-than-usual seasonal layoffs.

Though factory employment did not turn up until July, industrial activity in the state has been expanding since the start of the year. As normally happens during the early stages of recovery, manufacturers initially accomplished this through more efficient use of workers already on board and through lengthening the workweek rather than adding to their employment rolls. With the easiest productivity improvements already in place and the average workweek returning to its pre-recession high of 40.9 hours as of July, it was just a matter of time before the level of employment would start to move back up. If the national expansion of consumer and industrial demand remains on course, there is every reason to expect further factory job gains in New Jersey during the months ahead.

Employment prospects for the construction industry also remain favorable. After maintaining a stronger-than-national pace of contract awards and substantially smaller-than-national employment losses during the almost continuous national building slump of 1980-82, New Jersey is again outperforming national construction trends in 1983.

Construction contract awards in New Jersey have been rising steeply since late 1982, with strong gains being recorded for both homebuilding and nonresidential building projects. During the first seven months of this year, the total value of construction contracts awarded for New Jersey projects was up 56% over the same period in 1982. Nationally, the increase was 25% over the same interval. Homebuilding projects are up 114% in New Jersey and 68% nationally, while nonresidential building awards show a 36% gain in the Garden State during a period when they declined 4% across the nation.

Like their counterparts in other states, New Jersey consumers have been doing their share towards keeping the recovery alive. After remaining sluggish through the first quarter, retail sales in the state accelerated sharply in April, May, and June, reaching a record monthly high of \$3.5 billion (seasonally adjusted) in June, the latest month for which data are available. During the full first half of 1983, seasonally adjusted retail spending was up from a year earlier by 7.3% in New Jersey, substantially matching a national gain of 7.4%.

Though total spending on consumer durable goods has been running well ahead of last year's pace, auto sales remain sluggish if the number of new passenger cars registered by the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles can serve as a guide. On a seasonally adjusted basis, they averaged 24,300 per month during the three months ending July, up moderately from 22,500 during the preceding three months but down from 25,700 during the May-July period in 1982. In 1977, the last really good year for auto sales, new car registrations averaged 37,400 per month.

Returning to the plus side of the ledger, New Jersey enjoyed a substantial uptrend of the number of new business incorporations during the second half of 1982 and the early months of 1983. Despite a sharp drop-off in May, the latest month for which figures are available, a total of 10,741 new business charters were filed during the first five months of the year, up 14% from the comparable period of 1982. National statistics are not yet available for May, but during the first four months of the year, new incorporations were up from a year earlier by only 6% nationally compared with 20% in New Jersey. These trends reflect improved business confidence and contribute to the generally favorable economic prognosis for the state.

Thanks to a substantially reduced number of layoffs since late last year and--more recently--the cyclical upturn of job opportunities, unemployment insurance (UI) claims have been declining steadily throughout 1983. In July, the number of claimants under the regular State UI program fell to 105,100 (seasonally adjusted), down 39,500 from the recession high of 144,600 reached in April 1982 and the fewest since 1973. Further improvement occurred in August.

The trend of unemployment insurance claims does not, of course, tell the whole story about unemployment. Nearly two-thirds of New Jersey's unemployed in July were new entrants to the labor market with inadequate wage credits to qualify for benefits, jobless workers who had already exhausted state UI benefits, and individuals either ineligible for other reasons or who had simply not filed claims. Altogether, there were 307,000 people unemployed in the state during mid-July according to official estimates prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Independent estimates prepared by the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) put the number at 277,000. Both estimates are subject to error, with the truth probably falling somewhere in between.

Total unemployment in New Jersey has declined substantially since late 1982, mirroring the trend of unemployment insurance claims. According to BLS, the state's jobless rate dropped from a recession high of 9.7% in November 1982 to 8.4% in July. New Jersey Department of Labor estimates show a slightly greater decline, from 9.5% to 7.7% over the same period. Unlike UI claims, however, in neither case had the overall jobless rate returned to its pre-recession level of between 6.6% (BLS) and 7.0% (NJDOL).

BLS recently announced that New Jersey's unemployment rate jumped sharply to 8.9% during its August survey week, an increase that is probably attributable mainly to sampling error. An NJDOL estimate for August is not yet available, but partially complete data suggest that it will stay in the neighborhood of 8%. In either case, the state's civilian jobless rate remained well below the nation's average of 9.5% in both July and August.

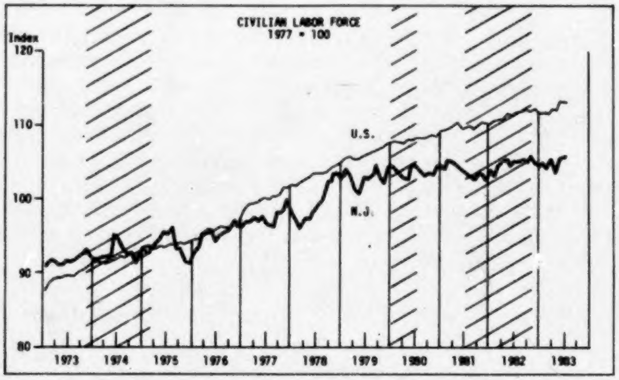
In sum, the New Jersey economy is clearly on a recovery course following a recession that was substantially milder than in many other parts of the country. Employment should continue to expand during the balance of 1983 and again in 1984, with all major sectors contributing. Further improvement in unemployment will come slowly, however, as the increased availability of jobs attracts additional workers into the labor market to compete with those already counted among the unemployed.

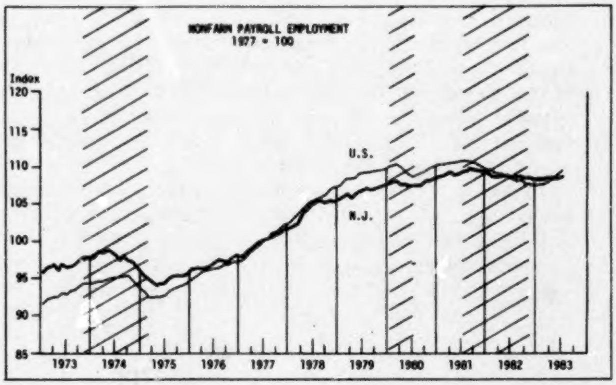
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

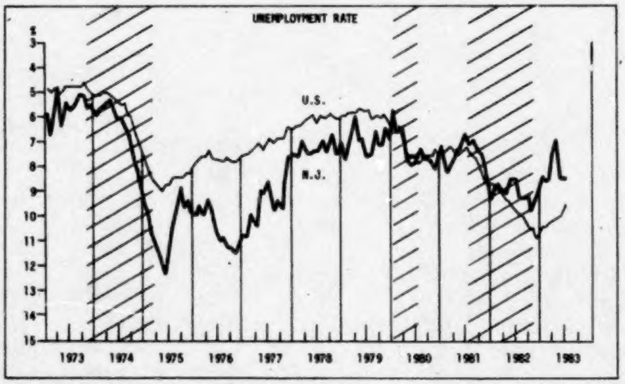
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8563	$ 8512	$ 7902	Apr	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.7	+ 5.2
$ 3513	$ 3382	$ 3097	Jun	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 7.3	+ 7.4
1637	2156	1768	May	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 14.5	INA
48	47	48	June'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 9.1	+49.9
82.6	113.8	58.5	Jun	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+114.8	+77.4
$ 489.8	$ 778.6	$ 288.1	Jul	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 56.1	+24.9
$ 198.9	$ 542.1	$ 105.3	Jul	Residential*	S-18	+113.8	+68.0
$ 141.0	$ 183.1	$ 112.4	Jul	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 36.0	- 3.6
$ 149.9	$ 53.4	$ 70.4	Jul	Nonbuilding*		+ 0.6	+ 9.6
3087.0	3078.6	3079.6	Jul	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.2	- 0.8
708.9	699.6	723.8	Jul	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 4.1	- 3.9
2378.1	2379.0	2355.8	Jul	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.0	+ 0.02
307	305	306	Jul	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 8.0	+10.9
8.4	8.4	8.4	Jul	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
105.1	112.7	136.9	Jul	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 13.6	- 4.8
3.6	3.8	4.6	Jul	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
40.9	40.7	40.4	Jul	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
$ 9.22	$ 9.18	$ 8.67	Jul	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 6.5	+ 4.0
$372.49	$373.63	$345.49	Jul	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 6.9	+ 6.5

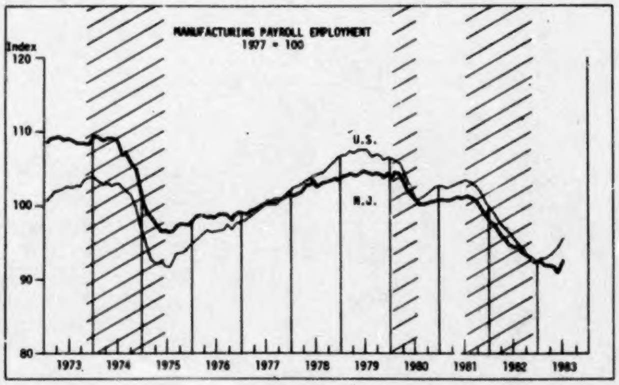
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

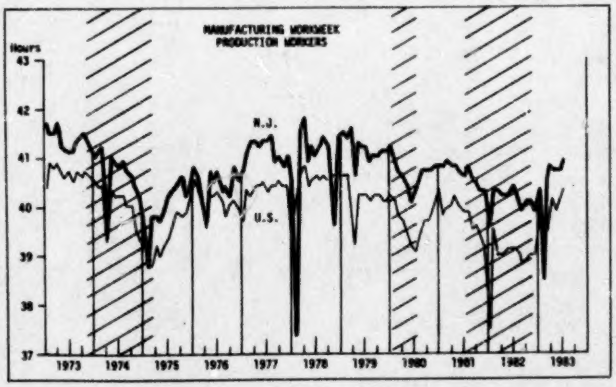
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

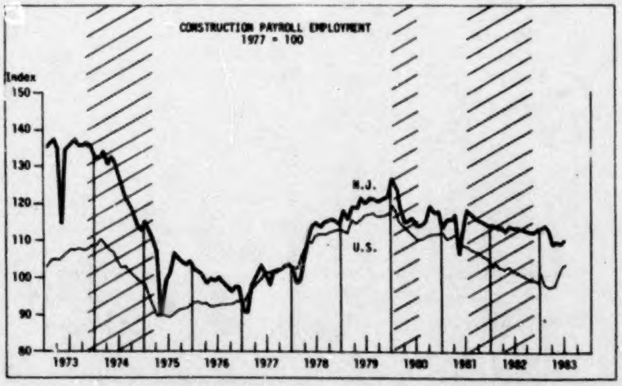




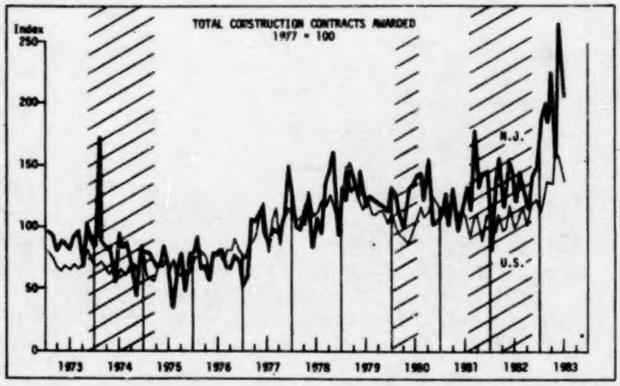


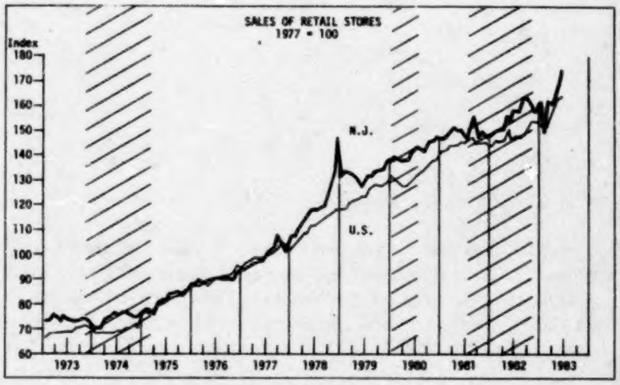


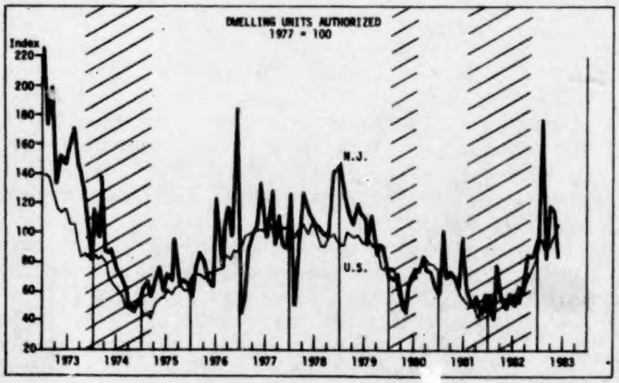


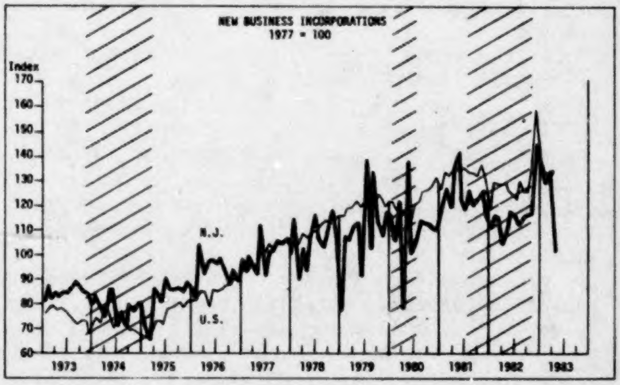


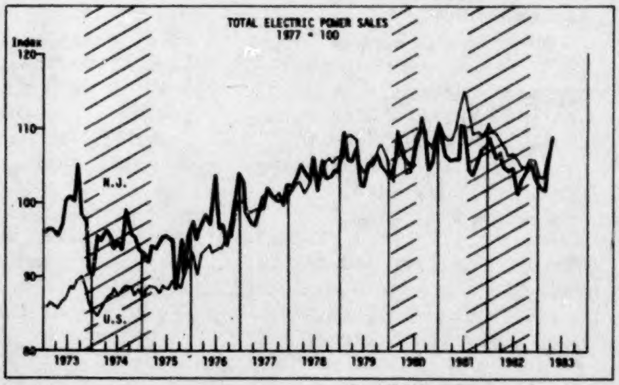
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

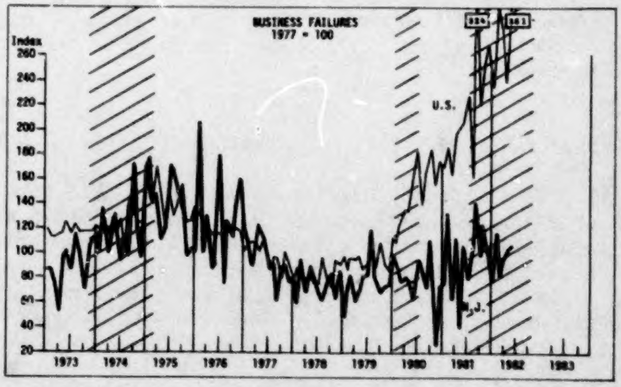












Economic Briefs

NEW JERSEY HOME BUILDING PERMITS UP IN 1982

1982 marked the end of a 3-year downward trend in New Jersey's residential construction industry. Statewide annual figures showed that 21,400 dwelling units were authorized for construction in 1982, 111 units greater than 1981's total. Although this represents only 0.5 percentage point gain over the previous year, it is the first positive movement in the industry since 1978.

For the second year in a row, Middlesex County led all other counties of the state in the volume of new residential construction with 3,737 units authorized. Ocean County (+2,646) ranked second and was followed by Monmouth (+2,096), Bergen (+1,423), and Burlington (+1,288). During 1982, there were 10 counties that approved over 1,000 new units for construction.

For a complete look at New Jersey building permit statistics, the Division of Planning and Research has available its recently published *New Jersey Residential Building Permit 1982 Summary*. Copies may be obtained by writing to: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

TEMPORARY DISABILITY DATA AVAILABLE

The New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Planning and Research has just published a statistical report dealing with the Temporary Disability Insurance Program in New Jersey.

Entitled *Temporary Disability Insurance in New Jersey, A Statistical Chronology*, the report includes data on financing, benefits, and coverage from 1948 to 1981. In addition to the many statistical tables and charts, the report contains a history of New Jersey's Temporary Disability Insurance Program and an explanation of its Temporary Disability Insurance Law.

Copies of this report are available free of charge from James Phillips, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 057, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0057.

BENEFITS TO WORKERS WILL INCREASE

Increases in the maximum weekly benefit rates for Unemployment Insurance (UI), Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI), and Workers' Compensation were recently announced by Commissioner Roger A. Bodman.

Effective for claims filed on or after January 1, 1984, the maximum weekly benefit rate for both UI and TDI will advance to $170, a $12 increase over 1983. The maximum weekly benefit is set by law at one-half of the average weekly wage in employment covered by UI for the second preceeding calendar year, rounded to the next higher dollar.

The maximum weekly benefit rate payable in 1984 for permanent total, permanent partial, temporary total, and dependency under the State's Workers' Compensation Law will advance to $255 from $236 for 1983. The maximum is calculated as three-fourths of the same average weekly covered wage.

Also, the amount of wages subject to tax under the UI and TDI laws for 1984 will be $9,600, up from $8,800 in 1983. The taxable wage base is statutorally indexed at 28 times the average weekly covered wage, rounded to the next higher multiple of $100.

New Jersey's Business Community by Size of Establishment

by
Thomas J. Brown
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

New Jersey's business community is dominated by establishments having less than 100 workers. According to March 1982 private sector covered employment data, these smaller workplaces represented over 97% of New Jersey's business establishments. Nevertheless, these smaller establishments provided only 51% of the state's covered private sector jobs while establishments with over 100 employees, accounting for only 3% of total private establishments, were the source of almost the same number of jobs (49% of the state's private sector employment in March 1982).

In fact, the use of the term establishment (which refers to an actual physical work location) as opposed to a company (which may be comprised of several establishments at different geographic locations) understates the employment share of large employers. If establishment employment data were aggregated to the company level for multi-location companies, the percentage of employment in the 100 employee or more category would increase from 49.1% to 55.9%. See the following box for a more detailed explanation and comparison of employment by size class in New Jersey's establishments and companies.

The figures in this article are based on reports submitted by private employers covered by New Jersey's unemployment insurance system. Generally, any employer paying at least $1,000 in wages in the current or preceding quarter of the calendar year is covered. Most agriculture workers, railroad workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, most domestics, and employees of small non-profit organizations are excluded from coverage. For a more detailed description of the data and of coverage exclusions, see the Appendix of the Division of Planning and Research's *New Jersey Covered Employment Trends, 1981*.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE

Tables I and II show the size distribution of New Jersey's covered units and employment, respectively. As seen in the first column of Table I, the smallest establishments, those with 1 to 3 employees, numbered over 68,000 or about 47% of total covered establishments in March 1982. When these establishments are added to those which number 4 to 9 employees, the combined group accounts for nearly 74% of all units, clearly showing the dominance in terms of numbers of units of smaller establishments in the state.

Table II shows the impact of the various size groups of establishments on total covered employment. For instance, the roughly 68,000 establishments with 1 to 3 employees accounted for only 113,734 employees or about 5% of total covered private employment and those employing less than 10 accounted for less than 14% of total covered private jobs. The larger establishments, on the other hand, while few in number, accounted for a larger share of total jobs. For example, the units in the 100 to 249 employee size group accounted for less than 2% of total units but employed about 160,000 or 17% of all employed. Moreover, units with 250 or more employees taken as a group employed about one-third of the total employed while accounting for less than 1% of all establishments in the state.

SIZE-CLASS DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY

As seen in Table I, there is a definite relationship between employment size of an establishment and its industrial activity. Establishments in the manufacturing sector are far more likely to employ over 100 workers than establishments in the other major industry groups. Over 11% or about 1,600 of the almost 14,000 manufacturing units in New Jersey employed over 100 workers. The next closest industry was transportation/communications/public utilities; about 5% of its units employed over 100 employees. More dramatically, almost 40% of the state's establishments which employed 100 or more were in manufacturing. Conversely, about 67% of the establishments with less than 100 workers were in the services and trade sectors.

There are a number of possible explanations for the disparity in size distribution among industries. In manufacturing and public utilities, for instance, many establishments require a large work force to achieve economies of scale in terms of making full use of plant and equipment. On the other hand, the services industry, with some exceptions like private colleges, hospitals, and large hotels, is comprised primarily of a diverse group of small personal and business service-oriented establishments, such as repair shops and professional offices including those of physicians and attorneys. Similarly, the trade group of industries is weighted toward small businesses. Many wholesaling operations, for example, employ only one or two individuals, and at the retail level the small shops employing less than 100 workers outnumber the large, more well-known department stores.

The size distribution patterns by industry in terms of the number of establishments in Table I generally hold true for the employment data as shown in Table II, although, as in the total private sector, larger establishments tend to account for a much greater share of industry employment than their share of industry units. Of all employment generated by units with over 100 employees, the manufacturing industry makes up about 41% or almost one half million employees. In terms of the size distribution within the industries, the manufacturing and transportation/communications/public utilities sectors have a disproportionate share of their employment in larger establishments, with 68% and 61% respectively in the over 100 employees group. Additionally, in the transportation/communications/public utilities industry group only 5% of the establishments generated 61% of the employment due in part as previously noted to some extremely large employing units in public utilities.

In services, the employment distribution is especially interesting. While smaller units clearly dominate the industry, as discussed earlier, the few larger establishments (only 2% of the total units for the industry) employ over half of the workers in the industry. Moreover, this sector accounts for 25% of the statewide employment generated by larger firms (those over 100).

In the trade industries, on the other hand, the relationships for unit size generally hold true for employment. The dominance of small units is reflected in the employment distribution. Over 70% of the employment in the industry is generated by establishments with less than 100 employees.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OVER LAST 10 YEARS

The relationship between type of industry and size would appear to be significant in light of the long-term trend toward a service-oriented economy with a reduced dependence on the manufacturing sector. The data for larger establishments (those with over 100 employees), however, as presented in Table III, show that in spite of this national trend, which is reflected in New Jersey, larger establishments have maintained a fairly steady share of the state's units and employment over the past 10 years. This perhaps indicates a relatively better performance for larger manufacturing establishments than for the industry as a whole over the decade, and/or an offsetting increase in large employers in the service sector of the state's economy.

It should be noted that since these data are a byproduct of New Jersey's unemployment insurance system, comparability of the historical data may be affected by changes in the unemployment compensation law regarding coverage. Also, since the data are collected primarily for unemployment tax administration purposes, they are not corrected or revised on a historic basis. The impact of these factors on the data in Table III is believed to be minimal.

As shown in Table III, changes in the unit and employment shares of large establishments have been small and barely significant. The percentage of establishments with over 100 employees dipped slightly in only two years - 1975 and 1982 - which coincided with two national recessions. The proportion of New Jersey's total covered employment in establishments with over 100 workers decreased from 50.4% in 1974 to 48.4% in 1979 and then rose slightly to 49.1% in 1982. The largest decrease of 1.5 percentage points occurred from 1974 to 1975 probably in response to the recession; any decline from the 1982 recession, however, was not discernible.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

Table IV shows the distribution of employment for the 21 New Jersey counties by size of employing unit. For the purpose of this analysis, the counties were divided into four geographical regions. The northwestern region separates the three more rural counties from the other eight northern counties which make up the traditional "northeast corridor." Those eight counties account for about three-quarters of the manufacturing jobs in the state. As expected, the counties located in the more industrialized northeast portion of the state generally have a higher proportion of workers employed in large establishments. Conversely, the more rural southern New Jersey counties generally have a smaller proportion of workers in the large-unit category while the central area shows a split pattern. Mercer County has a high percentage of large-unit employers while Monmouth County employers tend to be smaller. For the most part, this regional pattern has held fairly steady in recent years. Of course, exceptions exist. The most noteworthy are Atlantic and Salem counties in the southern region. Atlantic County data are influenced by the presence of nine casino-hotels employing about 30,000, while the construction of the Salem nuclear generating plant has brought a few large employers to Salem County, an otherwise rural area where these construction jobs make up a sizable part of total employment.

NEW JERSEY VS. UNITED STATES SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS

The size distribution of establishments nationwide is surprisingly similar to the New Jersey size distribution. Because comparable U.S. covered data by size class are unavailable, data for the state and the nation are from the March 1980 (latest available) *County Business Patterns*, (CBP), a publication of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The CBP data are extracted from Bureau of the Census 1977 Economic Censuses, 1979 and 1980 Annual Organization Surveys and Internal Revenue Service quarterly 941 payroll files. These data are similar in definition to the New Jersey covered employment data with the major exception that the 1-4 employee size category includes establishments that paid any wages during the year even if they had no employees in the March 1980 period.

In some specific size categories the percentages for the state differ somewhat from the nation. For instance, the New Jersey data shows a slightly higher percentage in the 1-4 size class with a 56.8% share versus a 54.3% share in the nation. However, as the data are aggregated to somewhat larger size categories, the differences tend to disappear. Establishments with less than 20 employees represented about 86.5% of all establishments in the U.S., according to the CBP data. In New Jersey, the percentage for that size category was an almost identical 86.6%. Similarly, in the over 100 size group, the national share of 2.3% was only slightly lower than the 2.5% recorded for the state.

SUMMARY

Although smaller establishments predominate in their share of total private sector covered units, large establishments account for a disproportionately large share of covered jobs. For example, units employing less than 10 persons accounted for almost 74% of all private sector establishments but less than 14% of total jobs in the private sector.

Conversely, establishments with 250 or more employees numbered less than 1% of total units, but accounted for about one-third of total private sector covered employment in March 1982.

There is a relationship between type of industry and size of establishment; the manufacturing sector had by far the highest percentage of large (over 100 employees) units; the service and trade sectors, on the other hand, were clearly dominated by smaller establishments.

Over the past 10 years, establishments with 100 or more employees have maintained a fairly steady share of total units and private sector employment in spite of the long-term shift from a manufacturing to a service-based economy.

Larger establishments (100 or more workers) tend to be concentrated in the industrialized northeastern counties of the state and smaller establishments are generally found in the more rural southern counties.

The New Jersey size-class distributions appear to be very similar to the United States pattern.

ESTABLISHMENTS VERSUS COMPANIES

An *establishment* or unit, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, is an economic unit, at a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. A *company* is a legal entity which, in many cases, is comprised of several physical locations or establishments.

In order to compare 1982 data with earlier years, establishments are discussed here even though some 8,800 of the 144,700 active establishments as of March 1982 in the state are part of larger "multi-location" companies. Shown below is a comparison of employment distribution by size at the "establishment" and "company" (employment aggregated for multi-location companies) levels. Note that companies with over 1,000 employees represent almost 27% of total employment while the actual establishments with over 1,000 workers accounted for only about 14% of total employed.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE GROUPS
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
March 1982

	Companies		Establishments	
Covered Employment Size Group	Number of Employees	Percent	Number of Employees	Percent
1-3	112,291	4.6%	113,734	4.6%
4-9	213,895	8.7	227,047	9.2
10-19	203,767	8.3	227,845	9.3
20-49	311,842	12.7	374,802	15.2
50-99	242,654	9.9	310,226	12.6
100-249	319,348	13.0	416,893	17.0
250-499	211,713	8.6	233,296	9.5
500-999	189,852	7.7	203,472	8.3
1000 or more	654,191	26.6	352,472	14.3
TOTAL	2,459,553	100.0%	2,459,553	100.0%

Table I

NUMBER OF
NEW JERSEY COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP
MARCH 1982

Size Groups	Total	Mfg.	Services	Constr.	Transport. Commun. Public Util.	Trade	Fin./Ins./ Real Estate	Agric. Mining	Unclass.[2]
(Employment)									
1 to 3	68,119	2,722	24,732	7,155	2,633	21,597	5,913	1,112	2,255
4 to 9	38,954	3,056	11,741	3,112	1,663	15,082	3,046	560	694
10 to 19	16,927	2,376	3,895	1,117	882	6,943	1,236	245	233
20 to 49	12,267	2,621	2,265	663	782	4,915	819	87	115
50 to 99	4,521	1,371	812	167	327	1,509	282	26	27
100 to 249	2,778	1,044	549	69	227	717	157	8	[1]
250 to 499	681	316	132	12	59	122	39	--	[1]
500 to 999	295	123	64	[1]	32	45	30	--	--
1000 & Over	181	74	64	[1]	16	13	12	--	--
TOTAL	144,723	13,703	44,254	12,298	6,621	50,943	11,534	2,038	3,332

Table II

NEW JERSEY PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED EMPLOYMENT
BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP
MARCH 1982

Size Groups	Total	Mfg.	Services	Constr.	Transport. Commun. Public Util.	Trade	Fin./Ins./ Real Estate	Agric. Mining	Unclass.[2]
(Employment)									
1 to 3	113,734	4,800	40,896	10,709	4,603	37,949	9,747	1,654	3,376
4 to 9	227,047	18,734	66,823	17,796	9,772	88,768	18,008	3,224	3,922
10 to 19	227,845	32,832	51,924	14,942	11,945	93,294	16,567	3,300	3,041
20 to 49	374,802	82,628	68,185	19,179	24,082	149,690	25,063	2,546	3,429
50 to 99	310,226	94,296	56,956	11,543	23,023	101,838	18,971	1,883	1,716
100 to 249	416,893	159,995	81,512	10,386	34,960	103,961	23,961	1,115	[1]
250 to 499	233,296	107,519	46,163	3,959	20,146	41,149	13,977	--	[1]
500 to 999	203,238	85,398	45,290	[1]	21,760	30,823	19,226	--	--
1000 & Over	352,472	141,148	128,709	[1]	37,259	21,418	18,186	--	--
TOTAL	2,459,553	727,350	586,458	95,007	187,550	668,890	163,706	13,722	16,870

Note: Data for firms covered by unemployment compensation law.

An establishment is the physical location where business is conducted.
For multilocation firms each reporting unit is counted as one establishment.

[1] Data is suppressed to prevent disclosure of individual employer identity.

[2] Establishments for which industrial activity could not be determined from available information.

Table III

NEW JERSEY'S PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS WITH 100 EMPLOYEES OR MORE 1973-1982 (MARCH)

YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED UNITS	PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED EMPLOYMENT
1973	2.9%	50.4%
1974	2.9	50.4
1975	2.7	49.2
1976	2.7	48.7
1977	2.7	48.6
1978	2.8	48.9
1979	2.9	48.4
1980	2.9	48.8
1981	2.9	49.0
1982	2.7	49.1

Table IV

DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF PRIVATE SECTOR COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY MARCH 1982

	Percentage of Units		Percentage of Employment	
Region/County	Less Than 100 Employees	100 or more Employees	Less Than 100 Employees	100 or More Employees
Northeast				
Bergen	97.2%	2.8%	55.1%	44.9%
Essex	97.2	2.8	48.4	51.6
Hudson	97.0	3.0	51.9	48.1
Middlesex	95.9	4.1	42.5	57.5
Morris	96.7	3.3	43.6	56.4
Passaic	96.9	3.1	52.5	47.5
Somerset	97.1	2.9	45.0	55.0
Union	96.8	3.2	47.4	52.6
Northwest				
Hunterdon	98.1	1.9	65.5	34.5
Sussex	98.4	1.6	59.2	40.8
Warren	97.7	2.3	48.6	51.4
Central				
Mercer	96.7	3.3	44.5	55.5
Monmouth	98.3	1.7	60.8	39.2
South				
Atlantic	97.7	2.3	40.4	59.6
Burlington	97.3	2.7	58.6	41.4
Camden	97.4	2.6	57.2	42.8
Cape May	99.4	0.6	86.3	13.7
Cumberland	97.1	2.9	50.9	49.1
Gloucester	97.5	2.5	57.2	42.8
Ocean	98.7	1.3	67.3	32.7
Salem	97.3	2.7	29.9	70.1

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation. A new General Business Indicator series will be published beginning next month.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

te	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
n	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
b	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616
r	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600
r	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628	3,637	3,599
y	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622	3,579	3,585
n	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614	3,647	3,583r
l	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608	3,652	3,576p
g	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615		
p	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
t	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
v	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
c	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

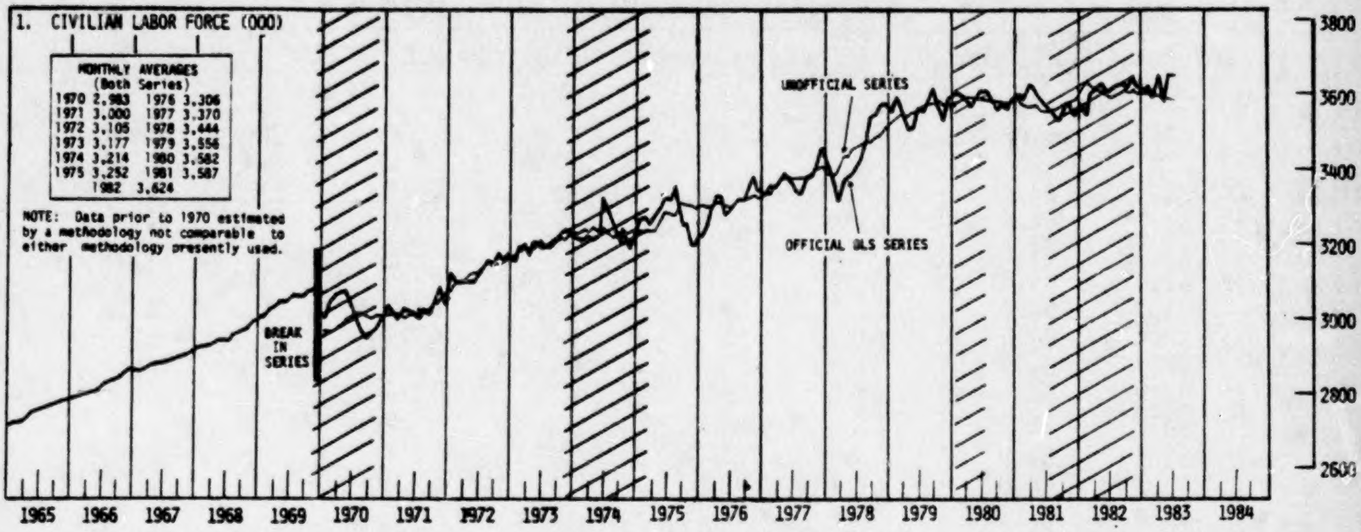
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

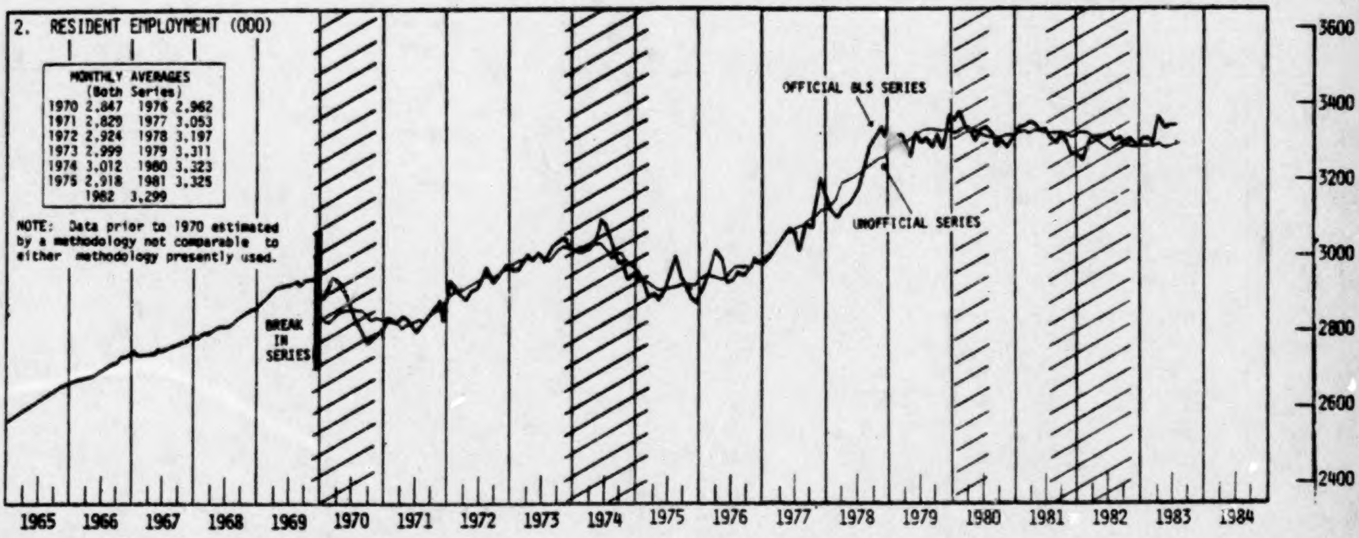
te	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
n	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
b	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289
r	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283
r	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304	3,367	3,292
y	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298	3,335	3,283
n	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293	3,342	3,291r
l	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284	3,345	3,299p
g	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292		
p	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
t	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
v	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
c	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

te	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
n	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
b	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
r	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
r	225	253	277	258	323	324	270	307
y	273	265	265	252	329	324	244	301
n	284	268	259	252	304	322	305	292
l	283	270	236	254	306	324	307	277
g	259	269	248	258	333	323		
p	271	264	245	261	336	336		
t	272	255	261	261	332	336		
v	274	268	264	275	355	347		
c	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I





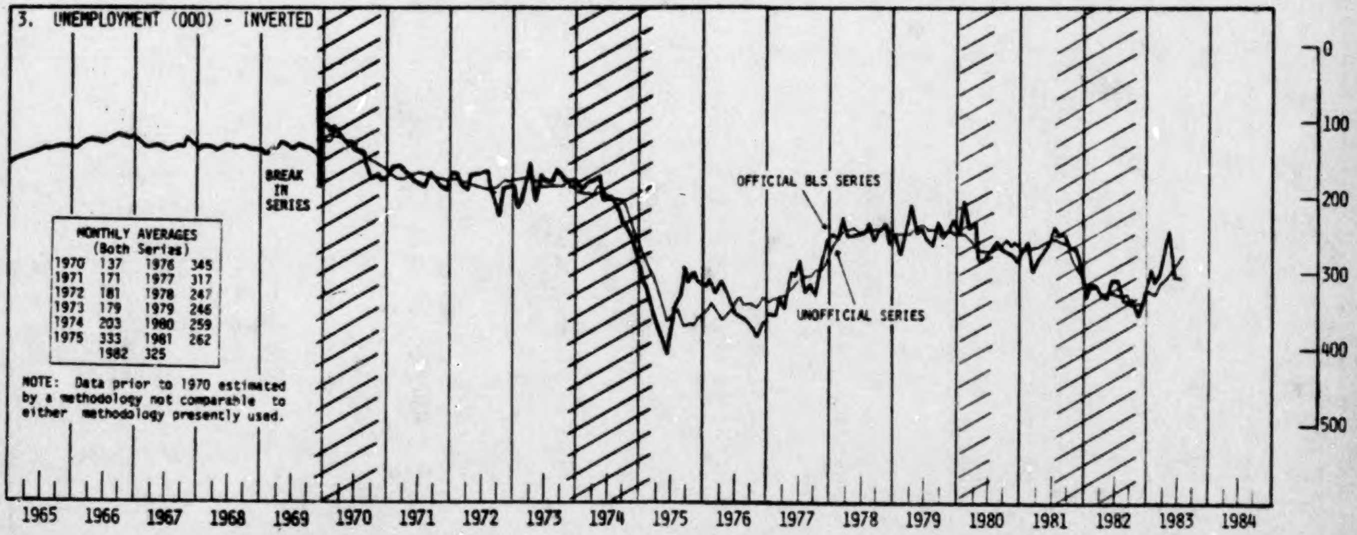


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.4	62.7
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.3	62.4
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4	63.5	62.4r
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3	63.5	62.2p
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4		
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

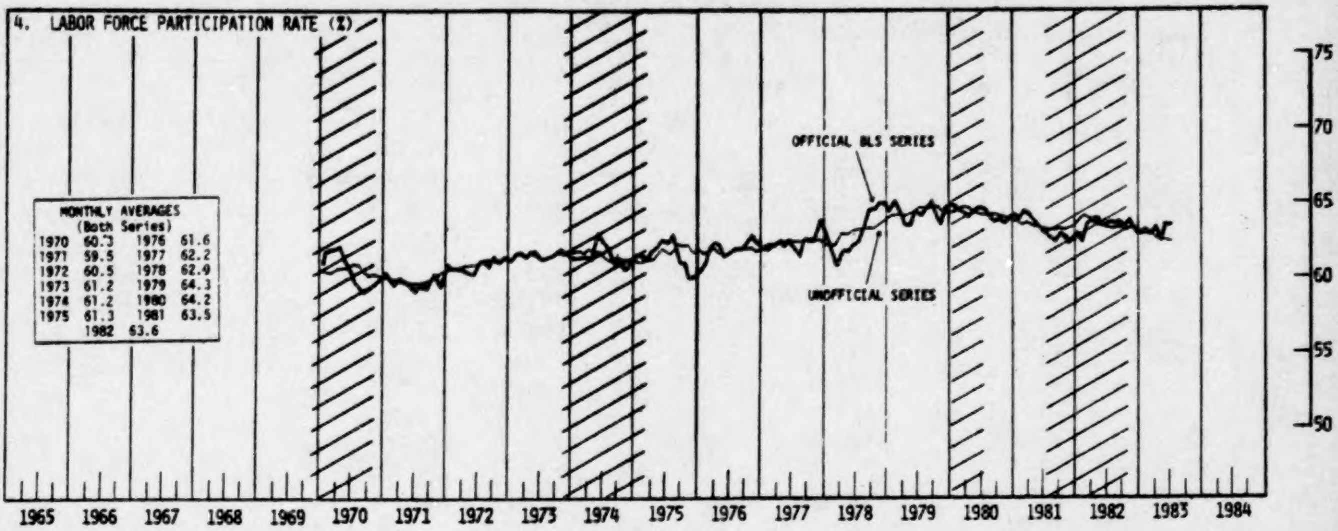
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1	58.7	57.4
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	57.2
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8	58.2	57,3r
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6	58.2	57.4p
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7		
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.5
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9	6.8	8.4
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.1r
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.7p
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9		
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

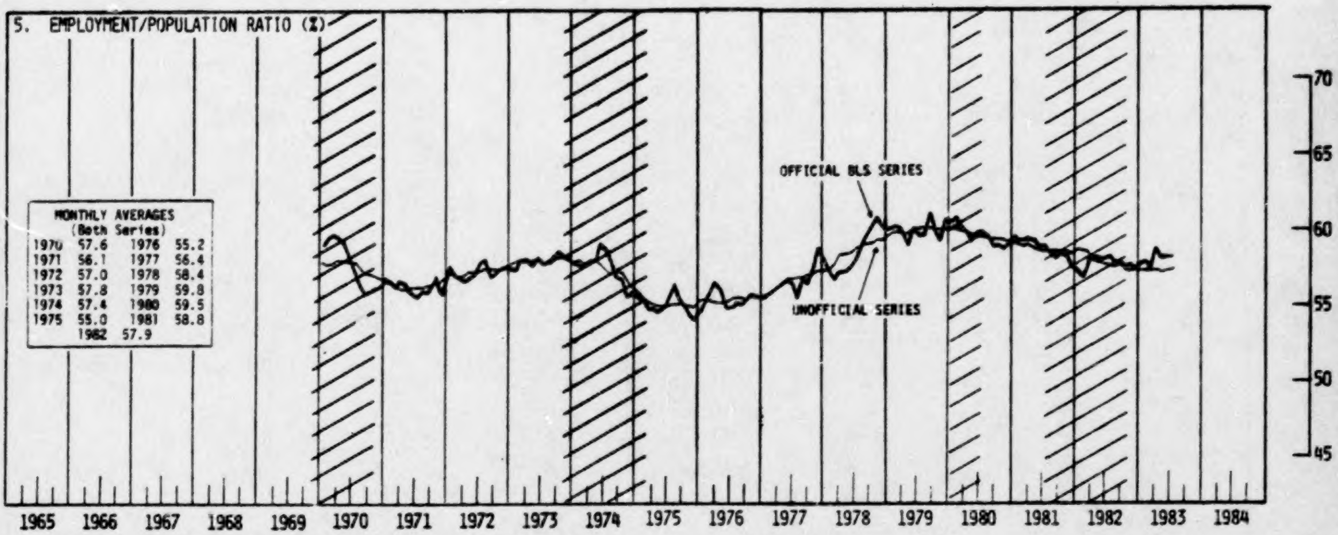
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

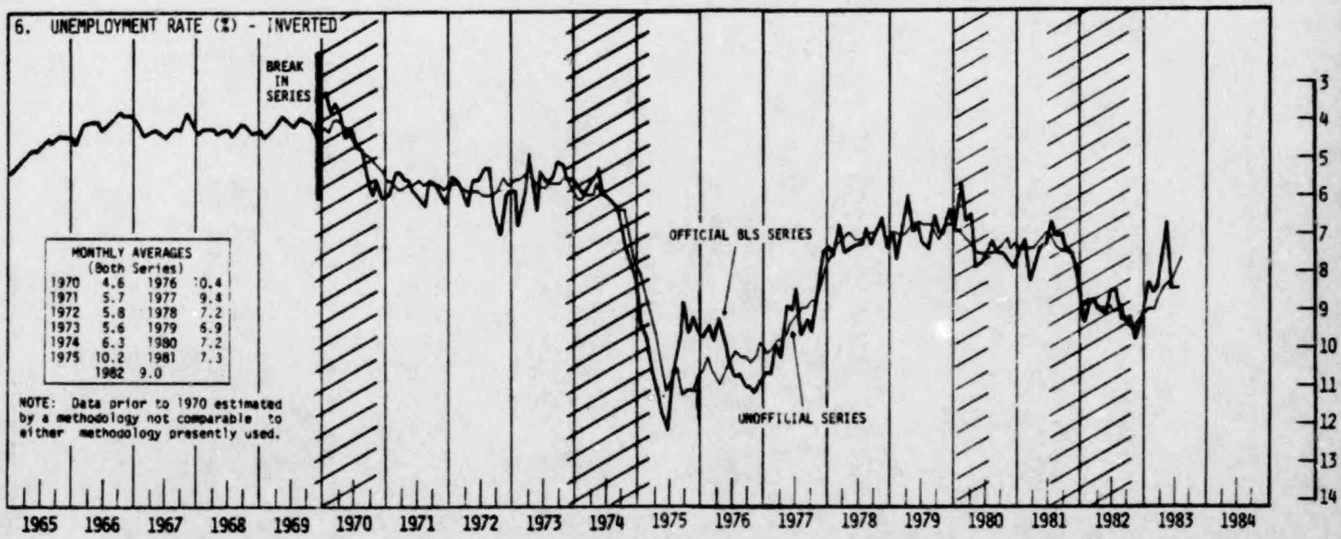
1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
1982	63.6		



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
1982	57.9		



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
1982	9.0		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1	3082.7
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.5	3078.5
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5	3059.0	3078.1
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4	3085.0	3079.5
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4	3132.8r	3078.6r
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6	3134.3p	3087.0p
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5		
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

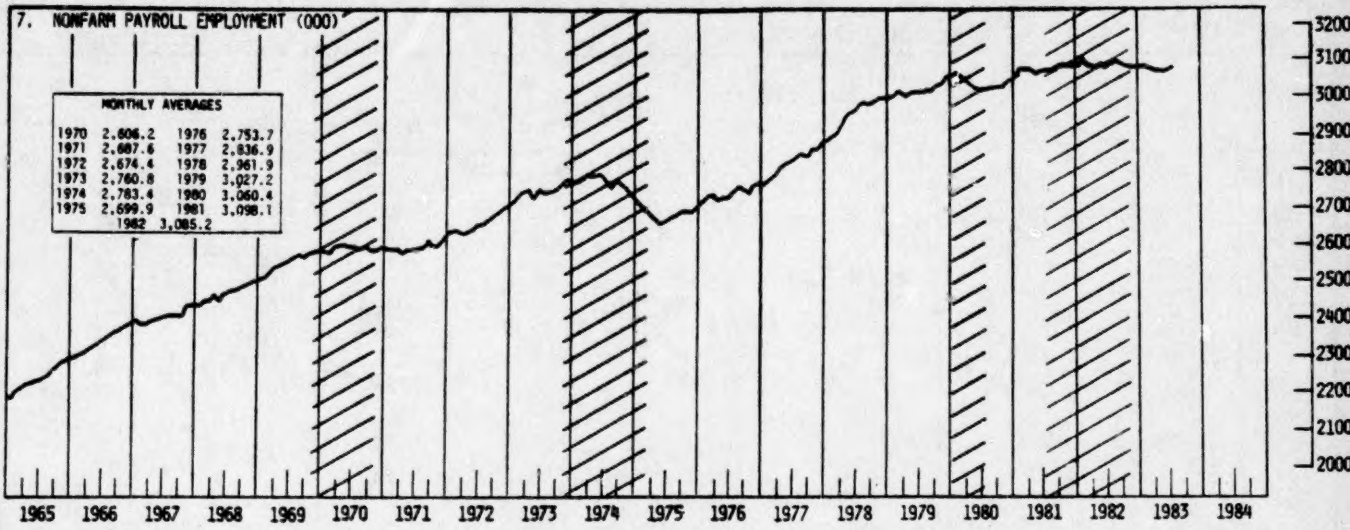
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5	2555.0
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.3	2550.5
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8	2530.0	2551.2
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2	2556.0	2552.6
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1	2600.2r	2551.4r
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8	2605.8p	2567.0p
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8		
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6	527.7
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	530.2	528.0
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7	529.0	526.9
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2	529.0	526.9
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3	532.6r	527.2r
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8	528.5p	520.0p
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7		
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

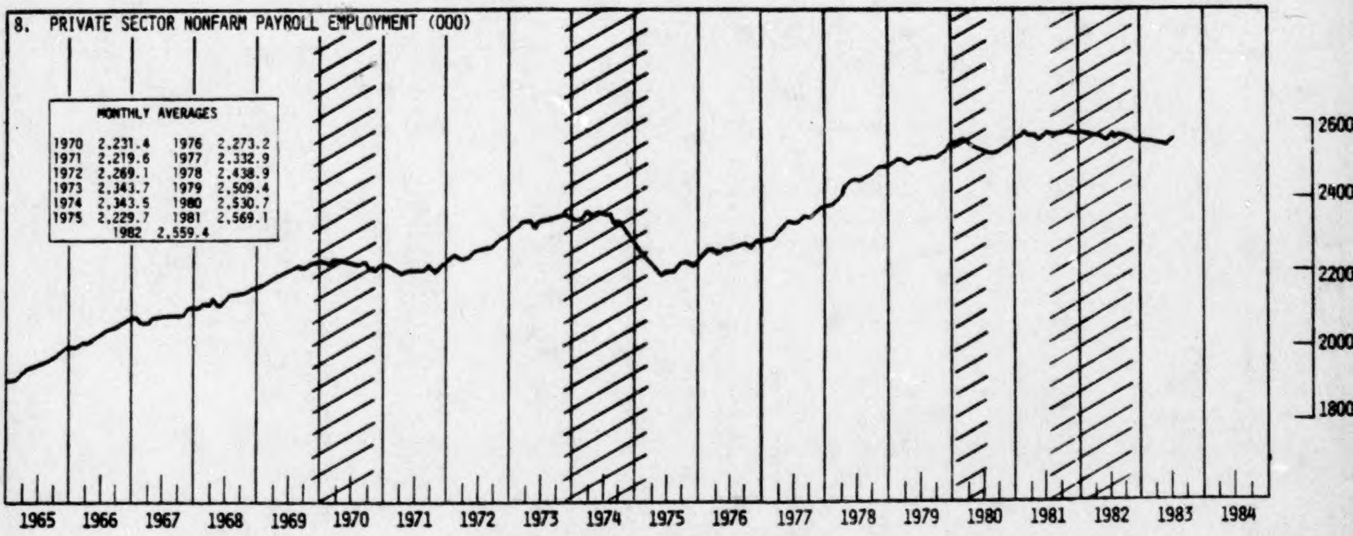
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

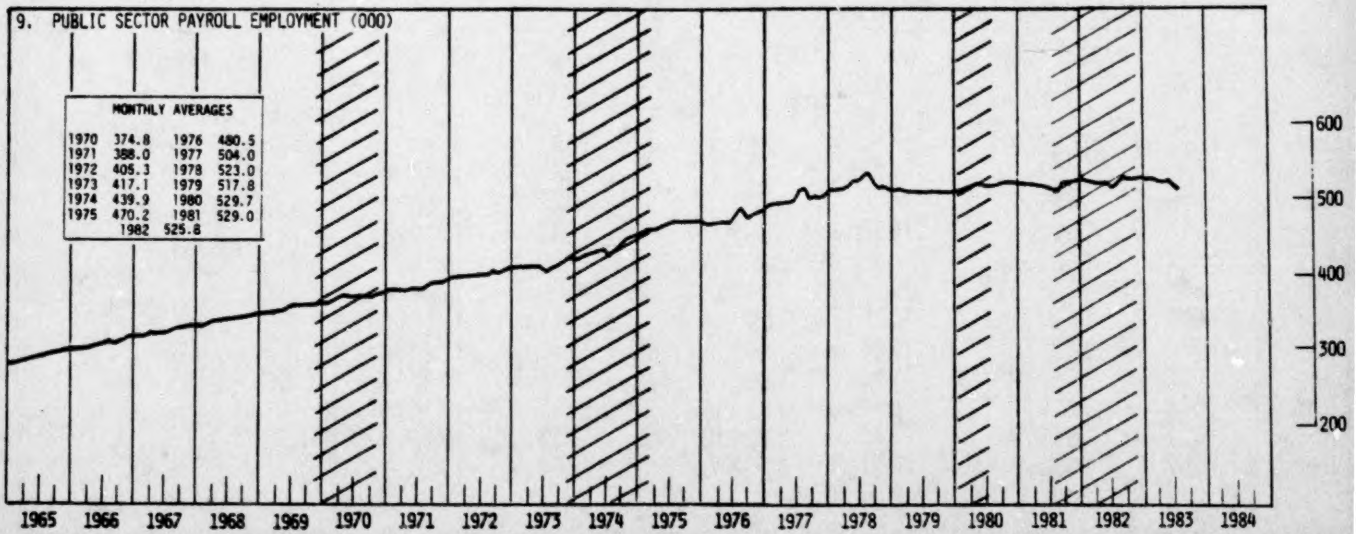
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
1982	3,085.2		



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
1982	2,559.4		



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
1982	525.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5	707.5
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	702.8	705.0
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0	702.7	705.8
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8	703.5	704.0
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8	708.8r	699.6r
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8	703.8p	708.9p
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2		
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

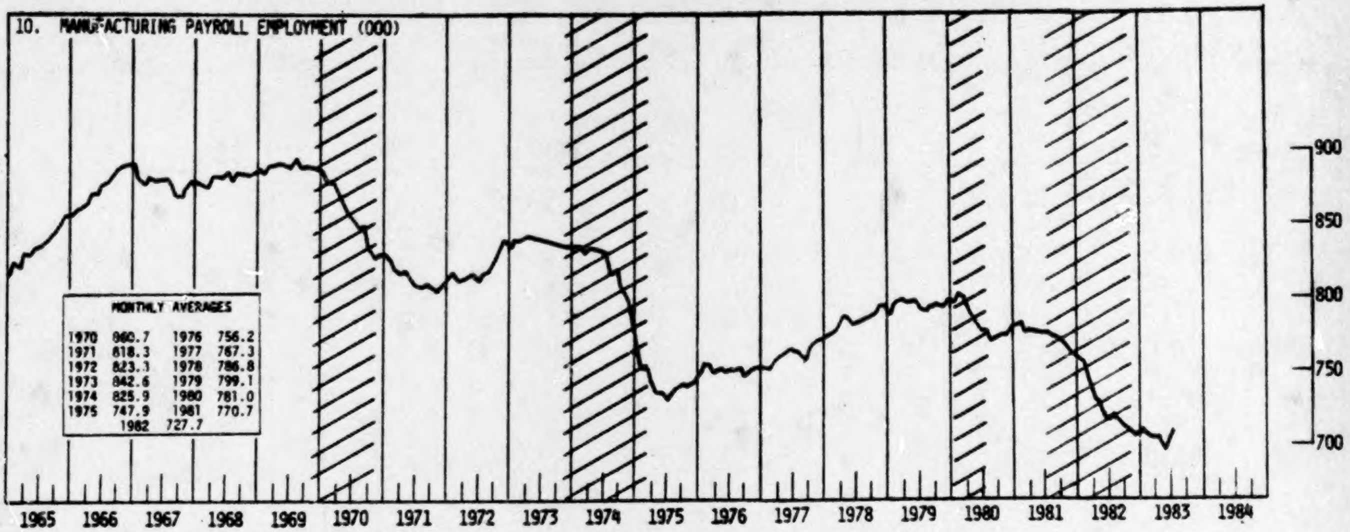
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.9	106.7
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1	100.2	103.1
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0	104.2	103.8
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5	108.3r	103.7r
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6	112.1p	104.4p
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2		
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

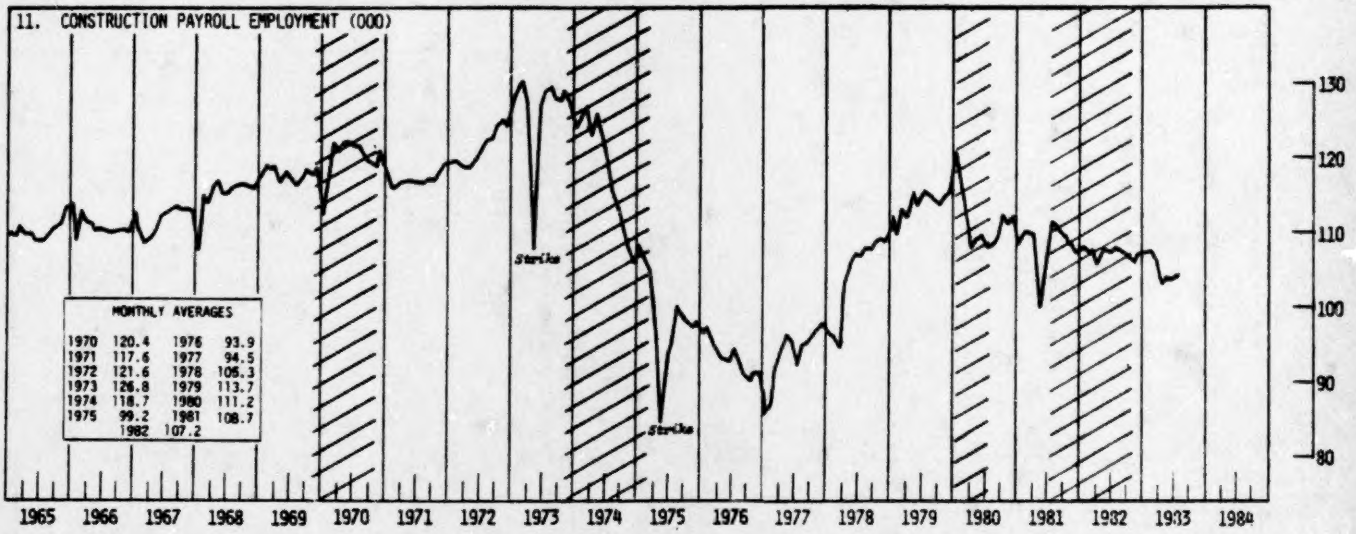
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8	1737.5
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1702.6	1736.8
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5	1724.9	1740.1
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1	1746.1	1742.6
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6	1780.8r	1745.9r
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2	1787.6p	1751.4p
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2		
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

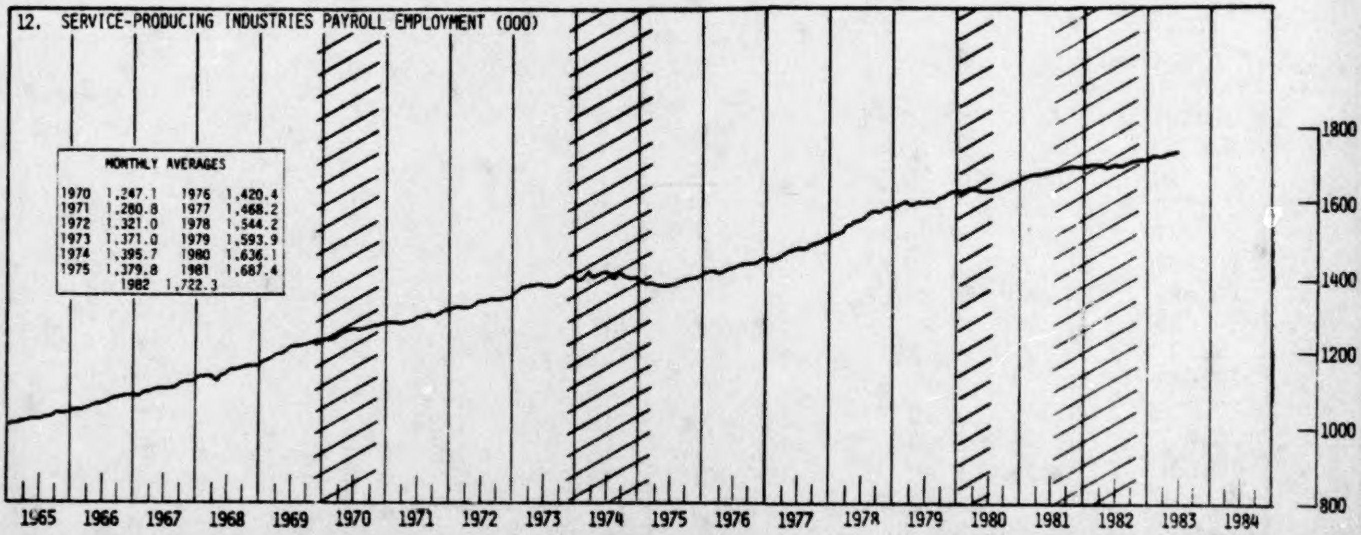
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
1982	727.7		


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
1982	107.2		


12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
1982	1,722.3		

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

3. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.2	439.3
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2	437.9	440.4
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0	439.1	439.6
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2	442.7r	437.4r
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9	440.0p	447.2p
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1		
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9		
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9		
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9		
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

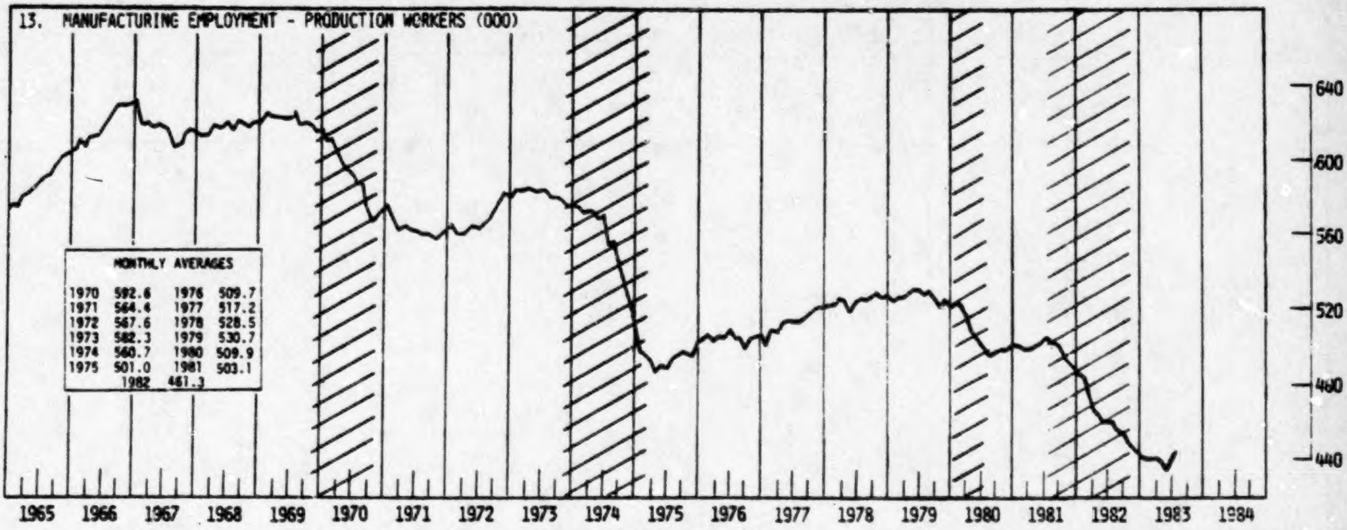
4. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.5
Apr	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.7
Jun	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.7r	40.7r
Jul	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4	40.4p	40.9p
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1		
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.9		
Oct	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.1		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.1		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.9		

5. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,585	20,301	20,686	18,735	19,087	17,423	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,436	20,383	20,628	19,079	19,308	16,758	16,959
Mar	21,277	21,274	20,644	20,646	19,077	19,074	17,791	17,792
Apr	20,907	21,116	20,408	20,669	18,577	18,822	17,735	17,968
May	20,597	20,648	20,580	20,698	18,576	18,693	17,784	17,892
Jun	20,655	20,339	20,956	20,700	18,725	18,500	18,018r	17,802r
Jul	19,707	20,231	20,138	20,722	18,019	18,540	17,776p	18,290p
Aug	20,073	20,234	20,517	20,739	18,244	18,450		
Sep	20,708	20,346	20,881	20,503	18,406	18,071		
Oct	20,767	20,395	20,605	20,234	18,327	18,001		
Nov	20,801	20,395	20,335	19,896	18,262	17,881		
Dec	20,895	20,592	19,635	19,340	17,913	17,648		

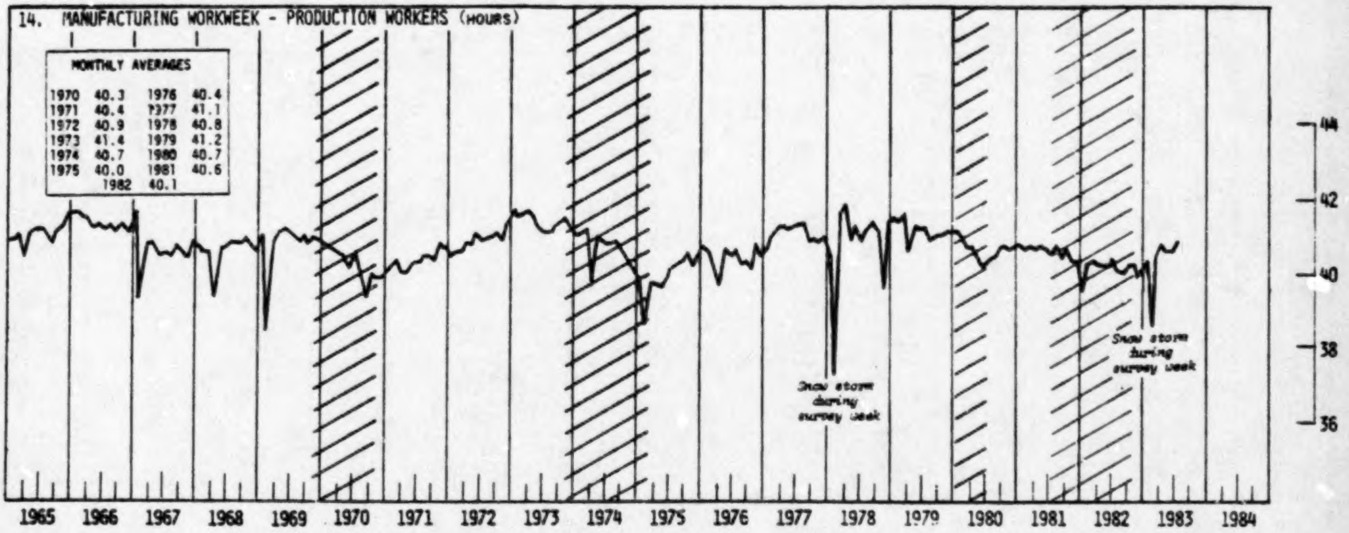
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

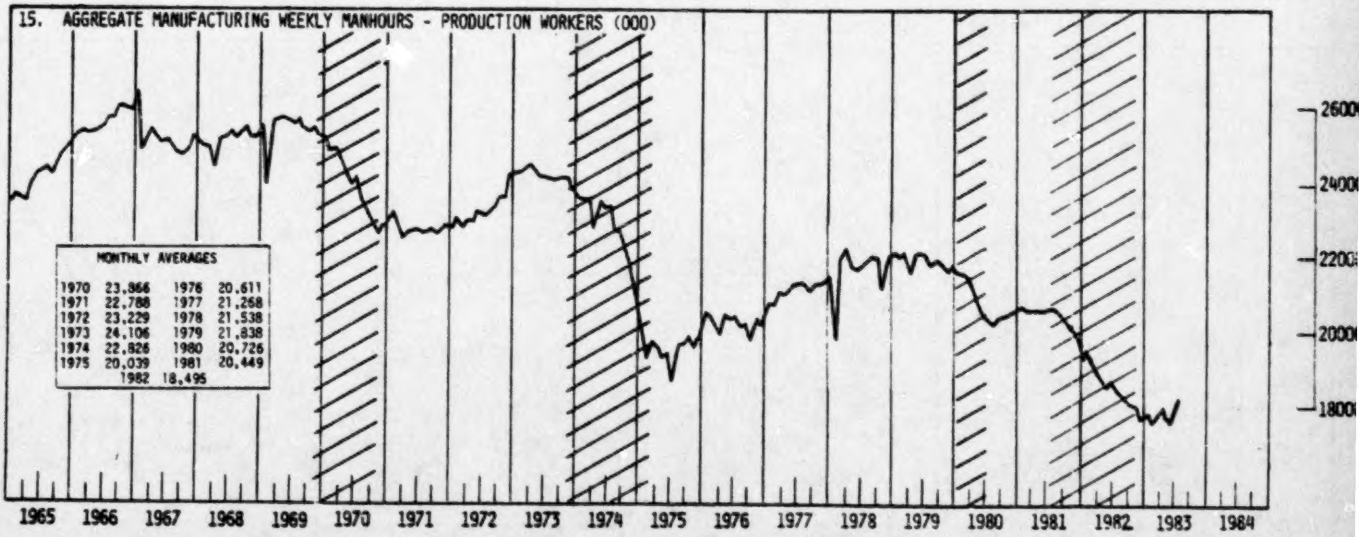
1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.9
1975	501.0	1981	503.1
	1982	461.3	



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	?377	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
	1982	40.1	



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,726
1975	20,039	1981	20,449
	1982	18,495	

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	319.09	336.07	363.81
Feb	287.64	319.09	341.45	350.59
Mar	290.90	321.85	344.42	370.27
Apr	291.28	321.16	342.57	370.17
May	290.97	323.58	346.15	370.58
Jun	293.06	326.01	348.69	373.63r
Jul	290.87	323.61	345.49	372.49p
Aug	294.59	326.83	347.02	
Sep	303.22	332.11	351.60	
Oct	306.41	333.33	356.35	
Nov	312.77	335.78	361.42	
Dec	318.72	343.58	365.27	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

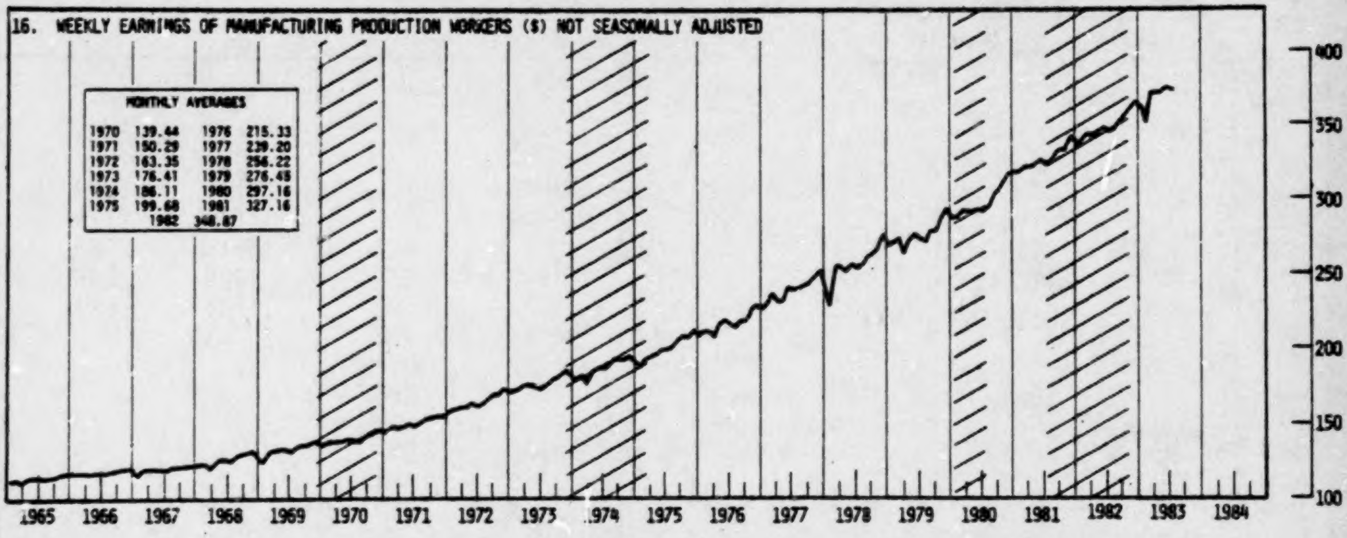
Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7			
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.90	103.76	92.13	101.40	96.16	105.52
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.76	102.50	93.31	102.74	93.21	102.20
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.99	102.78	94.48	104.05	97.21	106.72
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.25	101.96	93.91	103.42	96.64	106.10
May	93.08	102.61	92.39	102.14	94.19	103.74	96.49	105.94
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.12	101.86	93.03	102.49	96.43	105.94
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.31	99.84	93.08	102.02	97.98	106.20
Aug	91.39	100.76	90.24	99.79	93.30	102.27		
Sep	93.38	102.99	90.30	99.91	93.81	102.87		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.67	100.86	94.40	103.54		
Nov	94.78	104.59	92.38	101.66	95.55	104.84		
Dec	95.46	105.40	94.26	103.80	96.88	106.31		

January to present corrected.

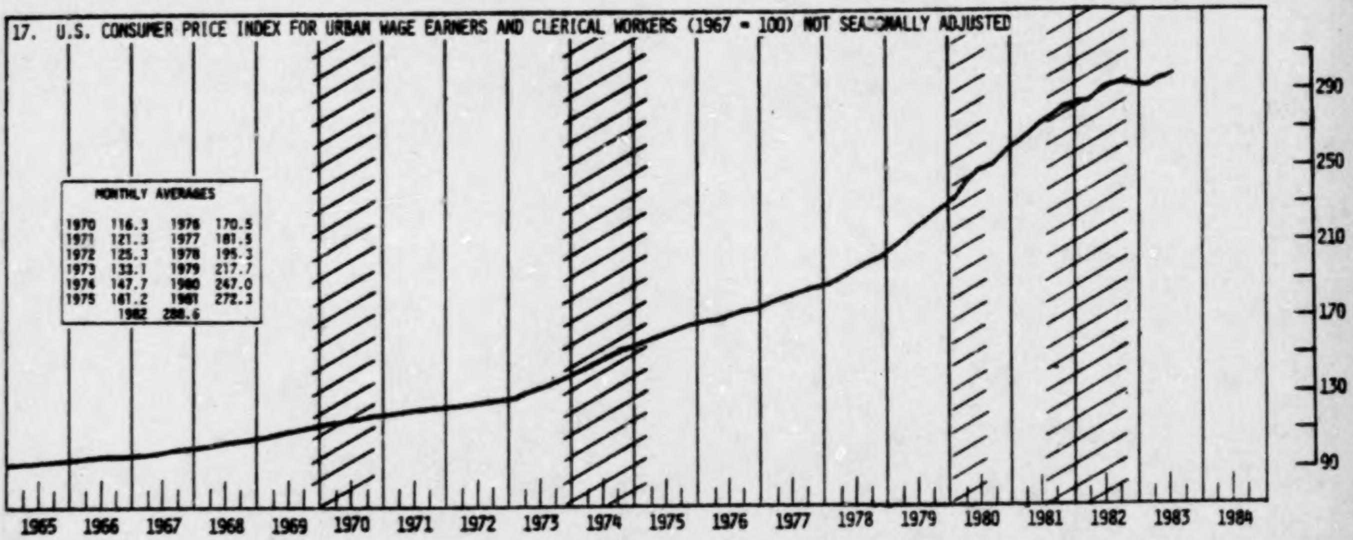
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

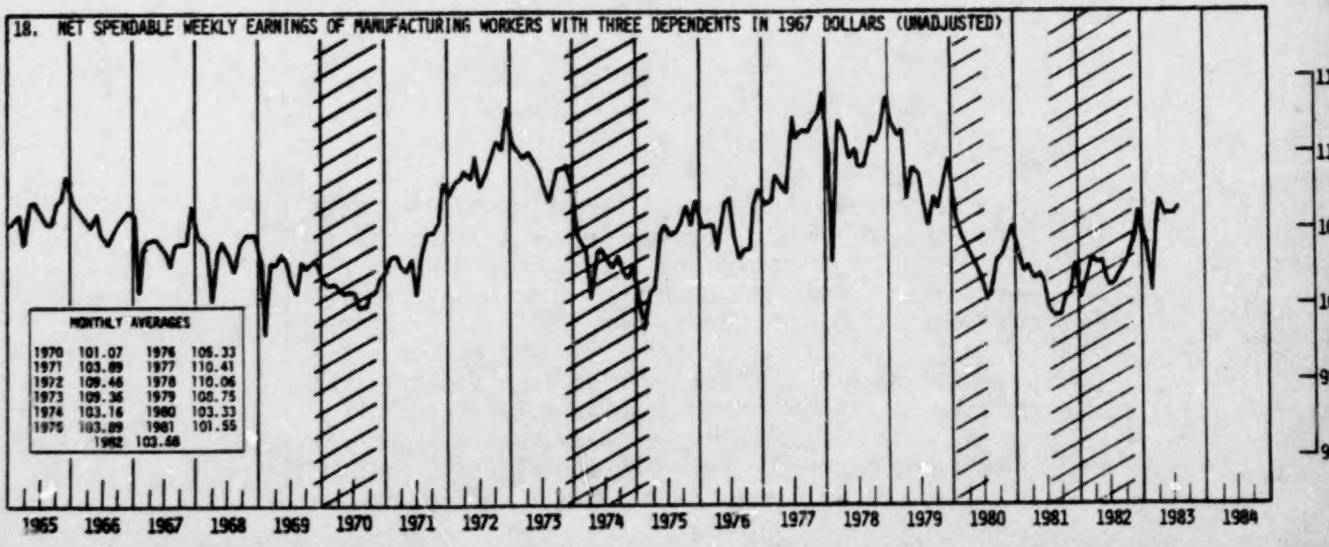
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	327.16
	1982	348.87	



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
	1982	288.6	



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.55
	1982	103.68	

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682	2229	2156
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768	1788	1637
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890		
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

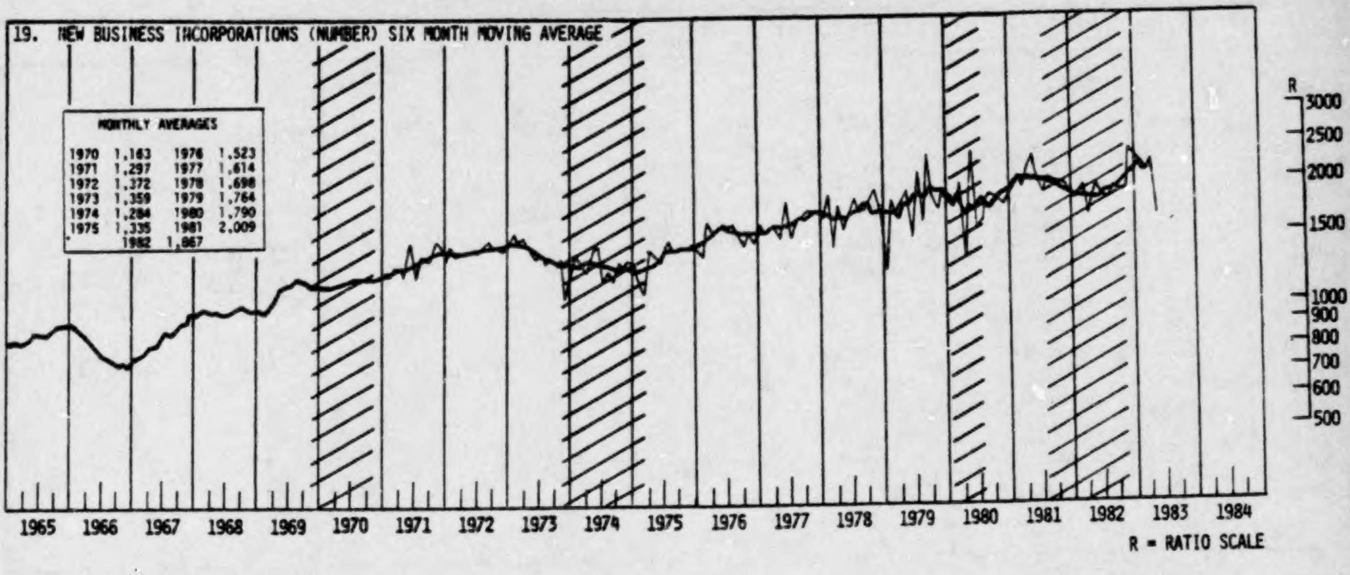
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

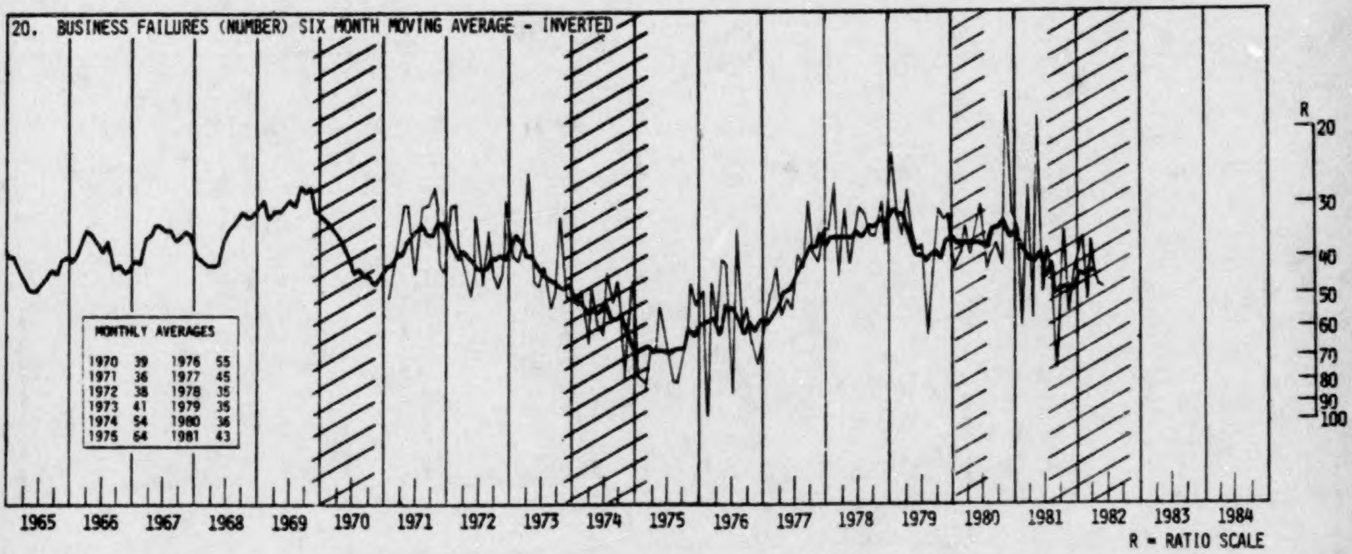
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48	53	48		
Jul	40	43	35	36				
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE


20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0	358.4	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	263.0	270.1	513.4	527.2
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	375.6	331.2	412.8	364.0
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	420.8	335.2	778.6	620.2
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	288.1r	282.0r	489.8	479.5
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	450.9	340.6		
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

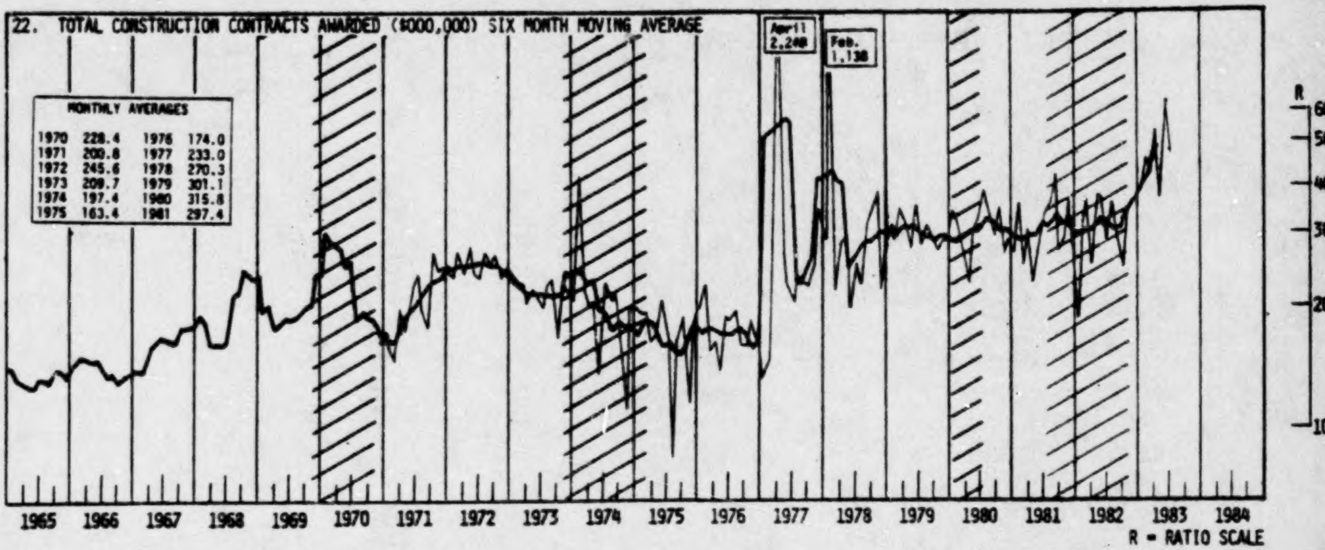
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4	181.8	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	83.3	78.7	200.4	189.3
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	121.5	109.1	173.9	156.2
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	200.6	175.1	542.1	473.4
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	105.3r	102.4r	198.9	193.5
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.6	98.9		
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9	150.0	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	135.3	155.7	207.5	238.8
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	90.7	86.4	191.1	182.0
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	164.3	130.7	183.1	145.6
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	112.4r	105.2r	141.0	131.9
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	234.1	179.0		
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

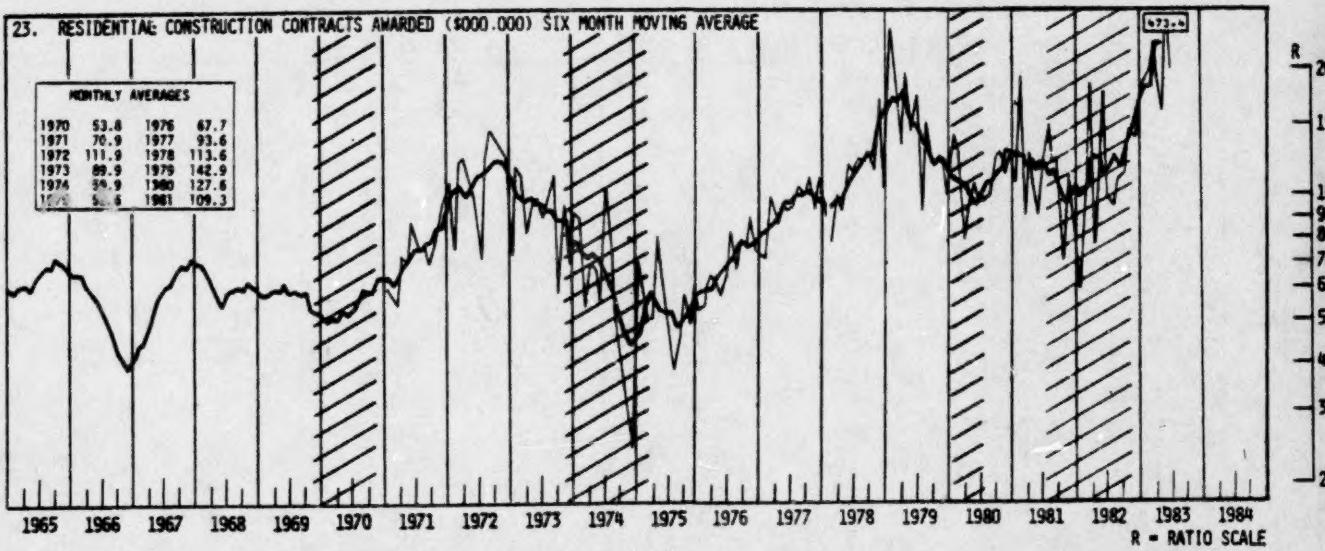
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

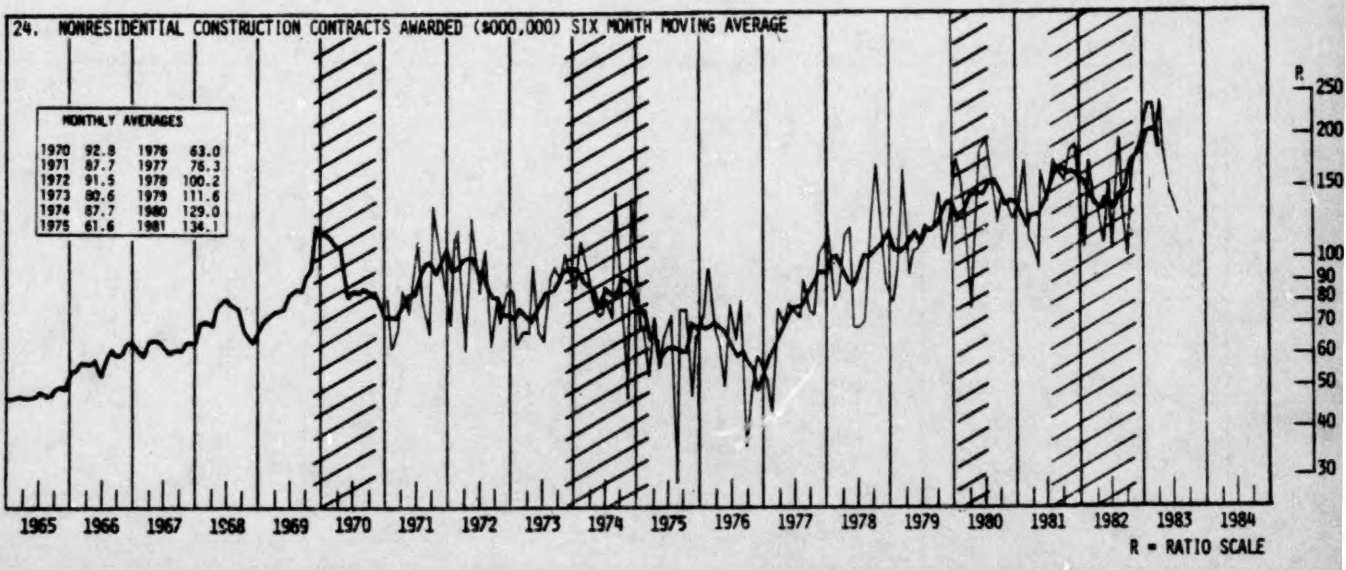
1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	[illegible]	1981	109.3



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885	1824	1972
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400	2341	2857
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191	2690	2748
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411	2805	1995
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216		
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

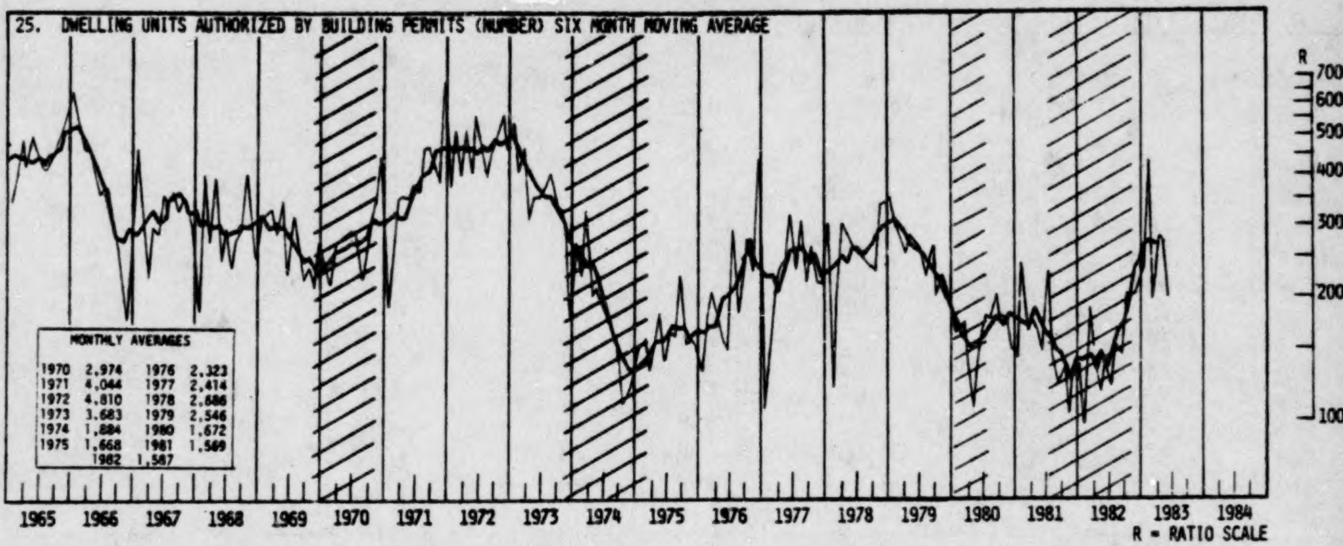
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927	1360	1504
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897	1679	1606
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883	1851	1702
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971	1954	1738
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821		
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657	280	217
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289	494	1030
May	247	366	324	527	169	293	640	1113
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385	565	267
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229		
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

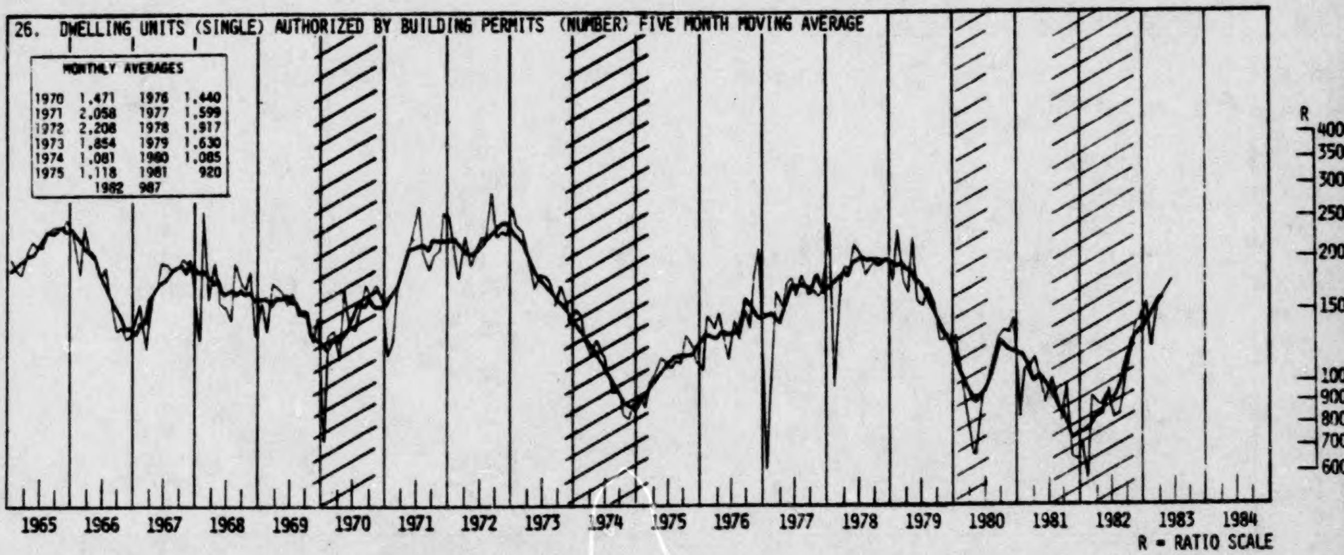
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

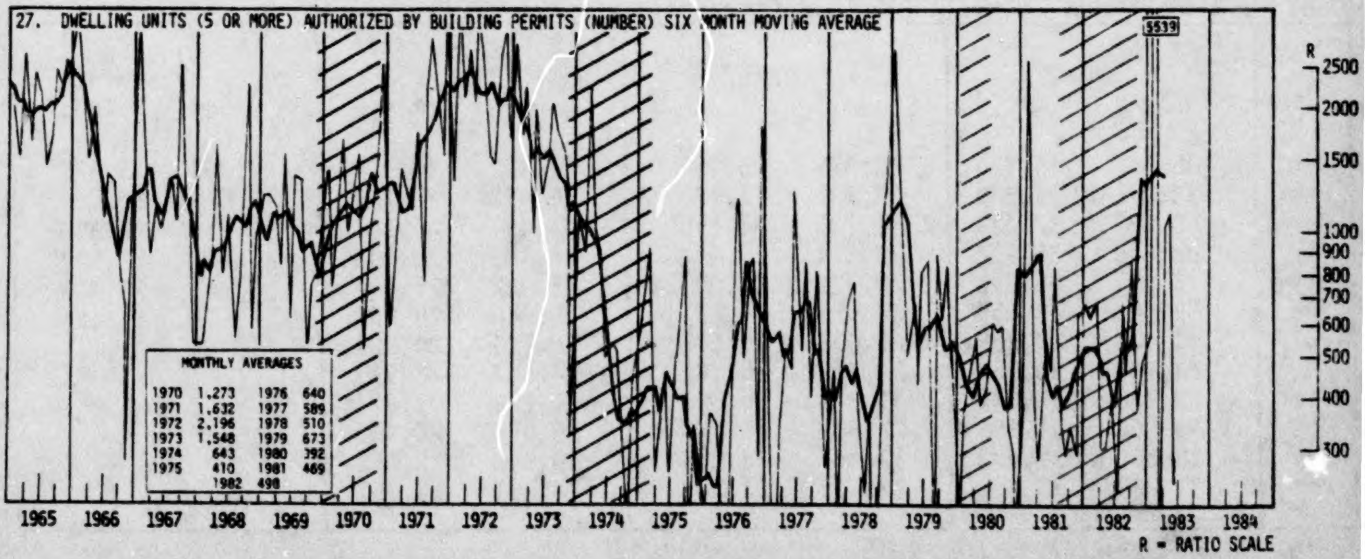
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,886
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
	1982	1,587	



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
	1982	987	



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
	1982	498	

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	2,576	2,775	2,790	2,937	2,771	2,985	2,978	3,239
Feb	2,600	2,798	2,636	2,972	2,670	3,012	2,737	2,986
Mar	2,723	2,784	2,906	2,995	2,988	3,017	3,227	3,260
Apr	2,699	2,769	2,965	3,039	2,985	3,020	3,197	3,223
May	2,864	2,779	3,029	3,011	3,118	3,130	3,344r	3,382r
Jun	2,750	2,841	2,967	3,011	3,035	3,097	3,455p	3,513p
Jul	2,779	2,881	2,899	2,963	3,138	3,179		
Aug	2,786	2,869	2,924	3,044	3,021	3,166		
Sep	2,684	2,859	2,922	3,121	3,065	3,259		
Oct	2,920	2,920	2,983	2,959	3,212	3,261		
Nov	3,025	2,923	3,098	3,002	3,405	3,233		
Dec	3,868	2,969	3,857	2,962	4,176	3,170		

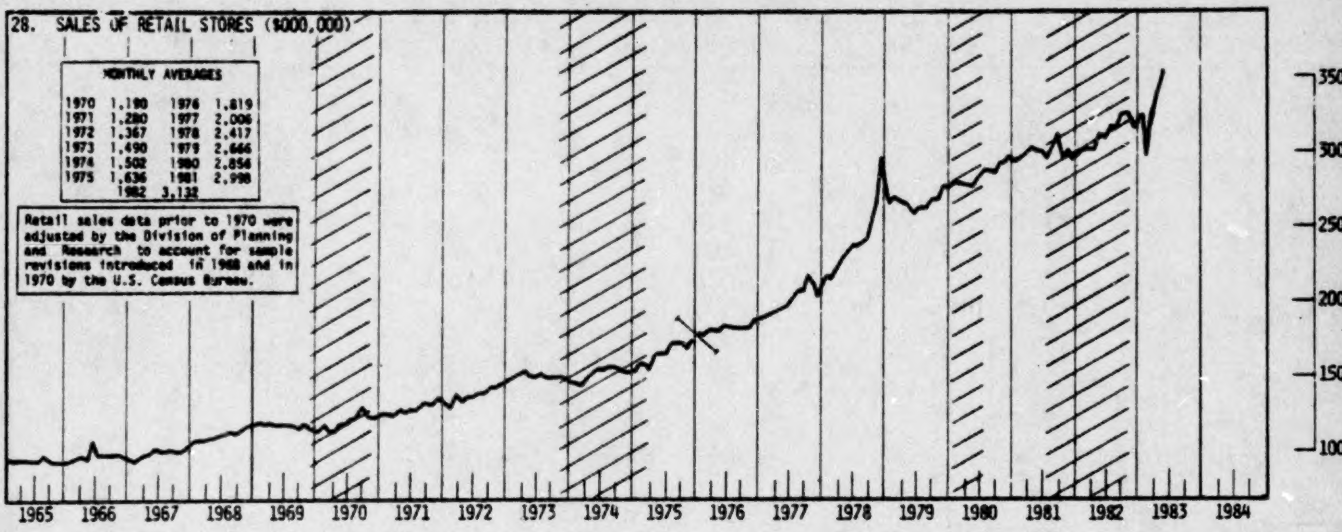
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,271	1,221	1,172	1,239
Feb	1,261	1,218	1,180	1,142
Mar	1,236	1,221	1,190	1,246
Apr	1,220	1,233	1,193	1,224
May	1,217	1,220	1,229	1,283r
Jun	1,233	1,211	1,196	1,329p
Jul	1,244	1,184	1,224	
Aug	1,229	1,207	1,219	
Sep	1,219	1,223	1,252	
Oct	1,240	1,161	1,243	
Nov	1,235	1,182	1,233	
Dec	1,246	1,164	1,212	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.	1982 Unadj.	1982 Adj.	1983 Unadj.	1983 Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848	21,768	22,542
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694	26,245	27,358
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668	23,107	19,412
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631	26,548	26,147
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993		
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

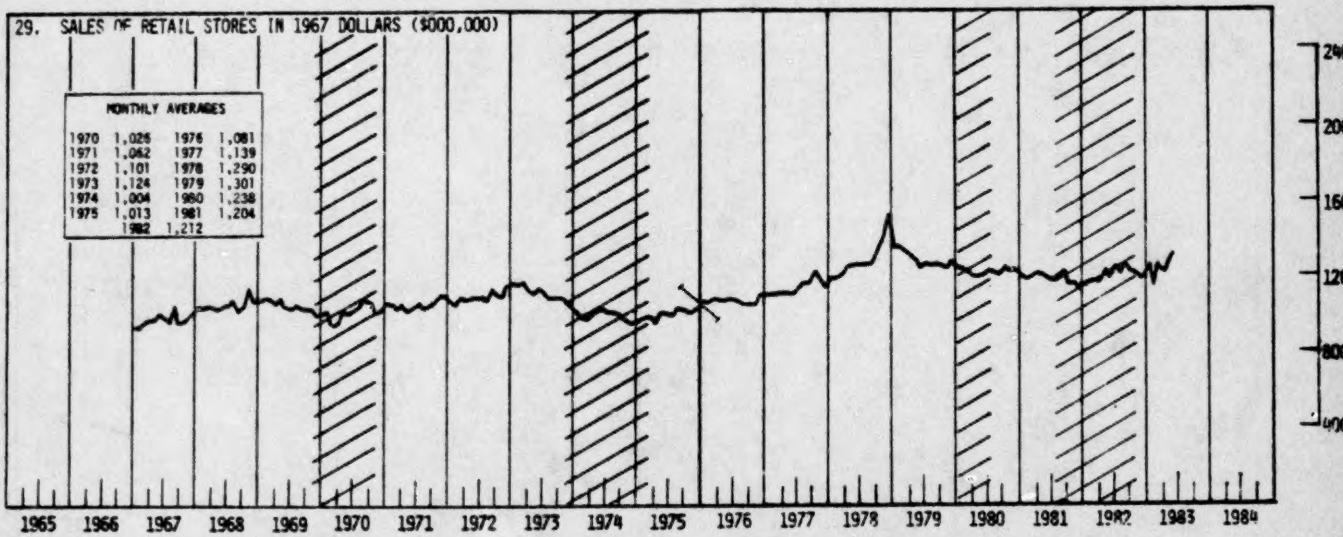


28. SALES UF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,417
1973	1,490	1979	2,666
1974	1,502	1980	2,854
1975	1,636	1981	2,998
	1982	3,132	

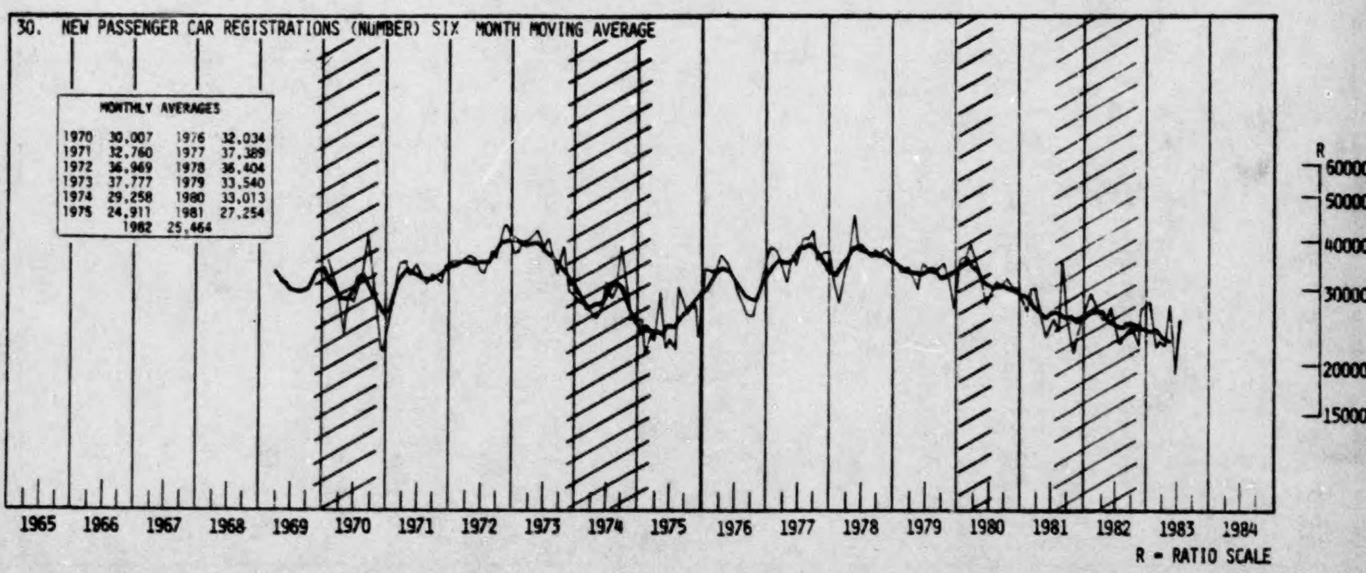
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,290
1973	1,124	1979	1,301
1974	1,004	1980	1,238
1975	1,013	1981	1,204
	1982	1,212	



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
	1982	25,464	

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279	13,537	13,540
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433	18,548	15,666
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745	13,939	14,366
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407	9,481	10,284
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371		
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

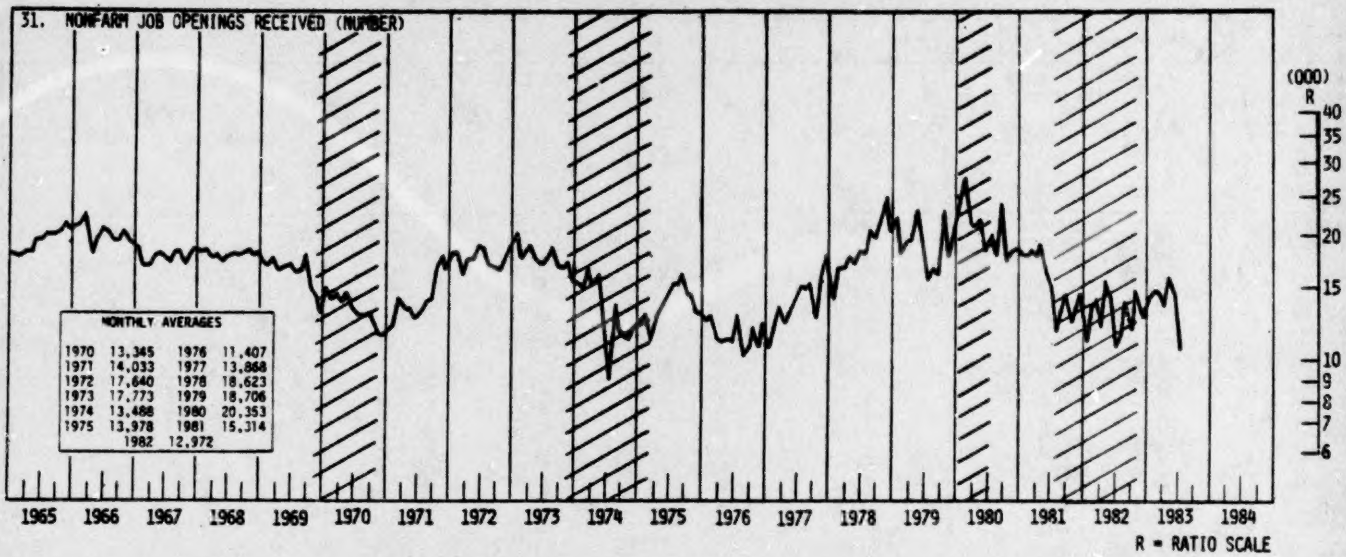
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756	9,562	10,191
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738	13,582	12,636
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994	8,491	8,839
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722	5,435	6,584
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757		
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

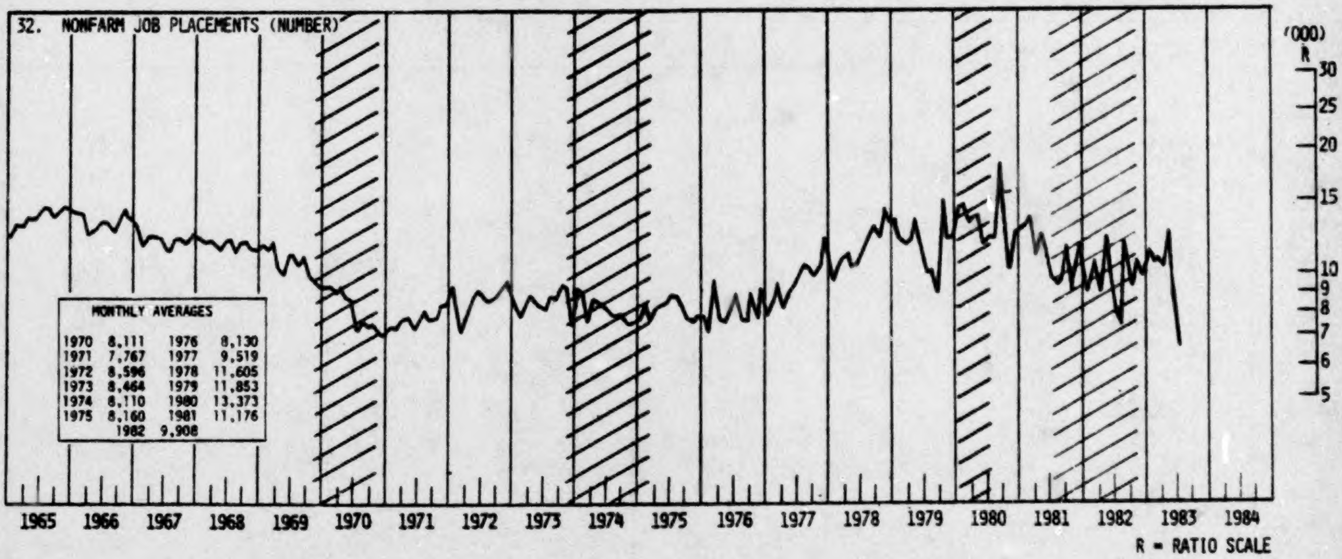
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6	127.9	124.3
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8	108.9	116.7
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9	100.6	112.7
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9	103.3	105.1
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2		
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

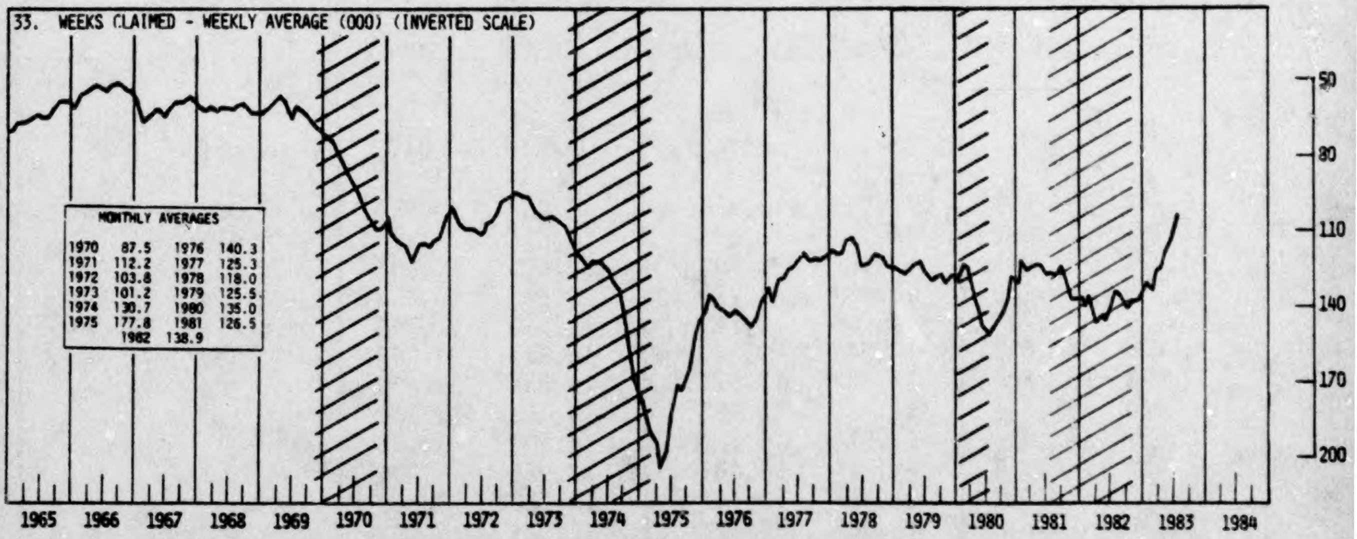
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
1982	12,972		


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
1982	9,908		


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
1982	138.9		

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.8
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.6
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4 2	4.3	4.6		
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

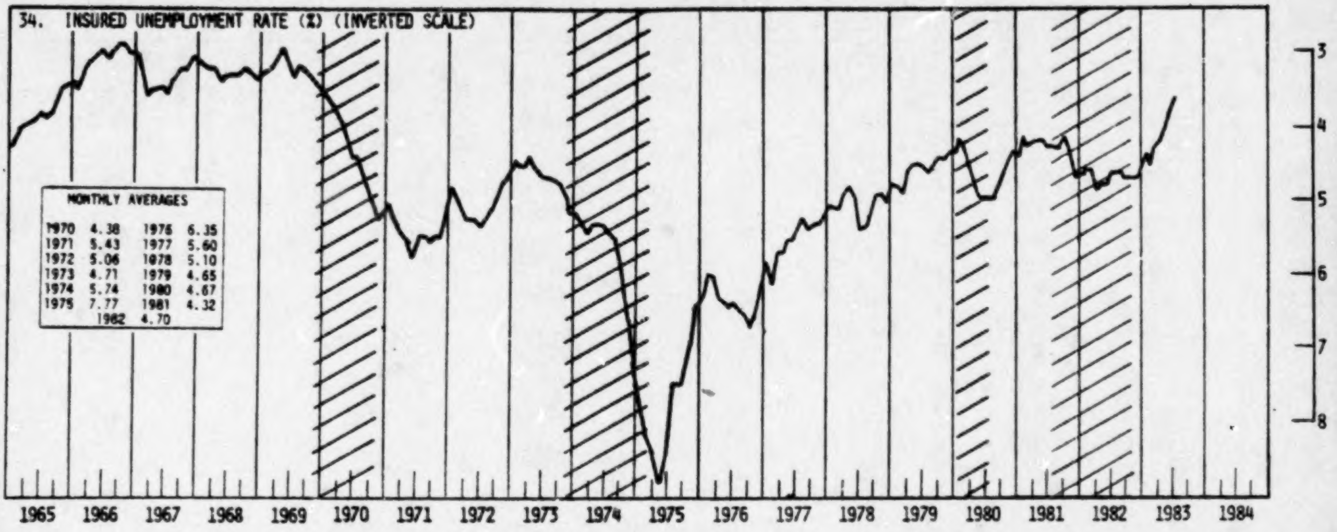
35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168	11,824	13,283
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035	10,904	12,921
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371	13,267	12,589
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393	12,607	11,626
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088		
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

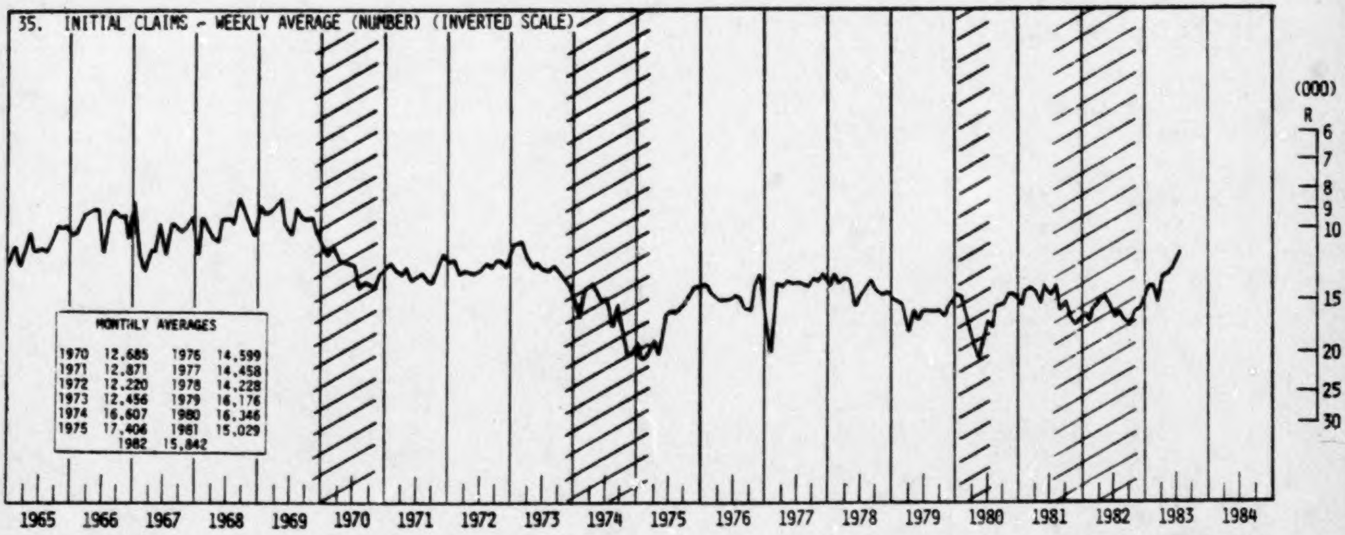
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206	18,134	14,986
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144	16,484	15,545
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560	14,477	15,734
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630	12,986	13,205
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836		
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I



MONTHLY AVERAGES

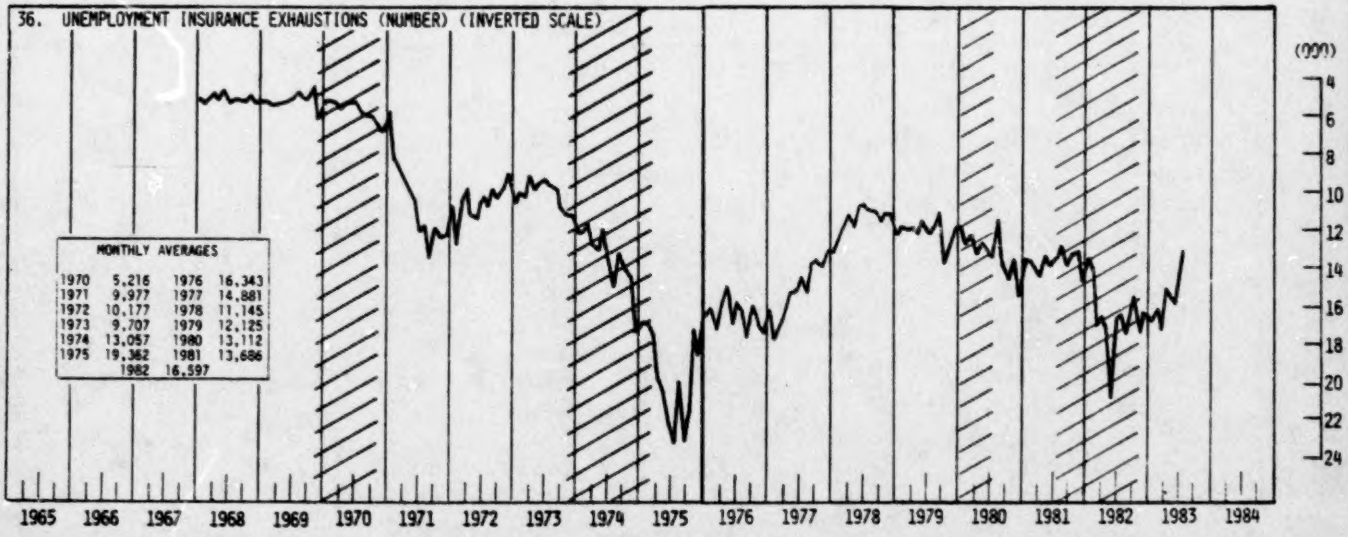
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
	1982	4.70	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
	1982	15,842	

R = RATIO SCALE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686
	1982	16,597	

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6	43.8	44.6
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8	37.0	37.1
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2		
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

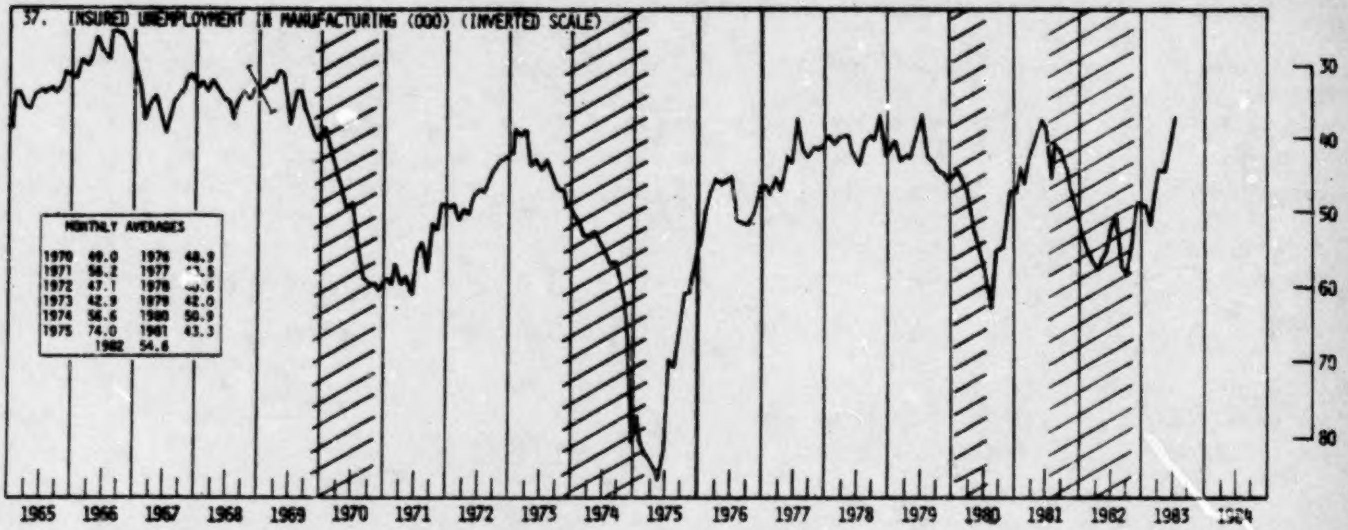
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	17.4	11.8
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.8
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.8
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2	7.2	10.8
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8		
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

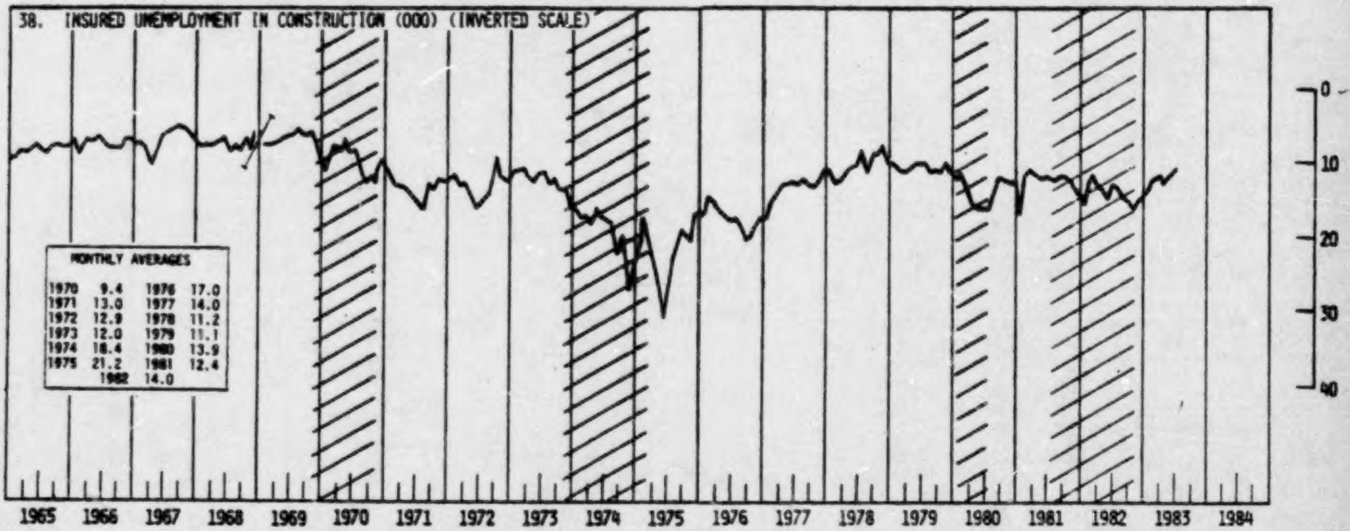
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9	54.8	56.3
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6	49.2	53.4
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4	47.8	53.2
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3	53.0	51.4
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9		
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

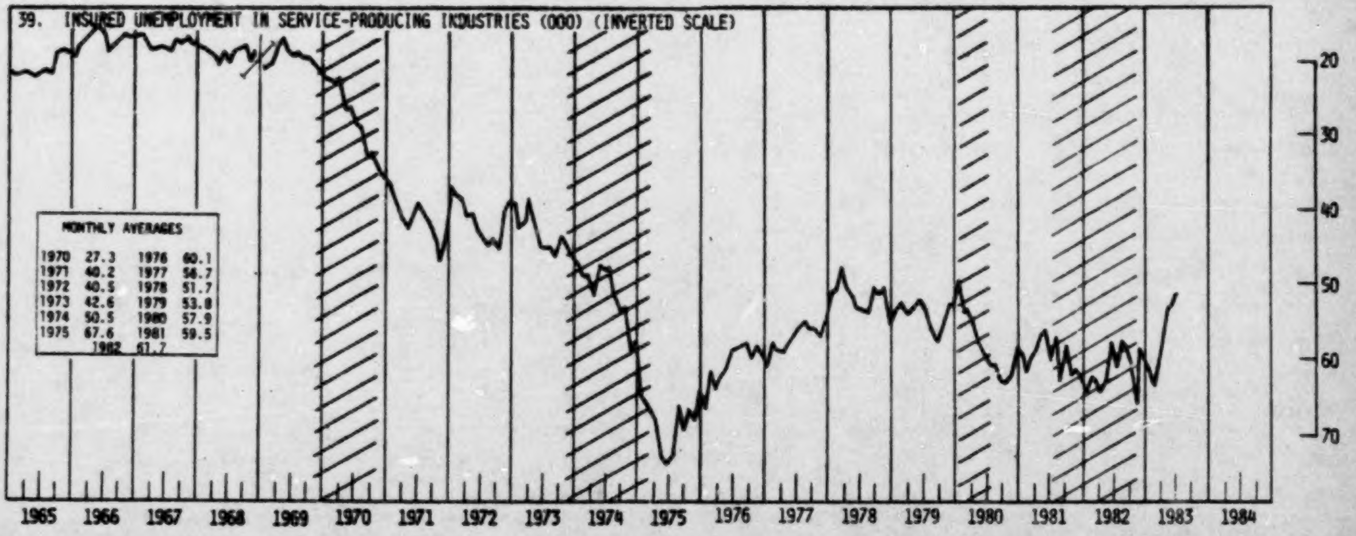
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	[illegible]
1972	47.1	1978	[illegible]
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9
1975	74.0	1981	43.3
1982	54.6		


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9
1975	21.2	1981	12.4
1982	14.0		


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9
1975	67.6	1981	59.5
1982	61.7		

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3079.6	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.5	3078.1	3079.5	3078.6	3087.0
PRIVATE SECTOR	2559.8	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2550.5	255[illegible].2	2552.6	2551.4	2567.0
GOVERNMENT	519.8	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	528.0	526.9	526.9	527.2	520.0
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3126.4	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.5	3059.0	3085.0	3132.8	3134.3
MANUFACTURING	718.8	726.9	728.1	721.9	716.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	702.8	702.7	703.5	708.8	703.8
Durable Goods	342.4	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	334.3	334.2	332.5	334.1	333.6
Lumber & Wood Products	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.6
Furniture & Fixtures	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.2	25.2	23.3	23.7	23.3
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	7.9	8.3	8.2
Pottery & related products	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.9
Primary Metal Industries	21.6	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2
Other primary metal industries	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	53.5	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.2	51.5	51.7
Metal cans	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.0
Metal stampings	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.9	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.4	22.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	65.6	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.2	61.9
Construction & related machinery	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Metalworking machinery	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1
Special industry machinery	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9
General industry machinery	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2
Service industry machinery	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.3
Other machinery, except elec.	22.4	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	88.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.5	88.5	87.9	89.0	88.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
Communication equipment	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.7
Electronic components & access.	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.0	19.4	19.2
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
Transportation Equipment	11.5	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.4
Motor vehicles	6.3	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.7
Aircraft & parts	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	36.0	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.1
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	30.2	30.2	29.8	29.5	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.6	28.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.7	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
Nondurable Goods	376.4	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.0	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.5	368.5	371.0	374.7	370.2
Food & Kindred Products	46.5	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.8	45.9	46.3	46.0
Canned, cured & froze	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.6
Grain mill & bakery products	12.6	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.3
Beverages	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Other food & kindred products	18.0	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.5
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.7
Broad woven fabric mills	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Textile finishing, except wool	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Other textile mill products	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.7

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982						1983						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Apparel & Other Textile Products	50.0	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.5	52.2	53.8	50.9
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Women's & misses' outerwear	26.2	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.0	28.5	30.0	28.0
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9
Other apparel & related products	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.7
Paper & Allied Products	29.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.1	29.7	29.2
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.5
Other paper & allied products	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.5	15.4
Printing & Publishing	58.1	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.1	56.7
Newspapers	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6
Commercial printing	16.6	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.1
Other printing & publishing	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.9	25.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	124.6	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.0	120.7	120.2	121.1	120.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Drugs	42.9	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.0	43.9	43.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.2
Paints & allied products	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.3	21.1	20.8	21.0
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8
Other petroleum & coal products	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	35.1	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.7
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6
Miscellaneous plastic products	27.8	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.1
Leather & Leather Products	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Other leather & leather products	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
NONMANUFACTURING	2407.7	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2313.6	2329.7	2356.3	2381.5	2424.0	2430.5
Mining	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Construction	115.5	115.8	114.3	113.8	112.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.9	100.2	104.2	108.3	112.1
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	194.5	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	195.0	197.6	197.8	200.2	197.2
Railroad transportation	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	102.5	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	108.3	108.4	108.2	109.1	105.8
Communications	58.8	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8	57.1	57.3	58.0	58.3
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.9	27.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	711.0	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	681.1	690.8	701.6	716.1	717.5
Wholesale trade	215.1	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.8	214.1	215.3	216.8	216.9
Retail trade	495.9	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	468.3	476.7	486.3	499.3	500.6
Retail general merchandise	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.7	67.9	68.0
Food stores	85.2	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	83.0	82.8	83.0	83.9	84.1
Auto dealers & service sta.	48.1	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.4	48.6	49.2
Apparel & accessories	40.3	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.1
Eating & drinking places	147.0	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0	134.8	142.2	151.0	151.7
Other retail trade	105.3	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7	104.5	105.4	106.9	106.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	170.0	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.8	166.4	167.4	169.3	171.1
Banking	46.3	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	46.3	47.2	47.2
Insurance agents & carriers	69.8	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	66.7	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.2	67.9	68.0
Other fin., insur. & real estate	53.9	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2	52.2	52.9	54.2	55.9
Services	686.4	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7	670.1	679.3	695.2	701.8
Medical & other health services	183.7	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.4	185.6	186.0	188.6	189.3
Hospitals	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	103.7	104.5
Educational services	41.7	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8	46.7	46.2	44.8	41.8
Other services	461.0	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.5	437.8	447.1	461.8	470.7
Casinos	29.7	29.9	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.1	29.1	29.9	31.1	32.3
Government	528.1	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.6	530.2	529.0	528.0	532.6	528.5
Federal	74.2	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.3	73.2	73.7	74.0
Local	356.3	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1	356.4	356.3	361.4	358.2
State*	97.6	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.5	97.5	96.3
Exec.-Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	64.7	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0	67.0	66.8	67.1	64.7
Other	27.8	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.1	27.6	26.4	26.5

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufac-turing	Nonmanu-facturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	185.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectri-cal Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982						1983						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	345.49	347.02	351.60	356.35	361.42	365.27	363.81	350.59	370.27	370.17	370.58	373.63	372.49
Durable Goods	352.19	352.11	360.09	366.95	369.07	371.76	372.78	356.20	380.64	381.89	383.05	383.05	385.12
Lumber & Wood Products	225.61	235.35	236.49	250.67	252.30	259.63	263.55	241.00	256.80	253.95	259.34	262.70	264.59
Furniture & Fixtures	251.50	267.47	271.72	278.82	267.12	263.27	259.29	261.21	287.04	279.20	268.13	266.53	279.05
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	387.26	278.92	383.07	382.68	397.04	404.35	395.92	373.92	396.72	398.54	399.77	406.95	410.41
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	400.20	395.31	398.83	390.25	403.48	408.79	401.85	382.47	407.04	415.37	405.24	412.16	409.33
Pottery & related products	302.99	309.69	323.11	317.83	323.20	344.29	324.25	306.07	337.65	335.62	335.01	342.65	341.13
Primary Metal Industries	348.51	358.38	358.97	365.04	368.82	367.02	370.23	364.57	385.40	384.71	388.32	393.62	397.29
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	344.67	373.14	358.28	366.69	367.29	364.17	379.07	372.25	392.24	402.11	426.97	418.16	444.09
Iron & Steel foundries*	371.67	389.01	384.92	381.04	393.08	366.82	381.94	384.97	384.50	404.97	387.50	418.13	402.75
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	517.56	512.69	548.44	536.94	530.14	566.49	556.00	557.35	562.63	550.26	589.11	565.65	567.81
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	297.17	303.25	305.12	325.45	327.57	323.81	315.33	301.43	339.04	329.75	322.60	331.21	334.05
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	355.68	356.80	354.57	356.23	355.32	363.61	366.03	345.20	374.39	378.14	380.83	386.63	379.22
Metal cans	422.30	443.24	427.65	465.27	435.27	447.89	473.04	414.47	465.04	422.42	444.29	467.64	441.91
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	457.73	453.66	444.53	441.37	439.69	448.90	468.38	450.38	477.90	514.00	502.58	492.99	501.40
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	326.95	330.98	321.92	323.67	329.32	321.85	323.94	305.51	331.63	343.76	337.55	345.10	343.00
Metal Stampings	325.83	319.43	331.93	327.94	325.80	335.02	329.87	319.06	344.46	349.05	350.27	365.40	355.32
Machinery, Except Electrical*	366.35	366.74	369.37	370.81	380.27	382.49	378.46	365.18	389.20	390.22	391.02	394.00	393.02
Construction & related machinery	351.15	349.47	353.35	361.32	370.91	348.45	352.50	335.35	375.14	371.06	384.06	374.30	381.74
Metalworking machinery	366.78	360.17	351.29	354.70	359.81	373.78	365.36	363.80	378.68	380.42	377.06	381.51	387.32
Special industry machinery	388.96	387.15	401.40	401.75	419.32	432.46	435.60	416.58	459.12	451.55	452.93	436.44	415.35
General industry machinery*	393.22	385.73	392.69	391.79	398.70	410.47	402.98	388.48	421.37	417.68	415.84	422.87	421.46
Service industry machinery*	318.72	338.52	317.85	309.48	318.23	311.68	303.83	297.26	315.66	316.57	317.21	331.97	335.25
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	353.89	357.12	358.38	362.23	371.34	371.78	373.38	361.00	379.43	379.43	379.68	381.71	388.81
Elec. test & distribution equip.	253.49	266.14	269.84	272.77	279.61	299.03	284.66	269.50	298.16	314.53	316.48	312.46	313.92
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	285.74	305.78	295.44	296.86	305.45	300.73	314.42	295.95	312.12	315.55	317.59	310.08	312.05
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	308.36	289.32	314.34	318.84	316.34	309.76	295.97	283.46	309.59	315.88	311.88	317.14	319.14
Communication equipment	458.85	460.83	457.45	462.07	465.49	462.05	462.58	456.23	472.60	464.54	471.52	469.28	477.57
Electronic components & access.	288.89	288.54	294.92	297.10	311.66	312.47	318.51	305.45	323.14	322.07	317.15	315.98	326.69
Transportation Equipment	471.65	413.89	541.60	632.73	544.01	535.18	547.65	516.57	559.33	562.17	565.63	545.01	555.75
Motor vehicles & equipment	522.75	425.14	595.79	707.90	589.32	589.73	613.42	567.57	616.62	621.40	620.01	599.85	612.28
Ship & boat building & repairing	358.74	363.34	345.69	364.56	396.26	375.95	374.87	360.13	391.62	371.36	408.24	395.86	395.23
Instruments & Related Products	388.76	381.06	380.49	375.77	401.62	405.36	411.51	378.97	413.76	410.61	405.30	402.95	412.15
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	251.53	256.77	262.06	259.28	268.68	267.88	269.19	258.17	283.91	285.42	293.06	282.66	288.55
Nondurable Goods	339.48	342.54	344.14	347.01	354.68	359.54	354.88	345.87	361.78	359.45	359.06	365.20	361.82
Food & Kindred Products	366.48	377.44	383.31	398.76	408.19	400.61	399.07	380.82	388.40	389.50	399.92	414.80	408.51
Canned, cured & frozen food	324.70	344.14	351.40	390.14	371.29	410.96	373.85	340.61	361.05	361.09	384.13	401.62	364.15
Grain mill & bakery products	326.67	329.63	332.54	339.94	334.93	347.20	328.23	302.91	348.57	340.86	343.77	337.31	343.42
Beverages	535.78	518.18	556.85	557.53	594.04	479.46	534.09	533.97	568.55	590.81	587.29	573.76	579.48
Textile Mill Products	288.02	294.88	292.91	294.63	302.81	304.30	297.19	282.75	308.91	308.76	308.48	307.19	307.43
Textile finishing, except wool	337.88	348.99	341.13	334.83	362.81	367.78	341.42	330.86	348.30	355.64	366.17	357.25	346.62
Apparel & other Textile Products	193.03	192.15	187.53	187.22	191.50	188.10	193.38	180.15	190.57	185.39	185.92	194.96	192.93
Men's & boys' suits & coats	201.04	187.17	185.78	196.70	196.12	199.45	205.34	177.34	191.05	188.36	188.94	194.53	198.45
Men's & boys' furnishings	180.04	189.30	182.80	172.05	182.01	183.32	189.48	177.31	191.04	188.37	187.62	191.48	179.10
Women's & children's undergarm.	196.65	197.05	206.17	213.77	210.21	197.55	221.14	205.51	215.63	220.43	219.56	210.74	213.24
Paper & Allied Products	361.84	360.93	362.34	367.99	375.26	387.56	379.31	360.90	390.01	379.22	387.66	387.16	392.97
Paperboard containers & boxes	339.07	335.58	335.97	346.64	342.88	354.03	353.03	323.84	359.60	340.10	346.75	352.13	349.85
Printing & Publishing	335.48	350.30	351.48	346.82	354.53	353.04	332.67	328.23	351.56	349.06	336.53	355.12	348.94
Newspapers*	325.95	332.04	336.16	333.38	348.95	355.18	331.54	349.47	356.37	364.62	368.87	370.21	358.46
Commercial printing	395.31	424.69	413.27	397.13	413.80	406.92	351.59	369.94	389.76	381.90	346.74	388.69	380.46
Chemicals & Allied Products	419.92	426.80	432.49	435.54	443.13	447.66	441.66	444.55	454.30	456.79	457.63	465.80	456.35
Industrial inorganic chemical	457.65	462.66	465.47	469.43	474.82	483.42	477.96	481.13	496.55	514.13	508.64	522.39	523.32
Plastic materials & synthetics	429.97	444.04	454.20	440.09	458.99	427.57	421.85	447.70	453.86	467.84	476.57	486.45	478.92
Drugs	396.11	404.26	406.19	409.68	420.84	423.92	412.48	404.29	407.43	410.46	411.37	408.91	408.04
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	378.40	404.08	411.73	430.39	429.46	450.08	444.78	438.65	454.08	447.34	451.10	478.15	447.38
Paints & allied products	465.14	455.03	466.28	466.24	459.05	450.28	469.99	492.31	487.52	500.63	486.33	474.53	472.26
Industrial organic chemicals	468.28	464.58	469.80	466.41	475.64	474.74	472.78	478.39	496.94	497.24	474.32	497.95	490.46
Petroleum & Coal Products	601.59	594.50	612.41	621.73	635.27	645.76	646.07	676.35	665.03	672.88	689.72	660.33	646.71
Petroleum refining*	628.95	621.14	642.62	655.28	674.53	690.75	685.23	722.68	719.14	720.14	733.79	694.94	680.54
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	279.75	276.76	274.01	279.39	284.36	301.41	290.79	270.75	298.89	299.43	299.52	299.71	298.41
Rubber & rubber products*	275.25	285.39	275.80	282.79	288.45	290.98	265.73	268.26	285.82	290.33	284.93	285.14	290.94
Miscellaneous plastic products	280.87	274.79	273.56	278.55	283.36	303.99	296.33	271.82	302.12	301.49	302.43	302.95	300.29
Leather & Leather Products	202.80	212.40	203.38	206.45	209.39	214.23	230.11	207.81	218.97	223.18	233.94	238.14	237.16

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.2	38.4	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.4
Durable Goods	40.5	40.2	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.1	39.1	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.5
Lumber & Wood Products	36.8	37.9	38.3	39.6	40.6	41.9	41.9	39.9	42.8	41.7	42.1	42.1	42.2
Furniture & Fixtures	37.6	40.3	40.9	40.8	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.3	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	40.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	44.1	44.7	43.7	41.0	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.9	43.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.2	44.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	44.1	45.1	44.0	44.8	44.3
Pottery & related products	36.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	37.9	39.1	37.1	35.1	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.2
Primary Metal Industries	39.8	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.6	41.0	39.8	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.6	42.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	35.8	37.7	36.8	36.5	37.0	35.2	37.2	37.3	39.7	39.5	42.4	42.8	44.1
Iron & steel foundries*	44.4	46.2	45.2	44.8	45.8	42.6	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.6	43.2	45.4	43.4
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	39.3	38.9	41.1	40.0	39.6	41.6	41.4	40.3	41.4	40.7	42.2	41.5	40.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	40.4	41.1	41.0	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.1	39.3	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.3	42.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7	37.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3
Metal cans	42.2	43.5	42.0	43.9	41.3	42.0	43.8	39.7	43.3	40.5	41.6	43.1	41.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.6
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	40.0	39.5	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	36.5	39.2	40.3	39.9	40.6	40.4
Metal Stampings	38.7	37.6	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.1	39.8	39.4	40.6	39.7
Machinery, Except Electrical*	39.4	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.9
Construction & related machinery	39.9	39.9	39.1	39.3	40.0	37.6	37.7	35.3	39.2	39.1	40.3	39.4	39.6
Metalworking machinery	39.8	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.7	40.4	39.8	39.5	45.0	40.6	39.9	40.5	40.9
Special industry machinery	40.9	40.2	41.1	41.3	42.7	43.4	43.3	41.7	45.1	44.4	44.8	43.6	42.6
General industry machinery*	39.5	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	37.9	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.8
Service industry machinery*	38.0	38.5	37.1	37.0	37.7	37.3	36.3	35.6	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	42.4	42.3	42.0	40.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	41.9	42.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.4	41.6	42.4	41.0	42.2	43.4	41.8	36.5	40.9	44.3	44.7	43.7	43.6
Electric lighting & wiring equip	39.4	40.1	39.1	39.2	40.4	39.5	39.8	37.7	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	39.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	40.5	39.6	42.9	43.4	42.9	42.2	40.6	38.1	41.5	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.5
Communication equipment	42.5	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	42.5	41.7	42.1	41.9	42.3
Electronic components & access.	41.5	41.4	42.0	42.0	43.4	43.3	43.1	41.0	43.2	43.7	42.8	42.3	43.5
Transportation Equipment	42.1	35.3	44.8	49.4	44.8	44.2	45.0	42.1	45.4	45.3	45.8	44.6	45.0
Motor vehicles & equipment	43.9	34.2	46.9	52.4	46.3	46.3	47.7	44.1	47.8	47.8	48.1	46.9	47.5
Ship & boat building & repairing	37.2	36.5	34.7	36.7	37.1	36.0	35.6	34.2	36.6	35.3	37.8	37.1	36.8
Instruments & Related Products	42.3	41.8	41.5	40.9	42.8	42.9	43.0	39.6	42.7	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.9	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.4	38.9	37.2	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.7	39.8
Nondurable Goods	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.5	39.5	40.0	39.5
Food & Kindred Products	40.7	41.4	41.4	42.4	43.2	42.8	41.7	39.3	41.1	40.7	41.4	42.5	41.6
Canned, cured & frozen foods	43.1	42.8	43.9	47.2	45.3	48.5	44.4	40.5	44.9	41.6	43.9	46.7	43.3
Grain mill & bakery products	40.3	40.8	40.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	38.3	35.1	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	38.5
Beverages	40.7	39.8	40.6	40.3	42.4	36.9	40.4	39.7	43.5	45.1	44.9	44.0	44.0
Textile Mill Products	40.6	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	37.7	40.7	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.1
Textile finishing, except wool	44.0	45.1	43.9	41.9	44.6	44.6	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.4	45.6	44.6	43.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.2	33.1	32.3	32.0	32.4	31.8	33.0	30.9	32.8	31.8	32.0	33.1	32.7
Men's and boys' suits & coats	35.9	34.2	34.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	37.2	32.4	34.8	34.0	33.8	34.8	35.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	32.6	33.1	32.4	29.8	32.3	32.5	32.5	29.9	32.0	32.2	31.8	32.4	29.9
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.5	33.9	34.9	35.2	34.8	33.4	35.9	33.2	35.7	35.9	35.7	34.1	34.9
Paper & Allied Products	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	42.3	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	41.0	40.3	39.7	40.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	36.8	40.0	38.3	38.7	39.3	38.7
Printing & Publishing	38.1	38.8	38.7	38.5	39.3	38.5	36.8	35.6	37.6	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.4
Newspapers*	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.0	34.2	34.7	32.6	33.7	34.7	35.4	35.4	35.7	34.6
Commercial printing	41.2	42.5	41.2	40.7	42.7	40.8	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	35.6	37.7	37.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	40.9	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.5	41.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.9	42.4	43.1	43.4	43.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.7	45.7	46.6	46.6
Plastic materials & synthetics	41.3	42.2	43.2	41.9	42.8	40.6	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.3	42.1	42.3	41.9
Drugs	40.3	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.5	41.7	39.7	39.1	40.3	40.4	39.9	39.7	39.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	40.7	42.3	42.4	43.8	43.4	43.4	42.4	42.3	44.3	43.6	44.4	45.8	43.1
Paints and allied products	43.2	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.3	41.5	43.0	43.8	44.0	44.5	43.5	43.1	42.7
Industrial organic chemicals	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	42.9	42.5	42.8	42.8	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.3	44.1	43.5	42.8
Petroleum refining*	42.2	41.6	42.2	42.2	43.1	43.6	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.6	42.4	41.7
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.5	39.9	39.2	40.1	40.5	42.0	40.5	37.5	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.6
Rubber and rubber products*	40.2	41.6	40.0	40.6	41.1	40.4	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.5	39.3	38.9	39.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	40.6	39.5	39.0	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	40.8
Leather & Leather Products	38.9	39.8	39.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.8	38.2	40.7	40.8	41.7	42.0	42.2

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.67	8.72	8.81	8.87	8.91	9.00	9.05	9.13	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.18	9.22
Durable Goods	8.69	8.76	8.85	8.95	8.94	9.01	9.07	9.11	9.15	9.18	9.23	9.23	9.28
Lumber & Wood Products	6.13	6.20	6.18	6.33	6.21	6.20	6.29	6.04	6.00	6.09	6.16	6.24	6.27
Furniture & Fixtures	6.69	6.64	6.64	6.84	6.74	6.73	6.77	6.82	6.95	6.86	6.72	6.68	6.89
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.93	8.78	8.88	8.86	8.99	9.06	9.06	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.19	9.27	9.37
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.93	8.81	8.89	8.84	9.07	9.00	9.01	9.15	9.23	9.21	9.21	9.20	9.24
Pottery & related products	8.28	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.77	8.74	8.77	8.97	8.93
Primary Metal Industries	8.75	8.82	8.85	8.94	8.98	9.03	9.03	9.16	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.24	9.37
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.*	9.62	9.89	9.75	10.04	9.92	10.33	10.19	9.98	9.86	10.18	10.07	9.77	10.07
Iron and Iron foundries*	8.38	8.43	8.51	8.51	8.59	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.88	9.08	8.97	9.21	9.28
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.16	13.17	13.34	13.42	13.40	13.63	13.43	13.83	13.59	13.52	13.96	13.63	14.02
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.35	7.38	7.44	7.64	7.63	7.60	7.49	7.67	7.94	7.87	7.83	7.83	7.86
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	8.99	9.05	9.02	9.07	9.04	9.12	9.22	9.23	9.29	9.36	9.38	9.43	9.41
Metal cans	10.00	10.19	10.18	10.60	10.54	10.66	10.80	10.44	10.74	10.43	10.68	10.85	10.70
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	11.64	11.59	11.40	11.41	11.38	11.58	11.48	11.79	11.80	12.18	11.77	11.71	11.77
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.17	8.37	8.41	8.36	8.44	8.30	8.48	8.37	8.46	8.53	8.46	8.50	8.49
Metal stampings	8.43	8.50	8.51	8.51	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.68	8.59	8.77	8.89	9.00	8.95
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.29	9.35	9.49	9.44	9.56	9.62	9.63	9.61	9.73	9.78	9.80	9.85	9.85
Construction & related machinery	8.80	8.76	9.03	9.20	9.27	9.26	9.35	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.53	9.50	9.64
Metalworking machinery	9.21	9.13	9.12	9.17	9.30	9.26	9.19	9.21	9.35	9.37	9.45	9.42	9.47
Special industry machinery	9.51	9.64	9.77	9.73	9.82	9.96	10.06	9.99	10.18	10.17	10.11	10.01	9.75
General industry machinery*	9.95	9.97	10.21	10.09	10.24	10.41	10.28	10.25	10.43	10.39	10.37	10.39	10.33
Service industry machinery*	8.38	8.79	8.56	8.36	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.44	8.51	8.55	8.90	8.94
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.54	8.66	8.66	8.71	8.75	8.79	8.89	8.98	8.97	8.97	9.04	9.11	9.17
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.27	6.39	6.36	6.67	6.63	6.89	6.81	7.00	7.29	7.10	7.03	7.15	7.20
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.25	7.62	7.56	7.58	7.56	7.61	7.90	7.85	7.65	7.83	7.92	7.87	7.90
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	7.62	7.30	7.33	7.35	7.38	7.34	7.29	7.44	7.46	7.63	7.57	7.85	7.88
Communication equipment	10.79	10.97	11.00	10.93	10.94	10.90	10.91	11.02	11.12	11.14	11.20	11.20	11.29
Electric components & access.	6.96	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.18	7.22	7.39	7.45	7.48	7.37	7.41	7.47	7.51
Transportation Equipment	11.21	11.74	12.09	12.80	12.15	12.10	12.17	12.27	12.32	12.41	12.35	12.22	12.35
Motor vehicles & equipment	11.91	12.42	12.70	13.51	12.74	12.75	12.86	12.87	12.90	13.00	12.89	12.79	12.89
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.64	9.95	9.96	9.94	10.67	10.44	10.53	10.53	10.70	10.52	10.80	10.67	10.74
Instruments & Related Products	9.20	9.13	9.16	9.19	9.38	9.44	9.57	9.57	9.69	9.73	9.65	9.64	9.86
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.46	6.53	6.67	6.67	6.85	6.97	6.92	6.94	6.97	7.10	7.29	7.12	7.25
Nondurable Goods	8.64	8.69	8.77	8.80	8.88	9.00	9.03	9.15	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.13	9.16
Food & Kindred Products	9.01	9.12	9.26	9.40	9.46	9.37	9.57	9.69	9.55	9.57	9.66	9.76	9.82
Canned, cured & frozen foods	7.53	8.04	8.01	8.27	8.19	8.48	8.42	8.41	8.84	8.68	8.75	8.60	8.41
Grain mill & bakery products	8.11	8.08	8.25	8.28	8.13	8.42	8.57	8.63	8.78	8.74	8.86	8.83	8.92
Beverages	13.18	13.04	13.71	13.84	14.03	12.99	13.22	13.45	13.07	13.10	13.08	13.04	13.17
Textile Mill Products	7.10	7.11	7.14	7.20	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.50	7.59	7.44	7.38	7.42	7.48
Textile finishing, except wool	7.68	7.74	7.78	7.96	8.13	8.25	7.94	8.21	8.10	8.01	8.03	8.01	7.95
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.86	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.89	5.90
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.59	5.48	5.45	5.45	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.49	5.54	5.59	5.59	5.59
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.53	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.64	5.64	5.83	5.93	5.97	5.85	5.90	5.91	5.99
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.87	5.80	5.90	6.07	6.05	5.91	6.16	6.19	6.04	6.14	6.15	6.18	6.11
Paper & Allied Products	8.66	8.74	8.80	8.85	8.99	9.16	9.14	9.16	9.22	9.16	9.23	9.24	9.29
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.28	8.32	8.46	8.61	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.80	8.99	8.88	8.96	8.96	9.04
Printing & Publishing	8.80	9.02	9.09	9.02	9.01	9.18	9.04	9.22	9.35	9.21	9.12	9.37	9.33
Newspapers*	10.01	10.11	10.06	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.37	10.27	10.30	10.42	10.37	10.36
Commercial printing	9.60	10.00	10.03	9.77	9.68	9.98	9.58	10.08	10.23	10.05	9.74	10.31	10.20
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.26	10.34	10.41	10.43	10.53	10.64	10.72	10.79	10.74	10.85	10.87	10.96	10.97
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.66	10.90	10.80	10.82	10.96	10.96	10.77	10.91	11.01	11.25	11.13	11.21	11.23
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.42	10.52	10.51	10.50	10.72	10.52	10.52	11.00	10.91	11.06	11.32	11.50	11.43
Drugs	9.82	9.87	9.96	10.06	10.14	10.18	10.39	10.34	10.11	10.16	10.31	10.30	10.33
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.29	9.55	9.71	9.84	9.89	10.37	10.49	10.37	10.25	10.26	10.16	10.44	10.38
Paints & allied products	10.76	10.56	10.73	10.84	10.85	10.85	10.93	11.24	11.08	11.25	11.18	11.01	11.06
Industrial organic chemicals	11.66	11.67	11.77	11.66	11.78	11.76	11.79	11.93	12.18	12.40	12.42	12.48	12.48
Petroleum & Coal Products	14.02	14.00	14.32	14.54	14.65	14.90	15.06	15.62	15.43	15.54	15.64	15.18	15.11
Petroleum refining*	14.89	14.92	15.24	15.53	15.66	15.85	16.01	16.69	16.57	16.67	16.83	16.39	16.32
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.91	6.94	6.98	6.97	7.02	7.17	7.18	7.22	7.29	7.25	7.27	7.31	7.35
Rubber & rubber products*	6.85	6.85	6.89	6.97	7.02	7.20	7.03	7.27	7.31	7.35	7.25	7.33	7.31
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.92	6.96	7.01	6.97	7.01	7.17	7.21	7.21	7.28	7.23	7.27	7.30	7.36
Leather & Leather Products	5.21	5.33	5.21	5.19	5.24	5.39	5.64	5.44	5.38	5.47	5.61	5.67	5.62

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jul 1983	Jun 1983	Jul 1982	Net Change From Month ago	Net Change From Year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,737	3,697	3,711	40.0	26.0
Total Employment	3,428	3,382	3,399	46.0	-29.0
Total Unemployment	309	315	312	- 6.0	- 3.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	307	305	306	2.0	1.0
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.5	8.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jul 1983	Jun 1983	Jul 1982	Net Change From Month ago	Net Change From Year ago
Regular State UI Program	102,967	100,226	134,715	+ 2,741	-31,748
Federal Employees' Program	695	768	637	- 73	+ 58
Veterans' Program	659	747	357	- 88	+ 302
Extended Benefits[1]	395	297	555	+ 98	- 160
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	20,367	37,980	--	-17,613	+20,367
TOTAL	125,083	140,018	136,264	-14,935	-11,181

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially denied but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through September 30, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jul 1983	Jun 1983	Jul 1982	Net Change From Month ago	Net Change From Year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	103.0	100.2	134.7	+2.8	-31.7
Male	52.7	56.4	68.3	-3.7	-15.6
Female	50.3	43.8	66.4	+6.5	-16.1
White, not Hispanic	71.8	67.0	92.2	+4.8	-20.4
Black, not Hispanic	19.6	20.8	27.4	-1.2	- 7.8
Hispanic	11.0	11.7	14.4	-0.7	- 3.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	- 0.1
INA	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0
MANUFACTURING	37.0	39.2	52.6	-2.2	-15.6
Durable Goods	18.6	18.9	25.0	-0.3	- 6.4
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.2	3.2	4.1	0.0	- 0.9
Machinery except electrical	4.2	3.7	5.5	+0.5	- 1.3
Electrical machinery	3.2	3.4	3.9	-0.2	- 0.7
Nondurable goods	18.4	20.3	27.7	-1.9	- 9.3
Food & kindred products	2.1	2.3	2.8	-0.2	- 0.7
Textile mill products	1.4	1.3	2.1	+0.1	- 0.7
Apparel & other textile products	6.0	7.0	10.0	-1.0	- 4.0
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.6	2.4	-0.5	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	2.8	3.0	4.7	-0.2	- 1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.2	2.4	2.8	-0.2	- 0.6
NONMANUFACTURING	65.8	60.9	80.0	+4.9	-14.2
Contract construction	7.2	9.1	8.7	-1.9	- 1.5
Transportation & public utilities	7.1	6.4	8.1	+0.7	- 1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	22.6	21.5	29.0	+1.1	- 6.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.4	3.2	4.0	+0.2	- 0.6
Services	19.9	16.8	22.8	+3.1	- 2.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	19.6	19.5	26.7	+0.1	- 7.1
25 through 34	30.3	29.9	40.7	+0.4	-10.4
35 through 44	21.0	21.7	25.5	-0.7	- 4.5
45 through 54	15.8	14.3	21.3	+1.5	- 5.5
55 through 64	13.3	12.0	17.6	+1.3	- 4.3
65 & over	2.9	2.8	2.9	+0.1	0.0
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	14.1	10.0	17.8	+4.1	- 3.7
3 to 4 weeks	15.6	11.8	20.7	+3.8	- 5.1
5 through 14 weeks	43.4	45.9	56.6	-2.5	-13.2
15 weeks & over	29.8	32.6	39.6	-2.8	- 9.8

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jun [1] 1983	May [2] 1983	Year to Date [3] 1983	Year to Date [3] 1982	Year to Date [3] % change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,805	2,690	13,020	7,126	+ 82.7
Private Units	2,805	2,590	12,826	6,999	+ 83.3
Single family	1,954	1,851	8,328	4,401	+ 89.2
Two-family	160	66	636	268	+137.3
Three-or-four family	126	33	245	117	+109.4
Five or more family	565	640	3,617	2,213	+ 63.4
Public Units	0	100	194	127	+ 52.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$184,762	$160,868	$826,108	$466,722	+ 77.0
New Buildings	$147,109	$131,585	$683,731	$343,183	+ 99.2
Additions and Alterations	$ 37,653	$ 29,283	$142,377	$123,539	+ 15.2

[1] Based on reports received from 438 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 439 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,428	±55	1.6%	309	±25	8.1%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Seasonally Adjusted
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.5
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	105,543	3,611.0	97,696	3,343.0	7,847	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	105,681	3,594.0	97,927	3,339.0	7,754	255.0	7.3	7.1
Mar	106,177	3,637.0	98,412	3,340.0	7,764	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	106,722	3,630.0	98,976	3,353.0	7,746	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	107,406	3,612.0	99,235	3,347.0	8,171	265.0	7.6	7.3
Jun	106,176	3,587.0	98,392	3,328.0	7,784	259.0	7.3	7.2
Jul	106,464	3,569.0	98,962	3,333.0	7,502	236.0	7.0	6.6
Aug	106,602	3,556.0	98,944	3,308.0	7,657	248.0	7.2	7.0
Sep	106,236	3,543.0	98,270	3,298.0	7,966	245.0	7.5	6.9
Oct	106,736	3,584.0	98,217	3,323.0	8,520	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	107,029	3,568.0	98,025	3,304.0	9,004	264.0	8.4	7.4
Dec	106,650	3,548.0	97,188	3,272.0	9,462	276.0	8.9	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99,176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110,484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,786	3,637.0	99,458	3,367.0	11,328	270.0	10.2	7.4
May	110,749	3,579.0	99,557	3,335.0	11,192	244.0	10.1	6.8
Jun	111,932	3,647.0	100,786	3,342.0	11,146	305.0	10.0	8.4
Jul	111,875	3,652.0	101,285	3,345.0	10,590	307.0	9.5	8.4
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

ROGER A. BODMAN
Commissioner

Number 231 Based on data available through October 7, 1983

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy remained on its expansionary course in August, with further gains recorded by industrial production, housing starts, and employment. Consumer spending slipped during the summer months, after climbing steeply in the second quarter, but resumed growth is expected during the period ahead. There is increased concern about the possibility of high mortgage interest rates causing housing starts to decline from their recent strong pace. However, business investment in new plant and equipment is expected to accelerate and help sustain the economy's recovery.

Production gains in manufacturing were widespread again in August. Increases were reported in industries producing home goods, automobiles, steel, construction materials, and defense equipment. Business equipment output also would have increased were it not for a temporary drop of telephone apparatus production attributable to the AT&T strike. August's advance brought the cumulative gain of the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index since November 1982 to 11.6%, an increase that restored about 80% of the drop that occurred during the recession.

Construction activity also expanded further in August, thanks to both the continued strong pace of housing starts--which reached an annual rate of over 1.9 million in August, the most since December 1978--and a more recent cyclical turnaround of nonresidential building investment. Industrial and commercial construction should keep rising at least through 1984, but residential building is expected to level off during the closing months of this year and into 1984.

Consumer spending slipped by 0.3% in August, mainly because of reduced purchases of new cars. Retail sales increased moderately for most other categories of goods and services, and major department stores reported further improvement. August's slackening of consumer spending was accompanied by a sharp increase of the nation's savings rate from 4.7% to 5.2% of disposable income. The savings rate had dropped to an unsustainable low of only 4% in May and June, when sharply accelerated spending caused consumers to become somewhat overextended. Considering this, the summertime pause of big-ticket sales growth appears to have been an inevitable adjustment to a slower and more sustainable rate of growth.

Economic forecasters recently surveyed by the National Bureau of Economic Research and the American Statistical Association anticipate that the Gross National Product (GNP) will slip back from its rapid growth rates of the second and third quarters (9.7% and an estimated 7.0%, respectively) and settle down to a more moderate 4% to 5% annual pace during the fourth quarter of 1983 and again in 1984. They expect unemployment to show continued though gradual improvement from August's rate of 9.5% and reach 8.7% by the third quarter of next year. Inflation, which was at a 4.8% annual rate in August, based on both consumer and wholesale price indexes, is projected to remain near 4 1/2% or 5% throughout the same period.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of October 7, 1983. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

New Jersey economic indicators continued to reflect the nation's business recovery during August. Employment registered further improvement, unemployment insurance claims declined, and the factory workweek lengthened as employers utilized increased overtime to meet rising production requirements. The expansion continued to be fueled by consumer spending, a strong pace of construction starts, and the rebuilding of business inventories.

The number of New Jersey residents with jobs climbed by about 10,000 between July and August, reaching an estimated 3,310,000, according to unofficial N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL) estimates.[1] If allowance is made for seasonal distortions believed to have caused employment totals for July and August to be underestimated by about 7,000, August's gain brought the cumulative recovery of resident employment since March to 34,000, a rebound that has restored nearly three-quarters of the 47,000 decline incurred by New Jersey residents during the recession.

The trend of total resident employment has been roughly paralleled by that of nonfarm wage and salary employment, which is based on the N.J. Department of Labor's monthly survey of some 7,000 business establishments and public agencies. After adjusting for the effects of the telephone industry labor dispute, which idled about 17,000 communications and business service workers during the survey week, nonfarm jobs advanced by 7,000 in August. If further adjusted to compensate for seasonal distortions affecting estimates for local school systems, nonfarm employment has increased by about 23,000 since April after dropping by 35,000 during the recession.

Factory employment was little changed in August, after registering a 9,400 gain a month earlier. The average workweek of production workers, however, lengthened by 18 minutes and, at 41.4 hours, was the longest since 1979. Reflecting a combination of small employment gains and substantially lengthened workweeks, the aggregate number of production worker manhours compensated has registered a 4.1% increase since December 1982, when it was at its recession low. If improved labor productivity in New Jersey has been matching national trends, this suggests that industrial production in the state was up by close to 7% over the same period.

Construction jobs advanced by about 1,100 in August, continuing an uptrend that began during the spring on the strength of rising housing starts and increased nonresidential building activity. Construction contracts slipped somewhat during July and August, but their performance for the year to date has been impressive and should support continued improvement of employment. The total value of construction contracts awarded during the first eight months of 1983 was up from a year earlier by 47% in New Jersey compared with a gain of 26% nationally. Residential awards were up 113% and nonresidential building awards were up 20%, in both cases far outperforming the nation as a whole.

Employment declined in private service-producing activities from July to August, but would have increased by nearly 5,000 had it not been for the telephone strike. Job gains were recorded in transportation services, reflecting the cyclical recovery of industrial and commercial shipments, and in finance, wholesale trade, and miscellaneous business and personal services. Public sector employment increased fractionally from July, but was unchanged from last August as well as from the August before that.

The improved employment situation has contributed to a steady and steep decline of unemployment insurance (UI) claims, which in recent weeks have been at their smallest volume since early 1973 despite the fact that UI coverage has increased substantially over the past decade. During August, the seasonally adjusted number of claims under the regular state UI program averaged only 101,400 per week, 43,200 less than at the April 1982 recession high and 20,400 less than in pre-recession June 1981. The insured unemployment rate (claims as a percentage of covered employment) was only 3.5% in August, the lowest since January 1970.

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[1] According to the "official" labor force statistics published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) based on the monthly current population survey, New Jersey's labor force and resident employment have increased more steeply in 1983 than is indicated by NJDOL estimates. BLS puts New Jersey's resident employment estimate at 3,369,000 for August, up 77,000 from March. They report another big increase to 3,394,000 in September. These estimates are subject to substantial sampling error and appear too high. However, they do suggest the possibility of a conservative bias in the unofficial NJDOL estimates.

Total unemployment is, of course, considerably higher since it also includes individuals collecting federally funded UI benefits (including Federal Supplemental Compensation for the long-term unemployed); those not eligible for benefits because they lack the necessary prior work experience, have exhausted their benefit entitlements or have been disqualified for one reason or another; and some who would be eligible but have chosen not to file claims.

When all of these individuals are included, unemployment totaled an estimated 279,000 in August, or 7.8% of the state's civilian labor force, according to N.J. Department of Labor estimates.[2] This was little changed from 7.7% a month earlier because the increased availability of jobs helped attract a roughly offsetting number of additional jobseekers into the labor market. There has been considerable improvement since last November, when the total jobless rate peaked at 9.5%, but the number of idle workers in August was still 0.8 percentage points above its June 1981 pre-recession level of 7.0%.

New Jersey's employment prospects for the months ahead remain quite favorable, with increased consumer spending and business investment the principal driving forces. Retail sales were extremely strong in the State during the three-month period ending July (up 7 1/2% from a year earlier after adjusting for inflation), thanks in good part to increased purchases of new cars and other durable goods. The improved consumer confidence mirrored in the retail sales statistics, coupled with the strong pace of construction contracts, points to continued expansion of job opportunities in all major sectors of the private economy.

Unemployment, therefore, can be expected to recede further, though at a sluggish rate since many of the newly available jobs will be filled by individuals not currently in the labor market and therefore not counted among the unemployed. Joblessness in the State should be back to its pre-recession level of 7% by sometime during the second half of 1984.

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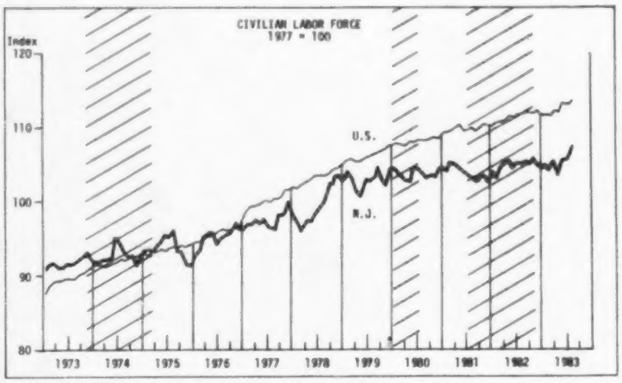
[2] Official" U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment estimates remain highly erratic. They put New Jersey's unemployment rate at 8.9% for August, up sharply from a questionably low 7.1% average for April and May despite rising employment. They then show the State's jobless rate dropping back to 8.2% in September, a level that is much more consistent with the behavior of other job market indicators.

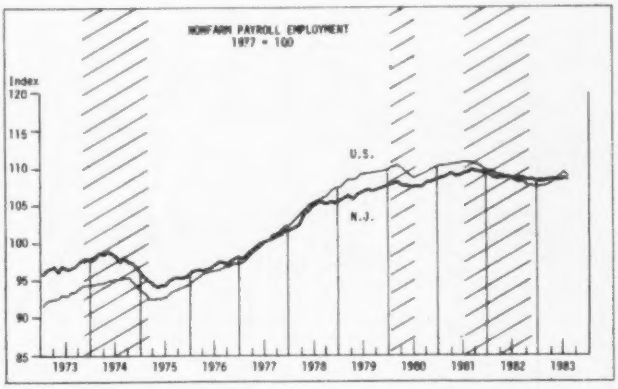
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 8653	$ 8592	$ 8045	Jun	Personal Income (millions)		+ 7.6	+ 5.5
$ 3477	$ 3516	$ 3179	Jul	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 7.7	+ 7.9
1737	1637	1890	Jun	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 10.5	INA
25	48	36	July'82	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 4.0	+43.9
145.9	82.6	50.4	Jul	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+108.0	+75.7
$ 497.9	$ 489.8	$ 453.8	Aug	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 47.4	+26.2
$ 276.3	$ 198.9	$ 134.3	Aug	Residential*	S-18	+112.8	+68.8
$ 151.3	$ 141.0	$ 230.7	Aug	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 20.1	- 1.4
$ 70.4	$ 149.9	$ 88.8	Aug	Nonbuilding*		- 3.0	+ 8.7
3077.3	3087.2	3083.5	Aug	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.2	- 0.7
708.7	709.0	726.2	Aug	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 3.9	- 3.4
2368.6	2378.2	2357.3	Aug	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.0	+ 0.1
331	307	333	Aug	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	- 7.0	+ 9.2
8.9	8.4	9.2	Aug	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	--	--
101.4	105.1	135.2	Aug	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 15.0	- 7.8
3.5	3.6	4.6	Aug	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.4	41.1	40.1	Aug	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.8	+ 2.5
$ 9.23	$ 9.24	$ 8.72	Aug	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-34	+ 6.4	+ 3.9
$379.35	$375.14	$347.02	Aug	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-32	+ 7.3	+ 6.4

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
INA - Information Not Available

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States


CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977 = 100


NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
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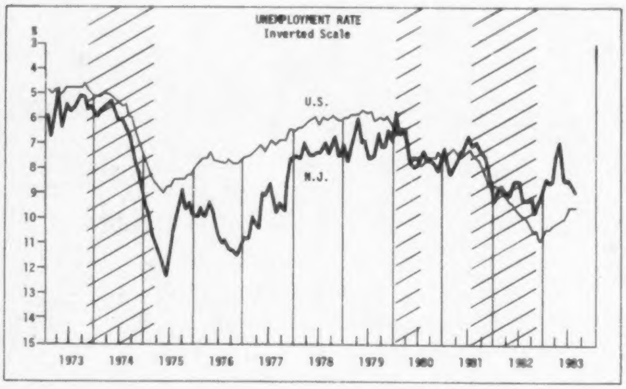
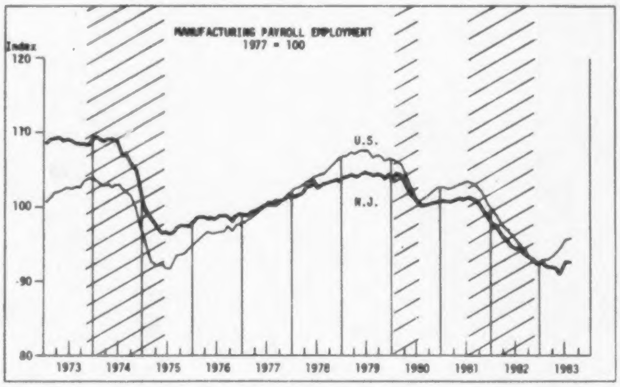

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Inverted Scale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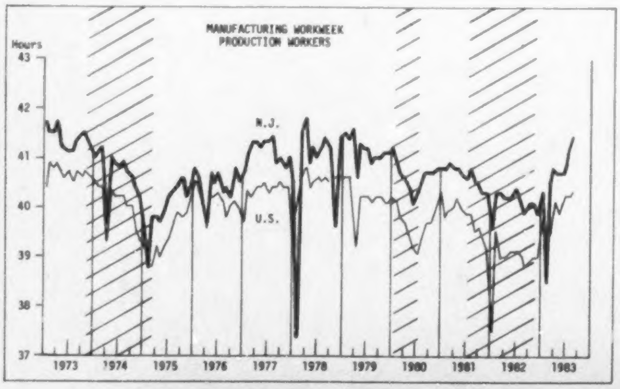
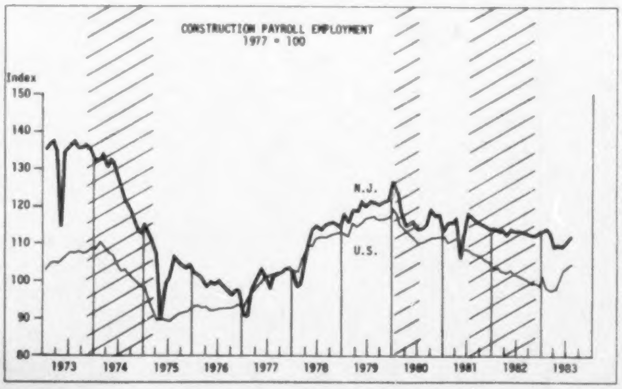
1977 = 100


MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK
PRODUCTION WORKERS


CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977 = 100

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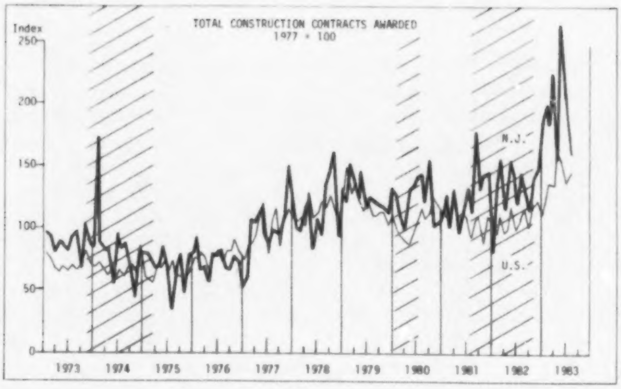
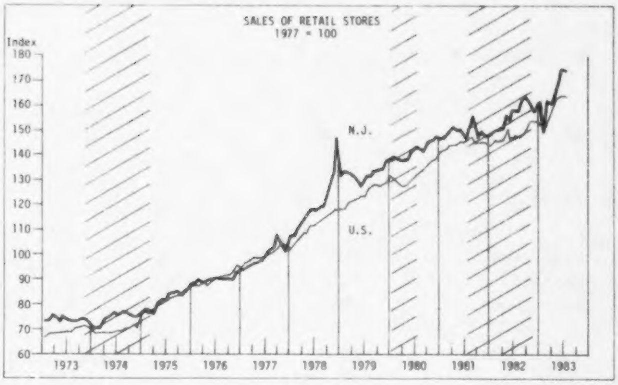
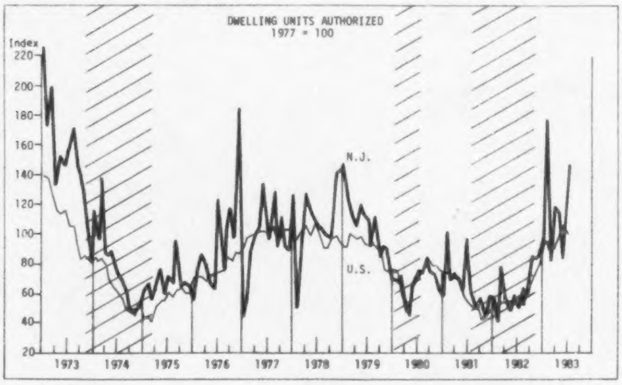
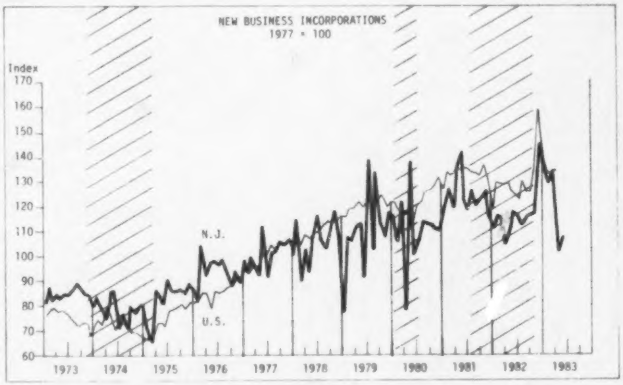
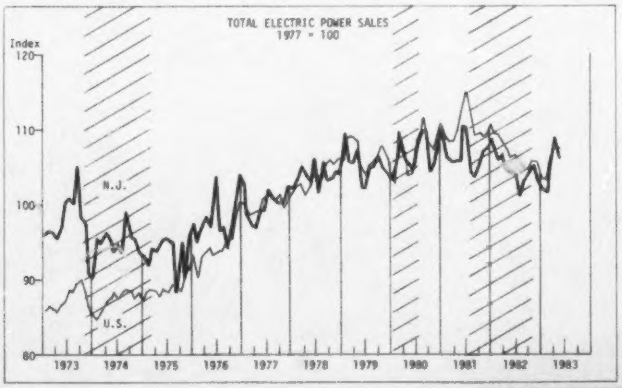
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.


TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977 = 100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977 = 100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977 = 100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977 = 100


TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
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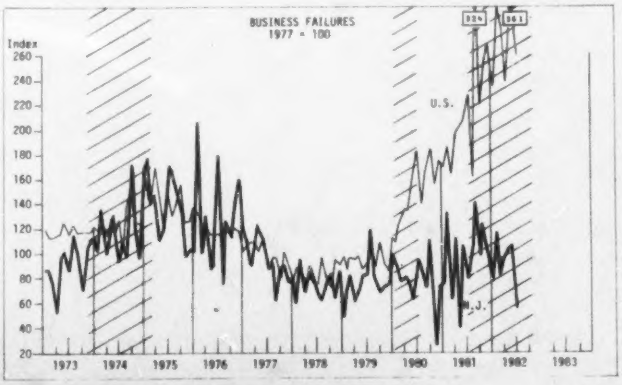
BUSINESS FAILURES
1977 = 100

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Economic Briefs

NJ RANKED THIRD IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Among all states, New Jersey ranked third in per capita personal income at $13,089 in 1982. Alaska with a figure of $16,257 was highest in state per capita income, followed by Connecticut with $13,748, according to revised estimates of U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Mississippi had the lowest per capita income ($7,778). The U.S. average was $11,107, compared with $10,582 in 1981.

New Jersey's per capita income in 1982 represented a 7% increase over the $12,230 estimate for 1981. The state figure for 1982 was 18% or $1,982 higher than the U.S. figure. From 1979 to 1982, New Jersey's per capita income rose 33.7% compared with 28.3% for the nation. Prices increased 26.3% over the same period as measured by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures. The 10 states with largest percent increases in per capita personal income were: Alaska, Colorado, North Dakota; the four southern states of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas; and the three northeastern states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Additional data on state total and per capita personal income appear in the August issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal of the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Questions about New Jersey personal income should be addressed to Charles Crowley, New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR
UNITED STATES, MIDEAST REGION, AND NEW JERSEY

	United States	Mideast*	New Jersey
Total Personal Income (millions of dollars)			
1979	$1,943,983	$387,880	$72,196
1980	2,158,685	430,932	80,964
1981	2,426,901	480,737	90,756
1982	2,571,592	513,248	97,361
Percent Change 1979-1982	32.3%	32.3%	34.9%
Percent Change 1981-1982	6.0	6.8	7.3
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)			
1979	$ 8,657	$ 9,157	$ 9,792
1980	9,503	10,190	10,976
1981	10,582	11,343	12,230
1982	11,107	12,087	13,089
Percent Change 1979-1982	28.3%	32.0%	33.7%
Percent Change 1981-1982	5.0	6.6	7.3
Percent of U.S. Average 1982	100	109	118

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*Mideast Region consists of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

HOW DOES NJ RANK?

The U.S. Census Bureau recently compiled a list of over 60 statistics for each state from various bureau and other federal agency sources and ranked these among the states. The data for New Jersey are shown below. As the reader will notice a low ranking is not necessarily "bad news." For example, New Jersey ranked 49th in the number of motor vehicle traffic fatalities per 100,000 licensed drivers in 1980. Thus, each ranking must be considered in terms of the statistic.

SIGNIFICANT RANKINGS AMONG
50 STATES

New Jersey

ITEM	RANK	STATE	U.S.
Total population 1980	9th	7.6 mil.	226.5 mil.
Land area 1980 (sq. mi.)	46th	.007 mil.	3.5 mil.
Population per sq. mi. 1980	1st	986.2	64.0
% change in pop., 1970-80	44th	2.7%	11.4%
Median age 1980 (years)	2nd	32.2	30.0
Pop. 65 yrs.+ 1980[1]	18th	11.7%	11.3%
Non-white population 1980[1]	19th	16.8%	16.9%
Black population 1980[1]	16th	12.6%	11.7%
Asian & Pacific Islander 1980[1]	8th	1.4%	1.5%
Am. Ind., Esk., Aleut 1980[1]	39th	.1%	.6%
Spanish population[1]	9th	6.7%	6.4%
Metropolitan population 1980[1]	3rd	91.4%	74.7%
Persons living in different state in 1975 (5 yrs.+) 1980[1]	41st	7.8%	9.7%
Birth rate 1979[2]	47th	13.2	15.9
Death rate 1979[2]	18th	8.9	8.5
Marriage rate 1980[2]	50th	7.5	10.9
Divorce rate 1980[2]	44th	3.5	5.3
Legal abortions per 1,000 live births 1980	5th	591	428
Phys. per 100,000 pop. 1980	10th	190	185
Hosp. beds per 100,000 pop. 1980	23rd	597	602
Personal health care expenditures per capita 1978	26th	$699	$745
Total housing units 1980	9th	2.8 mil.	88.4 mil.
Year-round housing 1980 (%)-			
Built between 1970 and 1980	47th	16.1%	26.2%
Prior to 1940	16th	33.4%	25.8%
With 5+ units in structure	10th	20.9%	17.5%
With air conditioning	20th	64.7%	55.0%
Homeownership rate 1980	42nd	62.0%	64.4%
Median value of specified owner-occupied housing units 1980	7th	$60,200	$47,200
Median gross rent of specified renter-occupied housing units 1980	5th	$270	$243
Crime rate[3] 1981	15th	6,180	5,800
Federal & state prisoners per 100,000 population 1981	37th	92	153
Public elementary and secondary schools 1981-			
Expenditures per capita	13th	$496	$434
Current expend. per pupil	7th	$2,791	$2,350
Pub. school teachers sal. 1982	14th	$19,700	$19,000
% high school graduates (persons 25 yrs.+) 1980	27th	67.4%	66.5%
Undergrad. enrollment in institu. of higher ed. 1979	11th	215,827	8,820,657

ITEM	RANK	STATE	U.S.
Civilian labor force 1981	9th	3.6 mil.	108.7 mil.
Unemployment rate 1981	24th	7.3%	7.6%
Manufacturing employment 1979			
Number	9th	0.8 mil.	21.9 mil.
Percent of employed	17th	24.9%	22.4%
Average weekly earnings of pro. workers in manufacturing 1981	24th	$322	$318
Med. household $ income 1979	6th	$19,800	$16,841
Per capita money income 1979	6th	$8,127	$7,298
% below poverty level 1979			
Persons	44th	9.5%	12.4%
Children under 18 years	26th	14.1%	16.0%
State & local governments 1981-			
Expenditures, total	9th	$16.0 bil.	$487.0 bil.
Expenditures per capita	18th	$2,175	$2,150
Tax revenues per capita	7th	$1,229	$1,079
Debt per capita	17th	$1,930	$1,606
Fed. gov. expend. per capita, 1981	36th	$2,068	$2,414
% of voting-age population casting votes for President 1980	26th	55.4%	53.2%
Motor vehicles per 1,000 population 1980	44th	661	713
Means of transportation to work			
% of workers commut. in carpools	39th	18.3%	19.7%
% using car, truck, van	35th	82.7%	84.1%
Motor vehicle traf. fatal. per 100,000 lic. drivers 1980	49th	23	35
Energy consumption per capita 1980 (mil. Btu)	38th	281	334
Temperature average annual	23rd	52.8°F	53.2°F
Precipitation average annual	12th	45.1 in.	28.8 in.
Farms 1978			
Number	38th	0.1 mil.	2.5 mil.
Land in farms (acres)	45th	1.0 mil.	1.0 mil.
Acreage per farm 1982	49th	108	433
Average value of farm land and buildings per acre 1982	1st	$3,118	$788
Gross farm income 1981	39th	$.5 bil.	$161.2 bil.
Mineral production value 1980	42nd	$.1 bil.	$143.9 bil.
Construction contracts, value 1981	12th	$3.5 bil.	$150.2 bil.
Mfg. shipments, value 1980	8th	$68.5 bil.	$1,850.9 bil.
Mfg. employment 1980, %-			
Export related[4]	15th	3.8%	3.6%
Defense related[5]	19th	3.1%	3.6%
Retail sales per capita 1977	27th	$3,308	$3,291

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[1] Of total population
[2] Per 1,000 resident population
[3] Per 100,000 resident population
[4] Percent of total private sector employment
[5] Percent of all manufacturing employment

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> *Moving Averages*. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> *Ratio Scales*. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> *Inverted Scales*. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population. *Official series* data have been adjusted to 1982 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Unofficial series* data have been adjusted to a 1982 benchmark.

Estimates for both series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1981.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1981 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal

taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

21 The NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES data series has been discontinued. See note on page S-16 for explanation. A new General Business Indicator series will be published beginning next month.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 22 and 23. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,607	3,576	3,611	3,595	3,592	3,643	3,609	3,613
Feb	3,595	3,581	3,594	3,589	3,564	3,638	3,623	3,616
Mar	3,580	3,587	3,637	3,580	3,615	3,626	3,595	3,600
Apr	3,552	3,584	3,630	3,594	3,634	3,628	3,637	3,599
May	3,546	3,585	3,612	3,573	3,643	3,622	3,579	3,585
Jun	3,607	3,581	3,587	3,575	3,617	3,614	3,647	3,583
Jul	3,612	3,581	3,569	3,576	3,630	3,608	3,652	3,576
Aug	3,582	3,580	3,556	3,578	3,634	3,615	3,700	3,589p
Sep	3,562	3,576	3,543	3,590	3,644	3,631		
Oct	3,579	3,578	3,584	3,591	3,630	3,625		
Nov	3,570	3,588	3,568	3,603	3,658	3,636		
Dec	3,604	3,586	3,548	3,605	3,626	3,616		

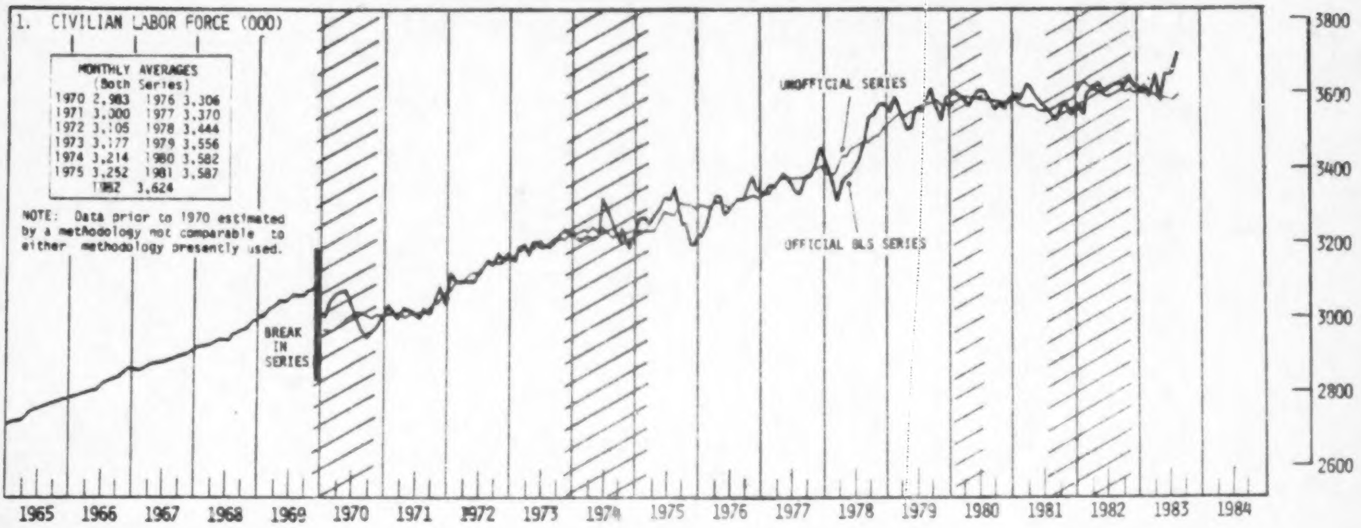
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,363	3,333	3,343	3,328	3,263	3,328	3,311	3,289
Feb	3,395	3,337	3,339	3,326	3,254	3,326	3,314	3,289
Mar	3,342	3,336	3,340	3,320	3,303	3,310	3,292	3,283
Apr	3,327	3,331	3,353	3,336	3,311	3,304	3,367	3,292
May	3,273	3,320	3,347	3,321	3,314	3,298	3,335	3,283
Jun	3,323	3,313	3,328	3,323	3,313	3,293	3,342	3,291
Jul	3,329	3,312	3,333	3,322	3,324	3,284	3,345	3,300r
Aug	3,323	3,312	3,308	3,319	3,301	3,292	3,369	3,310p
Sep	3,291	3,311	3,298	3,329	3,308	3,296		
Oct	3,307	3,323	3,323	3,330	3,298	3,289		
Nov	3,296	3,320	3,304	3,328	3,303	3,289		
Dec	3,316	3,323	3,272	3,318	3,292	3,286		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	244	268	267	329	315	298	324
Feb	200	244	255	262	310	312	309	327
Mar	238	251	297	260	312	317	303	317
Apr	225	253	277	258	323	324	270	307
May	273	265	265	252	329	324	244	301
Jun	284	268	259	252	304	322	305	292
Jul	283	270	236	254	306	324	307	277
Aug	259	269	248	258	333	323	331	279
Sep	271	264	245	261	336	336		
Oct	272	255	261	261	332	336		
Nov	274	268	264	275	355	347		
Dec	288	262	276	288	334	329		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

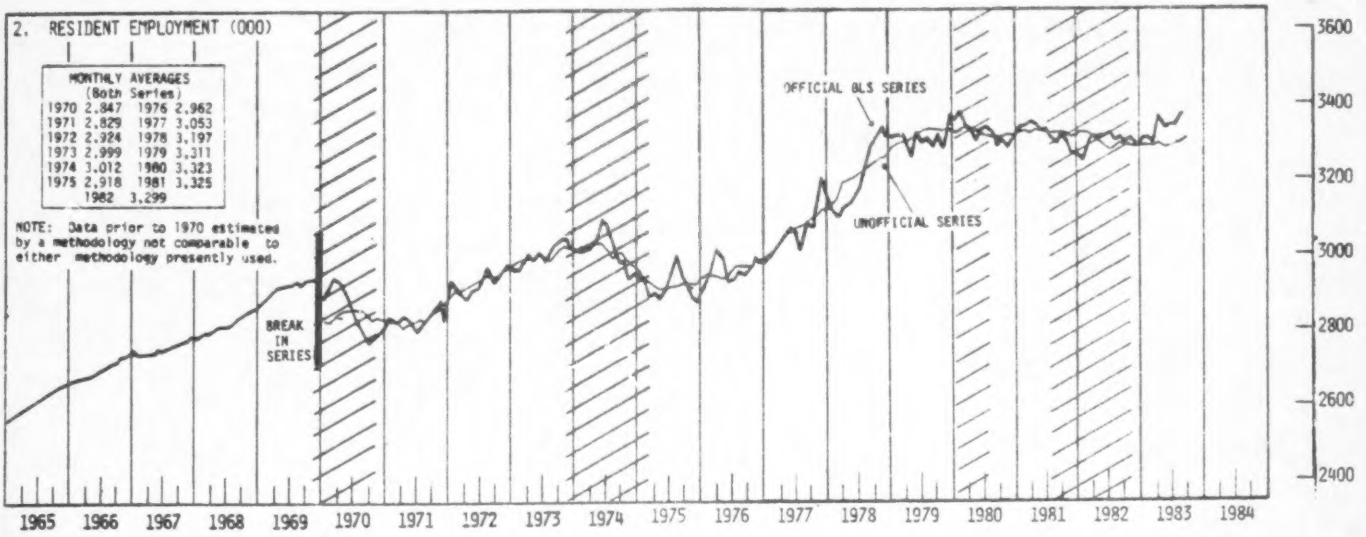


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	2,983	1976	3,306
1971	3,300	1977	3,370
1972	3,105	1978	3,444
1973	3,177	1979	3,556
1974	3,214	1980	3,582
1975	3,252	1981	3,587
		1982	3,624

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

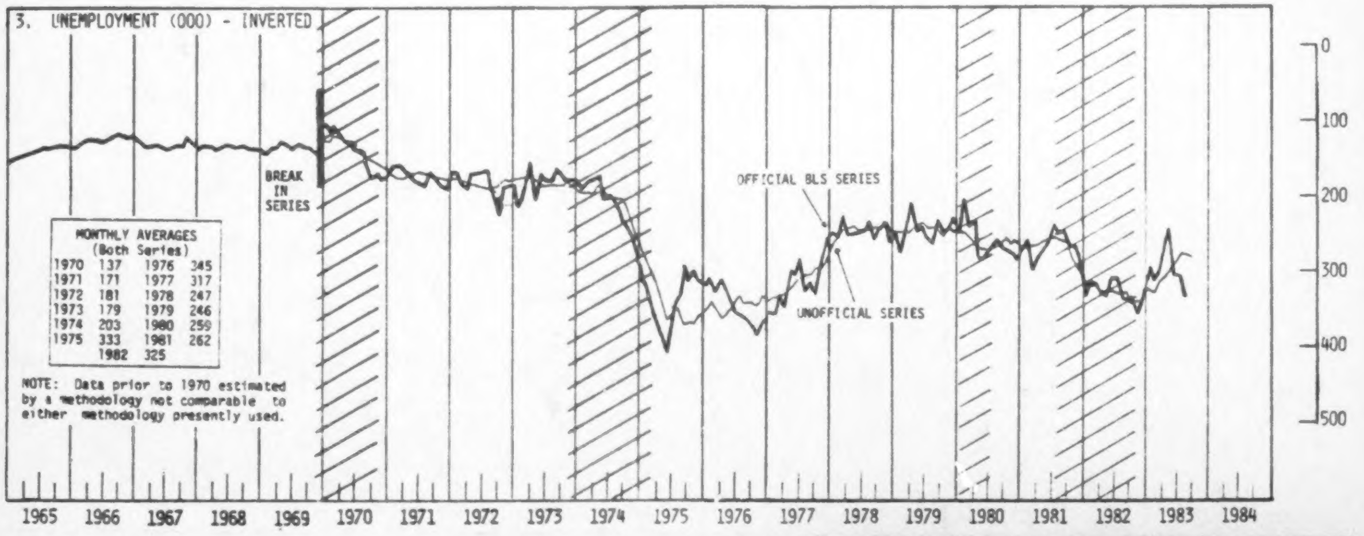


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	2,847	1976	2,962
1971	2,829	1977	3,053
1972	2,924	1978	3,197
1973	2,999	1979	3,311
1974	3,012	1980	3,323
1975	2,918	1981	3,325
		1982	3,299

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES (Both Series)

1970	137	1976	345
1971	171	1977	317
1972	181	1978	247
1973	179	1979	246
1974	203	1980	259
1975	333	1981	262
		1982	325

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

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TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	64.9	64.4	64.3	64.0	63.2	64.1	63.0	63.1
Feb	64.7	64.4	63.9	63.8	62.7	64.0	63.2	63.1
Mar	64.4	64.5	64.6	63.5	63.6	63.8	62.7	62.8
Apr	63.8	64.4	64.4	63.7	63.9	63.8	63.4	62.7
May	63.7	64.4	64.0	63.3	64.0	63.6	62.3	62.4
Jun	64.7	64.2	63.5	63.3	63.5	63.4	63.5	62.4
Jul	64.7	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.7	63.3	63.5	62.2
Aug	64.1	64.1	62.8	63.2	63.7	63.4	64.3	62.4p
Sep	63.7	63.9	62.5	63.4	63.8	63.6		
Oct	63.9	63.9	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.4		
Nov	63.7	64.0	62.9	63.5	64.0	63.6		
Dec	64.2	63.9	62.5	63.5	63.4	63.2		

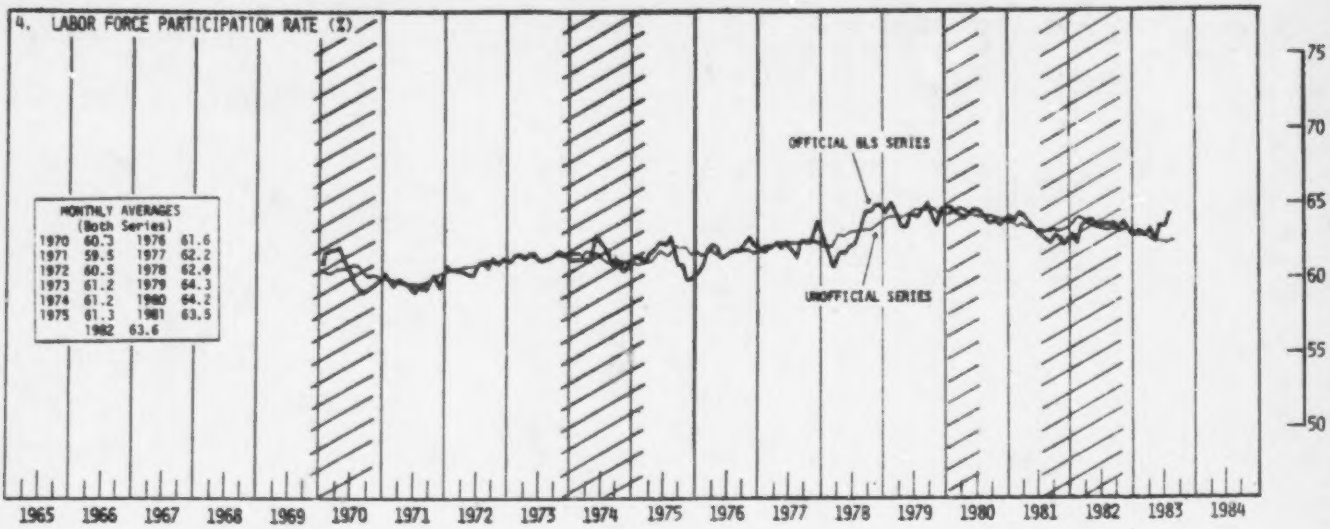
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	60.5	60.0	59.5	59.2	57.4	58.6	57.8	57.4
Feb	61.1	60.0	59.3	59.1	57.2	58.5	57.8	57.4
Mar	60.1	60.0	59.3	58.9	58.1	58.2	57.4	57.3
Apr	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	58.2	58.1	58.7	57.4
May	58.8	59.6	59.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	58.1	57.2
Jun	59.6	59.4	58.9	58.8	58.1	57.8	58.2	57.3
Jul	59.6	59.3	58.9	58.7	58.3	57.6	58.2	57.4
Aug	59.5	59.3	58.4	58.6	57.9	57.7	58.6	57.5p
Sep	58.8	59.2	58.2	58.8	57.9	57.7		
Oct	59.0	59.3	58.6	58.7	57.7	57.5		
Nov	58.8	59.2	58.3	58.7	57.8	57.5		
Dec	59.1	59.2	57.6	58.4	57.5	57.4		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.4	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
Feb	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.0
Mar	6.6	7.0	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.8
Apr	6.3	7.1	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.9	7.4	8.5
May	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.9	6.8	8.4
Jun	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.1
Jul	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.1	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.7
Aug	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	9.2	8.9	8.9	7.8
Sep	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.3	9.2	9.2		
Oct	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	9.1	9.3		
Nov	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	9.7	9.5		
Dec	8.0	7.3	7.8	8.0	9.2	9.1		

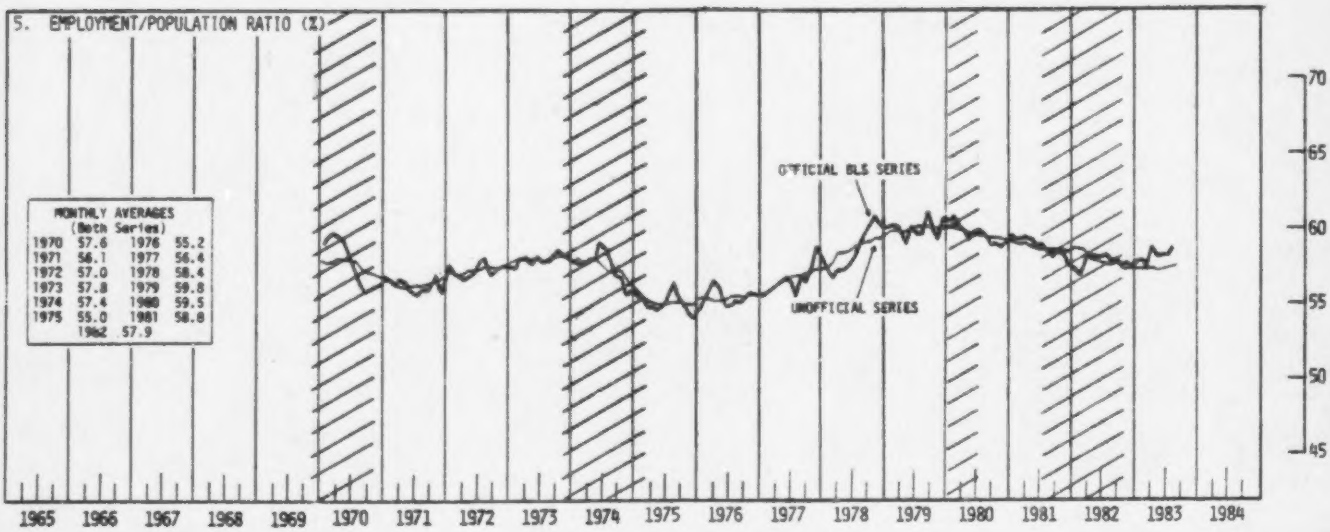
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

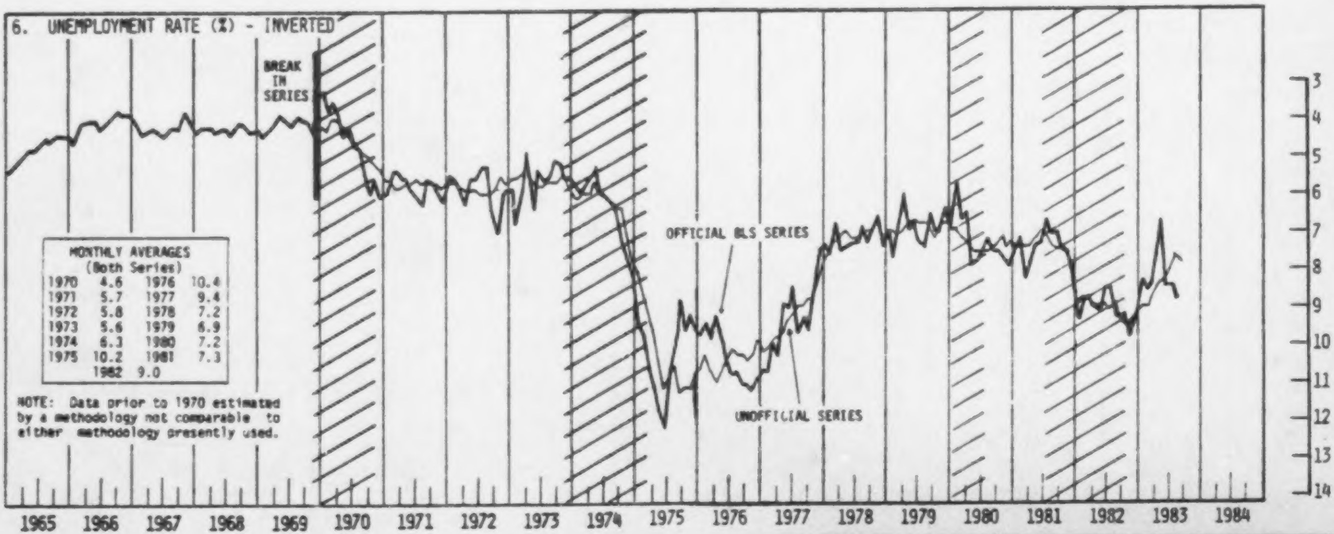
1970	60.3	1976	61.6
1971	59.5	1977	62.2
1972	60.5	1978	62.9
1973	61.2	1979	64.3
1974	61.2	1980	64.2
1975	61.3	1981	63.5
	1982	63.6	



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1976	55.2
1971	56.1	1977	56.4
1972	57.0	1978	58.4
1973	57.8	1979	59.8
1974	57.4	1980	59.5
1975	55.0	1981	58.8
	1982	57.9	



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2	1981	7.3
	1982	9.0	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

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TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2992.8	3058.2	3018.1	3083.3	3035.7	3100.7	3016.2	3081.1
Feb	2996.6	3066.4	3018.6	3087.9	3020.7	3089.1	3014.1	3082.7
Mar	3024.5	3069.4	3044.1	3090.2	3037.2	3083.1	3032.5	3078.5
Apr	3044.4	3061.0	3081.4	3099.9	3063.8	3082.5	3059.0	3078.1
May	3062.8	3055.9	3094.8	3088.5	3090.8	3085.4	3085.0	3079.5
Jun	3107.1	3050.1	3147.3	3092.2	3142.4	3088.4	3132.8	3078.6
Jul	3093.7	3047.6	3148.2	3102.3	3126.4	3079.6	3134.5r	3087.2r
Aug	3094.6	3050.5	3146.2	3102.7	3126.8	3083.5	3120.7p	3077.3p
Sep	3063.4	3051.0	3126.5	3113.5	3099.3	3088.6		
Oct	3078.6	3066.5	3120.9	3108.9	3095.5	3085.1		
Nov	3080.6	3067.2	3119.6	3106.1	3094.0	3083.1		
Dec	3086.2	3076.7	3111.5	3101.8	3089.6	3080.4		

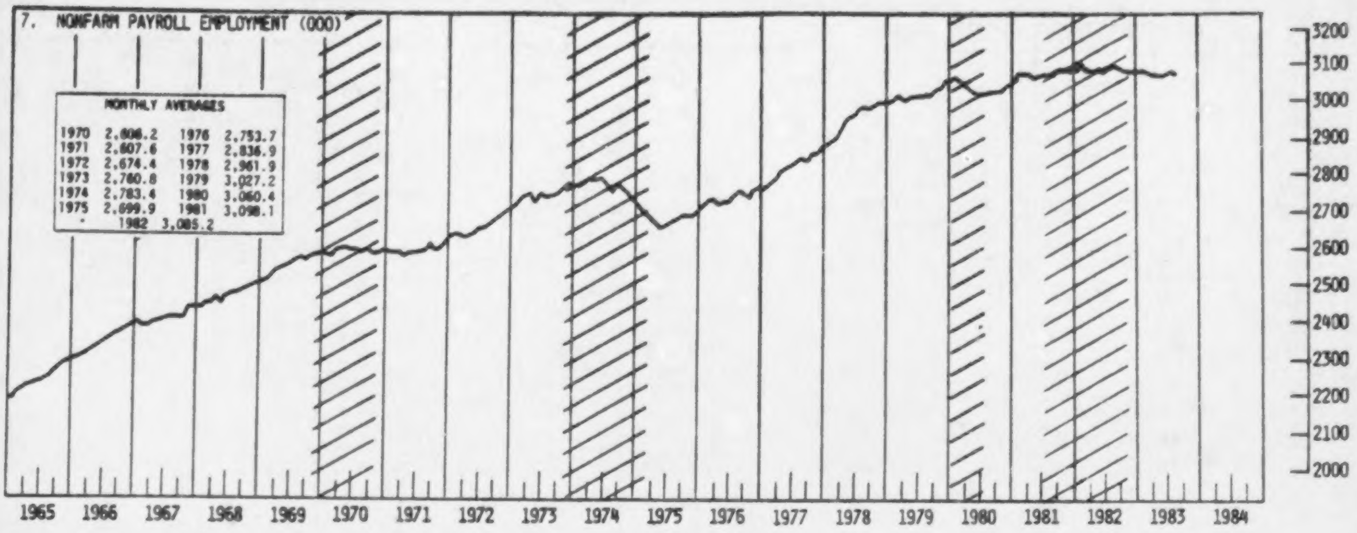
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2474.7	2537.6	2488.8	2551.2	2506.0	2568.1	2493.3	2555.3
Feb	2474.2	2544.1	2486.6	2555.8	2496.0	2564.3	2486.5	2555.0
Mar	2497.1	2544.5	2509.4	2557.7	2507.9	2556.0	2502.3	2550.5
Apr	2511.9	2531.0	2548.9	2569.5	2535.0	2555.8	2530.0	2551.2
May	2528.0	2523.3	2563.8	2559.7	2560.5	2557.2	2556.0	2552.6
Jun	2571.7	2520.2	2615.5	2565.7	2609.7	2561.1	2600.2	2551.4
Jul	2552.8	2516.3	2619.8	2582.5	2598.3	2559.8	2606.8r	2568.0r
Aug	2560.1	2517.2	2624.6	2581.9	2605.3	2562.8	2599.2p	2556.6p
Sep	2549.5	2516.9	2617.5	2584.8	2592.0	2561.1		
Oct	2549.7	2533.9	2594.1	2578.7	2573.7	2559.9		
Nov	2546.3	2535.4	2584.5	2573.7	2566.8	2558.3		
Dec	2552.9	2545.4	2575.4	2567.9	2561.7	2554.5		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

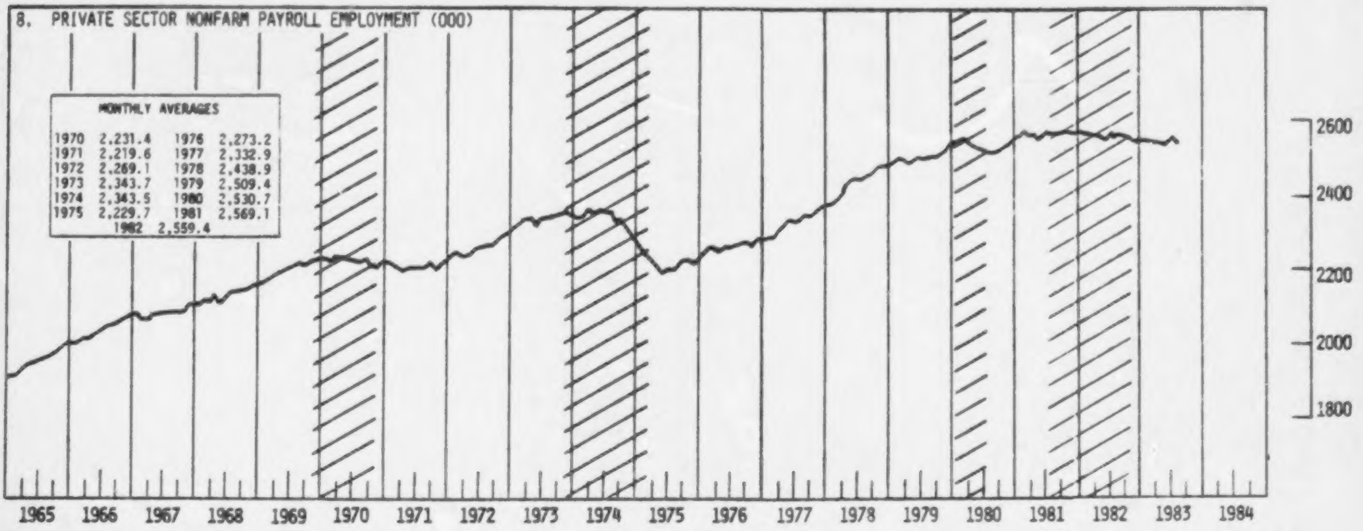
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	518.1	520.6	529.3	532.1	529.7	532.6	522.9	525.8
Feb	522.4	522.3	532.0	532.1	524.7	524.8	527.6	527.7
Mar	527.4	524.9	534.7	532.5	529.3	527.1	530.2	528.0
Apr	532.5	530.0	532.5	530.4	528.8	526.7	529.0	526.9
May	534.8	532.6	531.0	528.8	530.3	528.2	529.0	526.9
Jun	535.4	529.9	531.8	526.5	532.7	527.3	532.6	527.2
Jul	540.9	531.3	528.4	519.8	528.1	519.8	527.7r	519.2r
Aug	534.5	533.3	521.6	520.8	521.5	520.7	521.5p	520.7p
Sep	513.9	534.1	509.0	528.7	507.3	527.5		
Oct	528.9	532.6	526.8	530.2	521.8	525.2		
Nov	534.3	531.8	535.1	532.4	527.2	524.8		
Dec	533.3	531.3	536.1	533.9	527.9	525.9		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

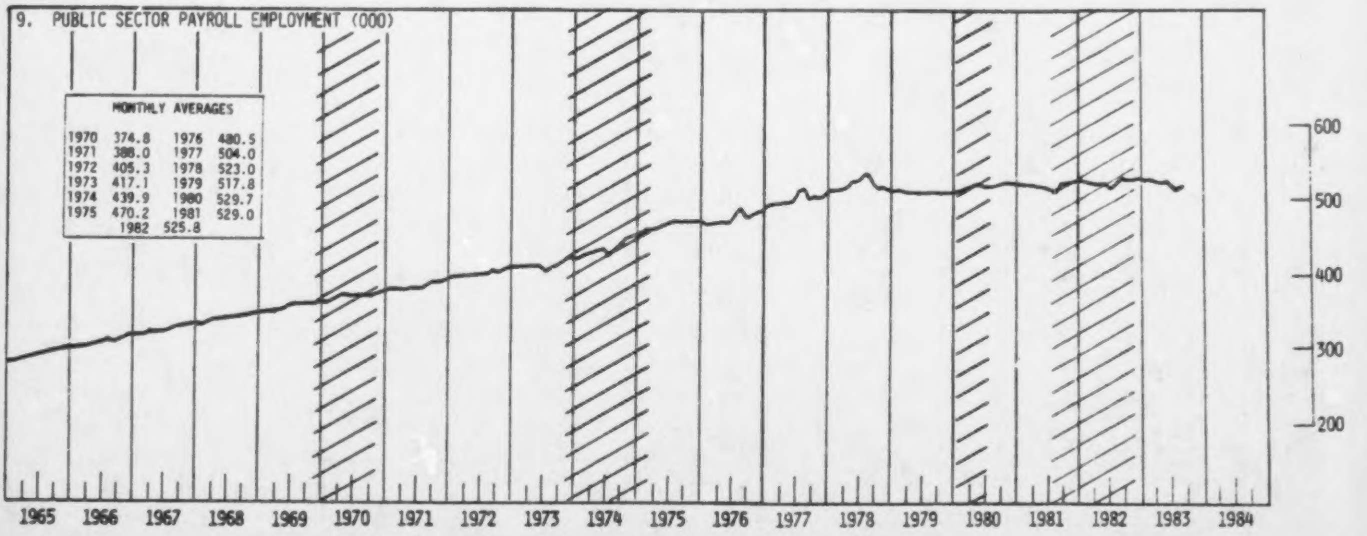
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.9
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.2
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,060.4
1975	2,699.9	1981	3,098.1
	1982	3,085.2	


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,438.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,509.4
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,530.7
1975	2,229.7	1981	2,569.1
	1982	2,559.4	


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	517.8
1974	439.9	1980	529.7
1975	470.2	1981	529.0
	1982	525.8	

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	782.8	795.0	761.3	773.4	737.1	748.6	699.0	710.0
Feb	791.5	800.2	764.3	772.6	740.1	747.7	700.5	707.5
Mar	797.9	799.9	768.8	771.4	737.9	740.3	702.8	705.0
Apr	789.6	792.3	770.6	773.4	732.2	735.0	702.7	705.8
May	783.2	782.8	774.9	774.8	731.2	731.8	703.5	704.0
Jun	789.1	777.6	784.6	774.1	736.1	726.8	708.8	699.6
Jul	768.2	773.9	770.6	776.5	718.8	723.8	703.9r	709.0r
Aug	770.4	768.2	776.2	775.1	726.9	726.2	709.4p	708.7p
Sep	778.3	767.9	783.1	773.1	728.1	719.2		
Oct	778.0	770.5	775.5	767.7	721.9	715.2		
Nov	774.5	770.2	766.1	761.7	716.0	712.9		
Dec	769.1	771.8	751.9	755.1	705.9	708.9		

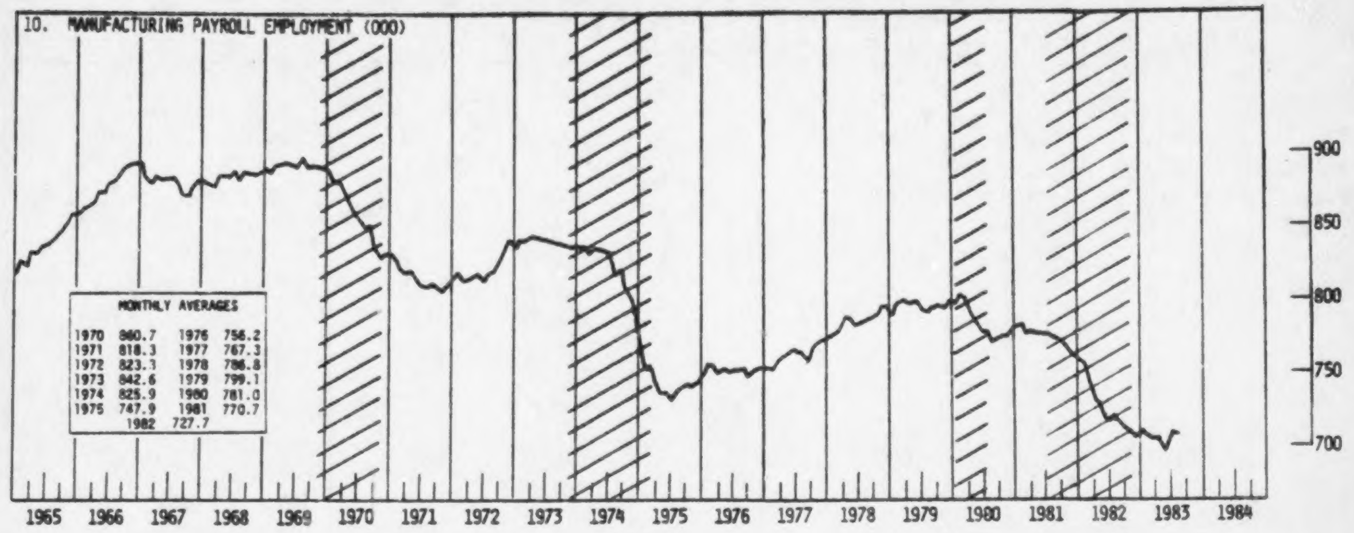
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	103.4	119.5	93.2	107.6	93.7	108.1	93.3	107.6
Feb	98.3	116.8	92.5	109.6	90.9	107.5	91.2	107.8
Mar	100.2	112.9	97.5	109.7	95.7	107.7	94.9	106.7
Apr	106.2	108.7	107.8	110.7	103.1	106.1	100.2	103.1
May	110.0	109.2	100.7	100.2	108.4	108.0	104.2	103.8
Jun	115.9	110.0	111.7	106.6	112.3	107.5	108.3	103.7
Jul	115.9	107.8	120.6	112.3	115.5	107.6	112.4r	104.7r
Aug	116.7	107.9	119.9	111.0	115.8	107.2	114.2p	105.8p
Sep	116.3	108.8	118.0	110.4	114.3	107.0		
Oct	120.8	113.1	116.6	109.2	113.8	106.6		
Nov	117.6	111.0	115.7	109.0	113.0	106.3		
Dec	113.6	111.5	110.3	107.7	109.9	107.1		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

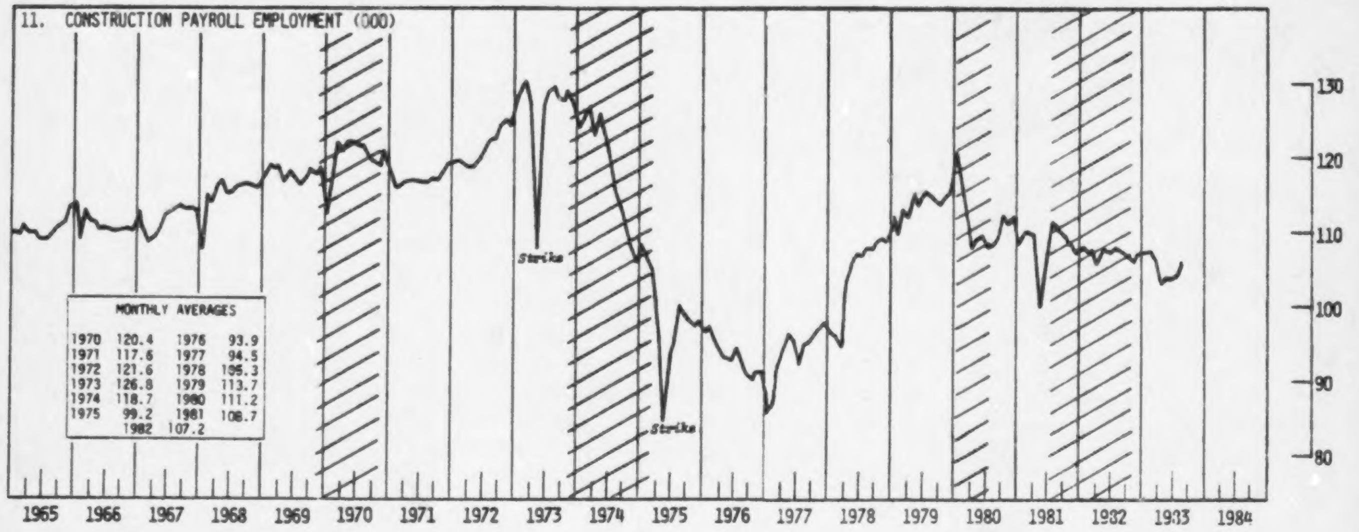
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1586.3	1620.6	1632.1	1667.8	1673.2	1709.3	1699.0	1735.6
Feb	1582.2	1624.7	1627.6	1671.2	1663.1	1707.0	1692.8	1737.5
Mar	1596.6	1629.2	1640.9	1674.2	1672.3	1706.0	1702.6	1736.8
Apr	1616.6	1627.5	1668.3	1683.2	1697.5	1712.5	1724.9	1740.1
May	1632.4	1628.8	1686.0	1682.4	1718.6	1715.1	1746.1	1742.6
Jun	1664.0	1630.1	1716.9	1682.8	1758.9	1724.6	1780.8	1745.9
Jul	1666.2	1632.2	1726.1	1691.3	1761.9	1726.2	1788.2r	1752.0r
Aug	1670.4	1638.6	1726.1	1693.5	1760.3	1727.2	1773.3p	1739.9p
Sep	1652.4	1637.8	1713.9	1699.0	1747.3	1732.7		
Oct	1648.5	1647.9	1699.8	1699.5	1735.8	1735.9		
Nov	1651.9	1651.8	1700.5	1700.8	1735.6	1736.9		
Dec	1667.8	1659.7	1711.1	1703.0	1743.7	1736.3		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

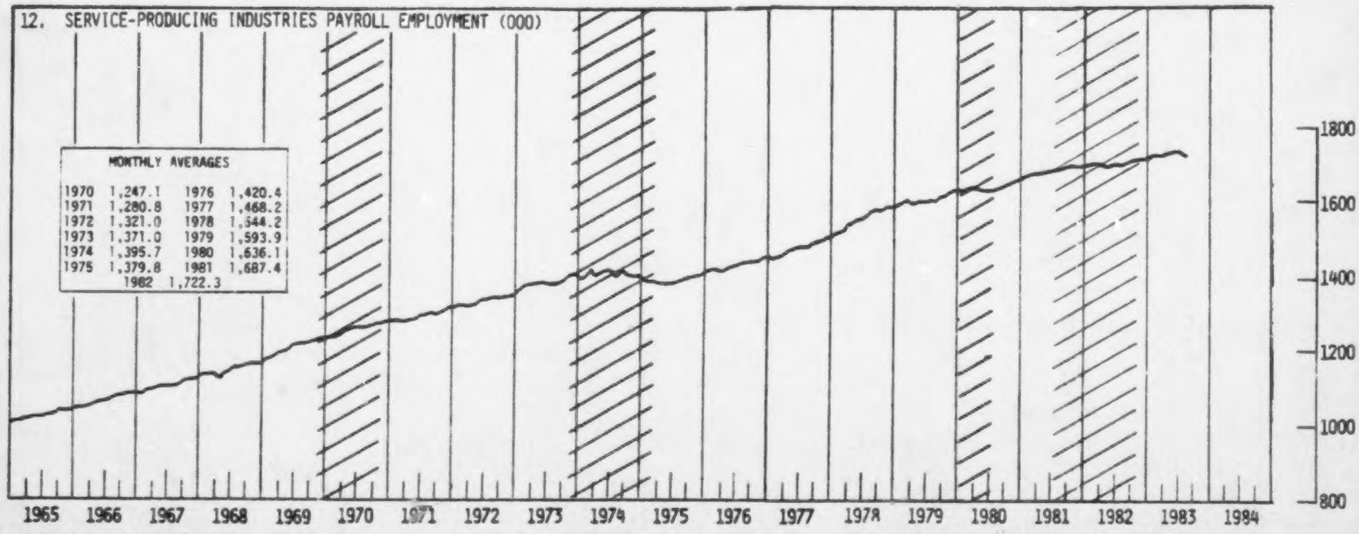
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	781.0
1975	747.9	1981	770.7
	1982	727.7	


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	111.2
1975	99.2	1981	108.7
	1982	107.2	


12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.2
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.9
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,636.1
1975	1,379.8	1981	1,687.4
	1982	1,722.3	

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	515.8	523.9	498.8	507.0	474.3	482.0	433.4	440.4
Feb	519.1	524.1	500.8	505.6	474.6	479.1	436.4	440.5
Mar	521.5	522.7	503.5	504.8	472.2	473.3	438.2	439.3
Apr	517.5	520.1	503.9	506.6	465.6	468.2	437.9	440.4
May	511.1	511.1	506.9	507.3	464.4	465.0	439.1	439.6
Jun	513.8	507.2	514.9	508.6	465.8	460.2	442.7	437.4
Jul	493.9	502.0	502.2	510.4	451.6	458.9	439.5r	446.6r
Aug	498.1	499.6	506.6	508.3	458.4	460.1	442.2p	443.8p
Sep	508.8	499.9	514.3	505.0	461.3	452.9		
Oct	509.0	501.1	507.5	499.6	455.9	448.9		
Nov	506.1	501.1	498.4	493.7	449.8	445.9		
Dec	503.5	504.7	478.9	479.9	441.2	442.3		

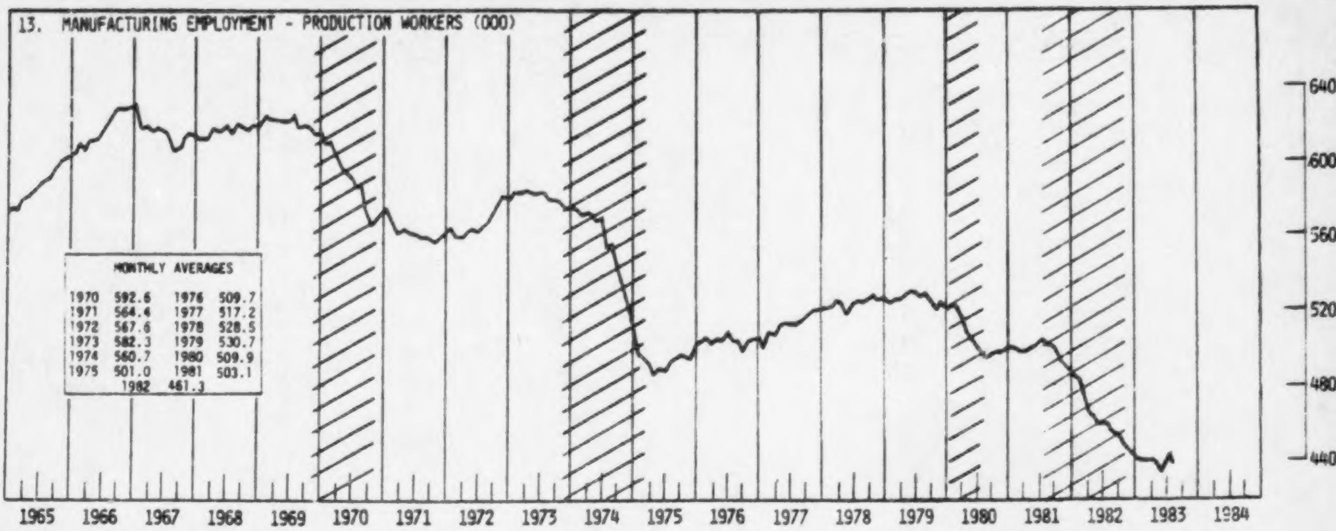
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	40.3
Feb	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5
Mar	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.5
Apr	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.8
May	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.7
Jun	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.7	40.7
Jul	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.6	39.9	40.4	40.6r	41.1r
Aug	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.8	39.8	40.1	41.1p	41.4p
Sep	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.9		
Oct	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.1		
Nov	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.6	40.1		
Dec	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.3	40.6	39.9		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,148	21,585	20,301	20,686	18,735	19,087	17,423	17,748
Feb	21,179	21,436	20,383	20,628	19,079	19,308	16,758	16,959
Mar	21,277	21,274	20,644	20,646	19,077	19,074	17,791	17,792
Apr	20,907	21,116	20,408	20,669	18,577	18,822	17,735	17,968
May	20,597	20,648	20,580	20,698	18,576	18,693	17,784	17,892
Jun	20,655	20,339	20,956	20,700	18,725	18,500	18,018	17,802
Jul	19,707	20,231	20,138	20,722	18,019	18,540	17,844r	18,355r
Aug	20,073	20,234	20,517	20,739	18,244	18,450	18,174p	18,373p
Sep	20,708	20,346	20,881	20,503	18,406	18,071		
Oct	20,767	20,395	20,605	20,234	18,327	18,001		
Nov	20,801	20,395	20,335	19,896	18,262	17,881		
Dec	20,895	20,592	19,635	19,340	17,913	17,648		

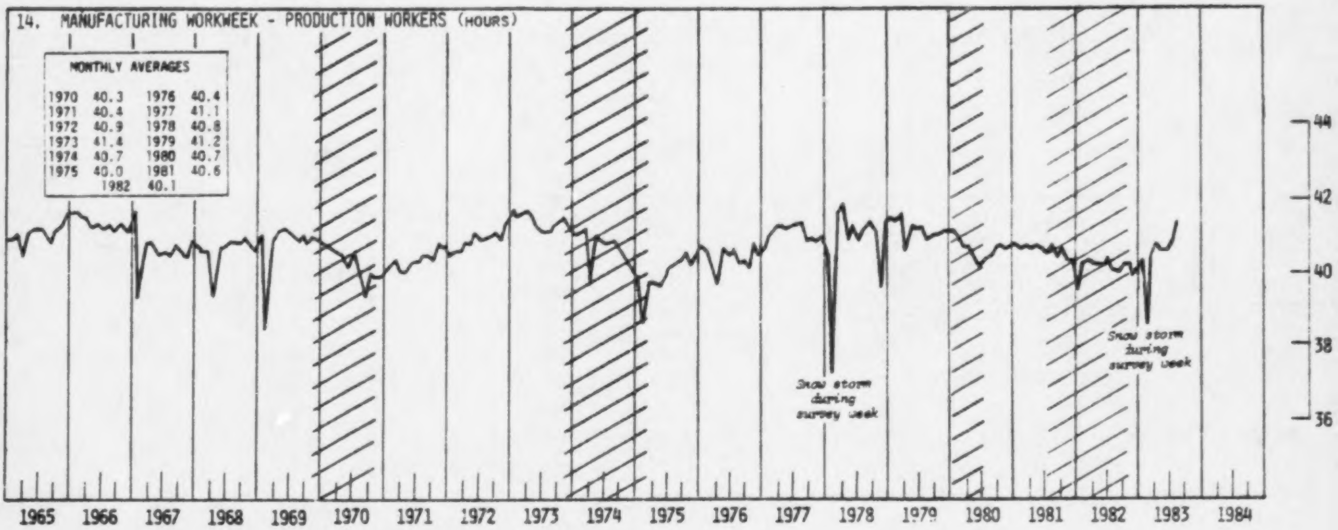
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

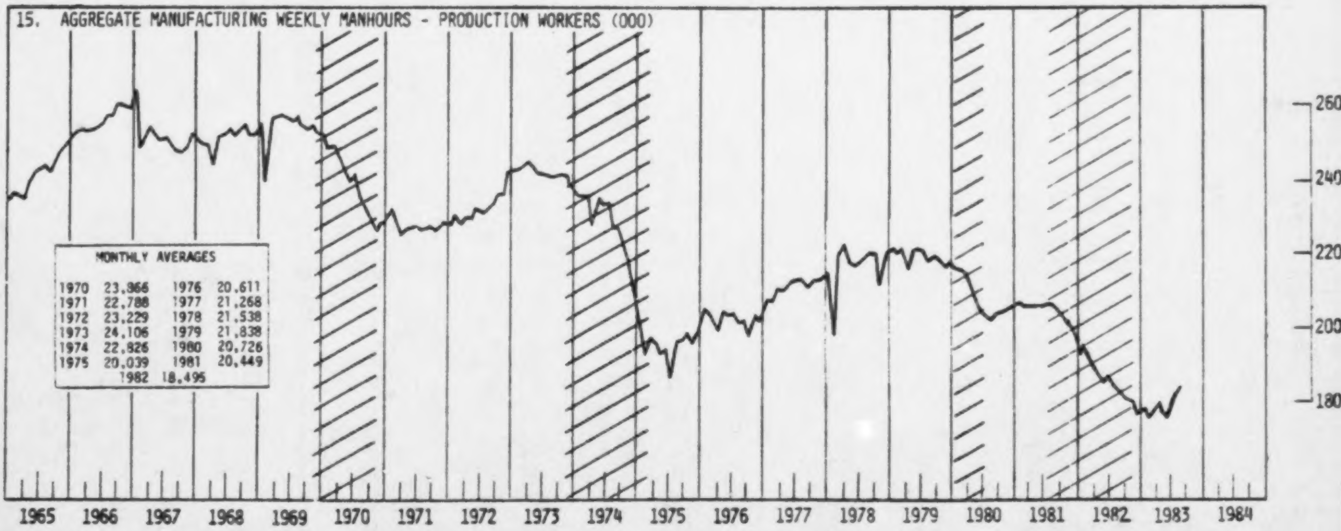
1970	592.6	1976	509.7
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	509.9
1975	501.0	1981	503.1
	1982	461.3	



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.7
1975	40.0	1981	40.6
	1982	40.1	



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	23,866	1976	20,611
1971	22,788	1977	21,268
1972	23,229	1978	21,538
1973	24,106	1979	21,838
1974	22,826	1980	20,726
1975	20,039	1981	20,449
	1982	18,495	

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted	1982 Unadjusted	1983 Unadjusted
Jan	286.59	319.09	336.07	363.81
Feb	287.64	319.09	341.45	350.59
Mar	290.90	321.85	344.42	370.27
Apr	291.28	321.16	342.57	370.17
May	290.97	323.58	346.15	370.58
Jun	293.06	326.01	348.69	373.63
Jul	290.87	323.61	345.49	375.14r
Aug	294.59	326.83	347.02	379.35p
Sep	303.22	332.11	351.60	
Oct	306.41	333.33	356.35	
Nov	312.77	335.78	361.42	
Dec	318.72	343.58	365.27	

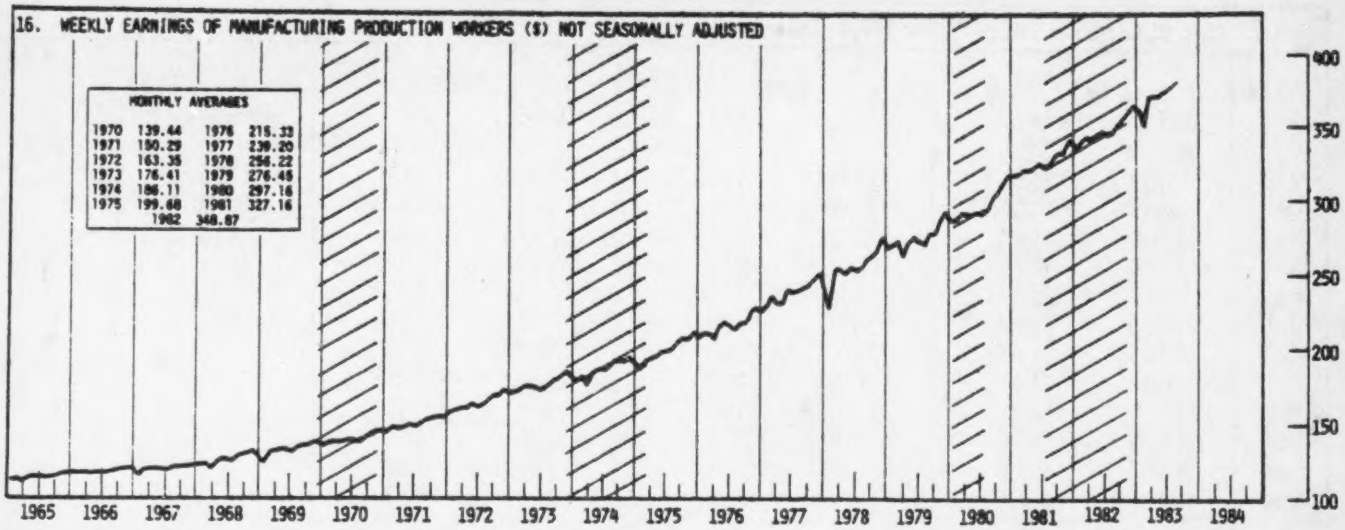
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5
Feb	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3
Mar	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5
Apr	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8
May	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5
Jun	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7
Jul	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1
Aug	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3
Sep	251.9	241.5	248.3	279.1	267.8	274.5	292.8	278.9	282.1			
Oct	254.1	242.6	249.5	279.7	267.0	275.2	293.6	282.7	281.2			
Nov	256.4	244.2	251.1	280.4	266.9	274.5	293.2	281.9	282.0			
Dec	258.7	247.2	252.3	281.1	266.9	274.1	292.0	280.3	281.0			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	96.00	105.80	93.90	103.76	92.13	101.40	96.16	105.52
Feb	95.09	104.80	92.76	102.50	93.31	102.74	93.21	102.20
Mar	94.66	104.35	92.99	102.78	94.48	104.05	97.21	106.72
Apr	93.88	103.49	92.25	101.96	93.91	103.42	96.64	106.10
May	93.08	102.61	92.39	102.14	94.19	103.74	96.49	105.94
Jun	92.38	101.84	92.12	101.86	93.03	102.49	96.43	105.94
Jul	91.17	100.50	90.31	99.84	93.08	102.02	98.56r	106.88r
Aug	91.39	100.76	90.24	99.79	93.30	102.27	98.69p	107.11p
Sep	93.38	102.99	90.30	99.91	93.81	102.87		
Oct	93.77	103.44	91.67	100.86	94.40	103.54		
Nov	94.78	104.59	92.38	101.66	95.55	104.84		
Dec	95.46	105.40	94.26	103.80	96.88	106.31		

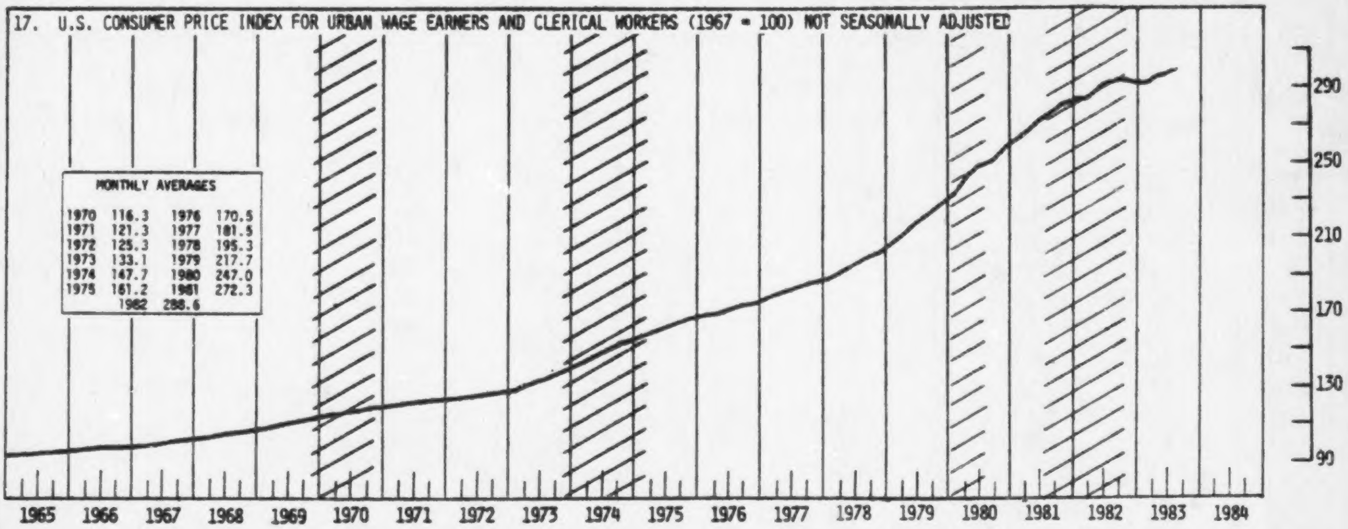
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

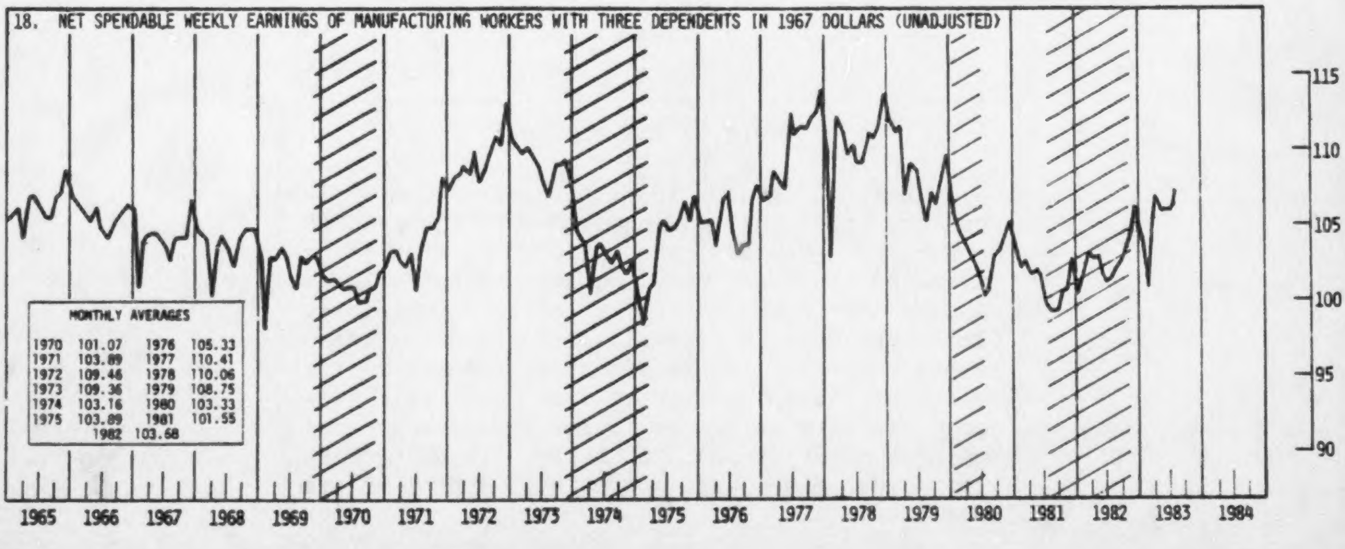
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	238.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	297.16
1975	199.68	1981	327.16
1982	348.87		



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0
1975	161.2	1981	272.3
1982	288.6		



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	103.33
1975	103.89	1981	101.55
1982	103.68		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2007	1865	1942	1932	1746	1796	2131	2202
Feb	1605	1706	1870	2048	1695	1864	1978	2176
Mar	2209	1969	2236	1925	2273	1849	2615	2083
Apr	1405	1274	2405	2179	1792	1682	2229	2156
May	2355	2201	2410	2280	1884	1768	1788	1637
Jun	1620	1616	2026	1994	1984	1890	1833	1737
Jul	1723	1686	1903	1906	1752	1863		
Aug	1647	1844	1838	2033	1693	1818		
Sep	1710	1821	1904	1934	1841	1855		
Oct	1910	1815	2000	1993	1808	1861		
Nov	1561	1793	1749	2015	1670	1883		
Dec	1705	1784	1830	1866	2263	2332		

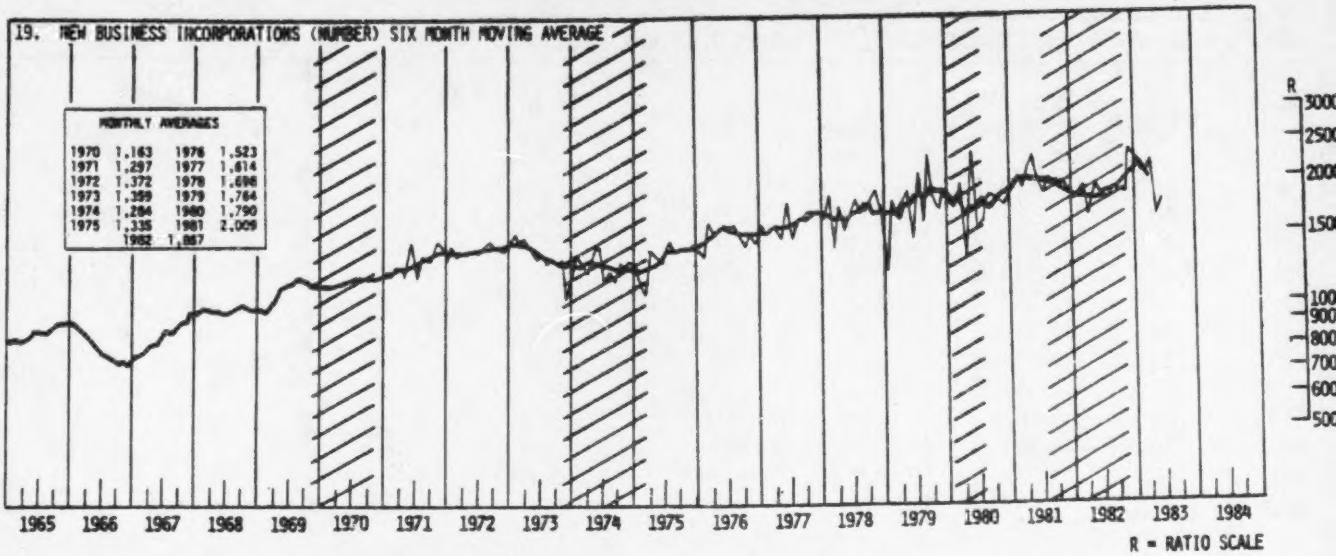
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	43	44	33	35	34	36		
Feb	29	40	42	60	37	52		
Mar	37	35	31	29	42	37		
Apr	42	37	58	51	46	43		
May	42	35	21	18	57	47		
Jun	30	29	51	48	53	48		
Jul	40	43	35	36	23	25		
Aug	46	38	54	46				
Sep	30	33	64	64				
Oct	49	50	39	44				
Nov	11	12	50	56				
Dec	31	33	43	46				

NOTE TO THE READER

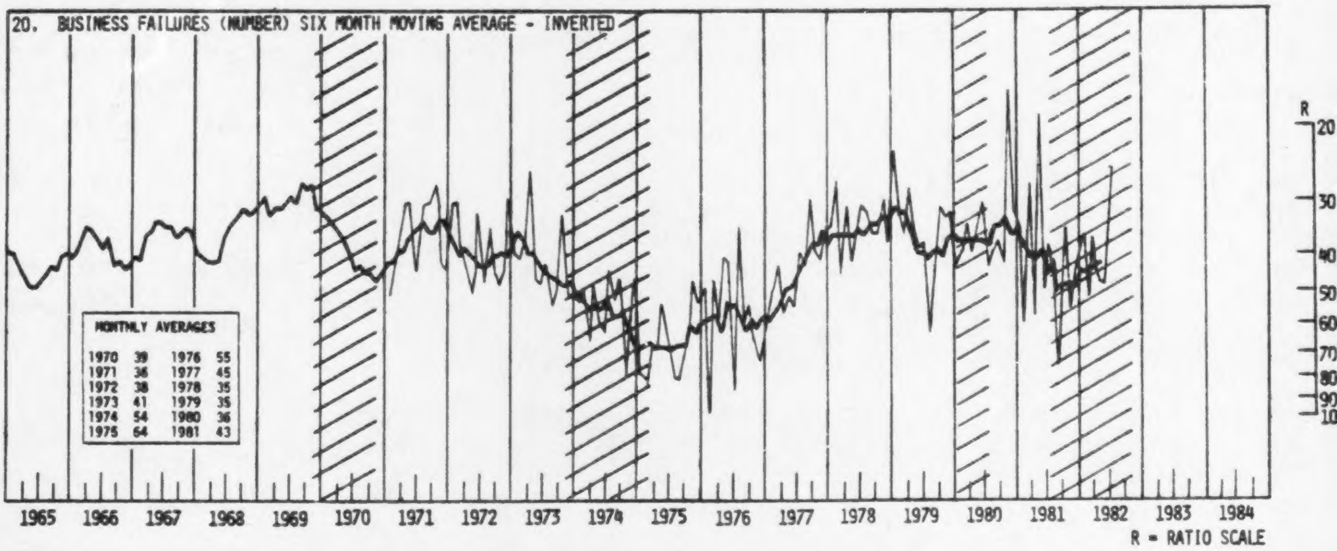
Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790
1975	1,335	1981	2,009
		1982	1,867



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36
1975	64	1981	43

NOTE TO THE READER

Effective January 1, 1983, New Jersey Bell does not offer the leasing of new telephones as a service. New business telephones are being purchased through many outside suppliers including American Bell, an AT&T subsidiary. Since business customers are purchasing telephones outright, there are no records as to the number of telephones in service. For this reason, this data series no longer reflects general business activity and, therefore, is being discontinued. A new data series will appear in its place.

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TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	263.5	311.1	227.6	263.8	183.1	211.7	379.7	439.0
Feb	183.4	299.5	185.7	297.3	184.2	291.6	295.8	468.3
Mar	232.9	261.2	207.5	237.2	311.0	358.4	374.1	431.1
Apr	245.5	235.2	307.1	309.1	263.0	270.1	513.4	527.2
May	357.1	307.8	264.2	231.0	375.6	331.2	412.8	364.0
Jun	381.7	315.5	311.7	252.0	420.8	335.2	778.6	620.2
Jul	331.7	334.6	312.4	309.8	288.1	282.0	489.8	479.5
Aug	425.4	340.3	344.6	266.2	453.8r	342.9r	497.9	376.2
Sep	290.6	285.2	424.0	416.9	318.7	315.4		
Oct	389.7	361.1	327.7	309.1	283.2	270.8		
Nov	245.2	239.5	335.5	333.1	326.3	329.9		
Dec	216.1	247.3	298.2	341.2	308.5	351.4		

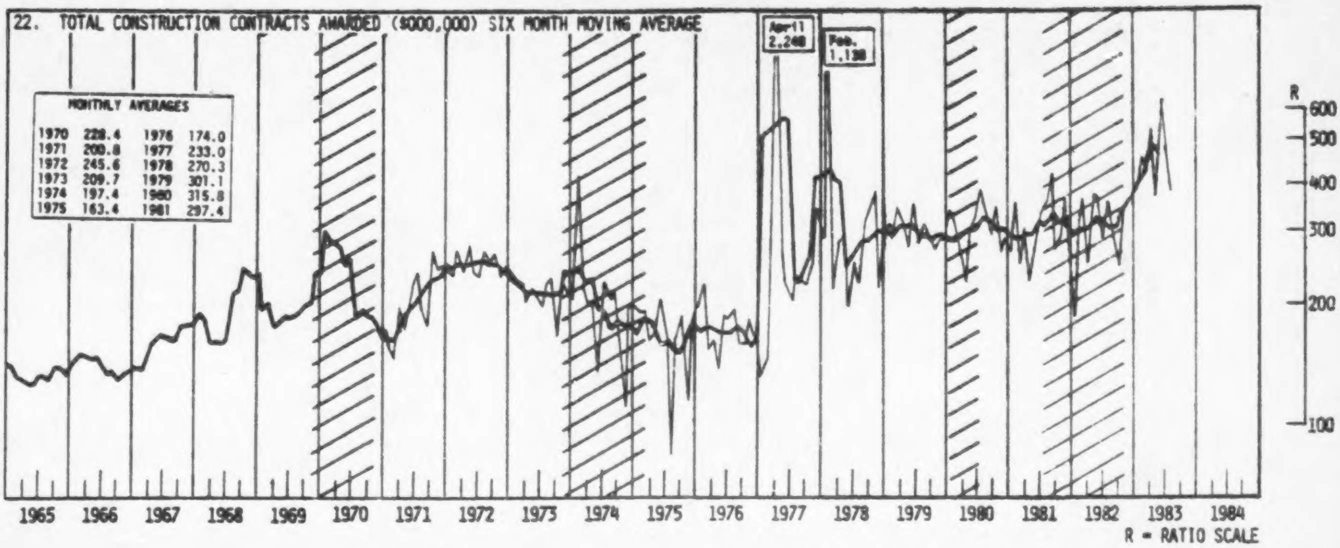
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	92.7	131.7	78.4	106.7	59.7	79.3	140.2	186.4
Feb	64.8	115.9	89.7	155.3	42.8	72.6	116.8	198.0
Mar	70.1	89.7	76.4	102.6	131.4	181.8	169.2	234.2
Apr	98.5	90.7	134.5	126.0	83.3	78.7	200.4	189.3
May	116.4	104.7	118.8	106.4	121.5	109.1	173.9	156.2
Jun	114.8	98.9	102.3	88.2	200.6	175.1	542.1	473.4
Jul	96.4	90.7	131.0	126.0	105.3	102.4	198.9	193.5
Aug	173.0	129.6	137.3	102.1	134.3r	98.6r	276.3	202.9
Sep	122.4	114.7	128.5	119.4	112.7	103.4		
Oct	125.2	117.8	124.4	116.9	115.2	106.5		
Nov	117.7	108.8	75.5	69.5	157.4	147.2		
Dec	113.2	115.3	106.8	108.1	128.8	129.5		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

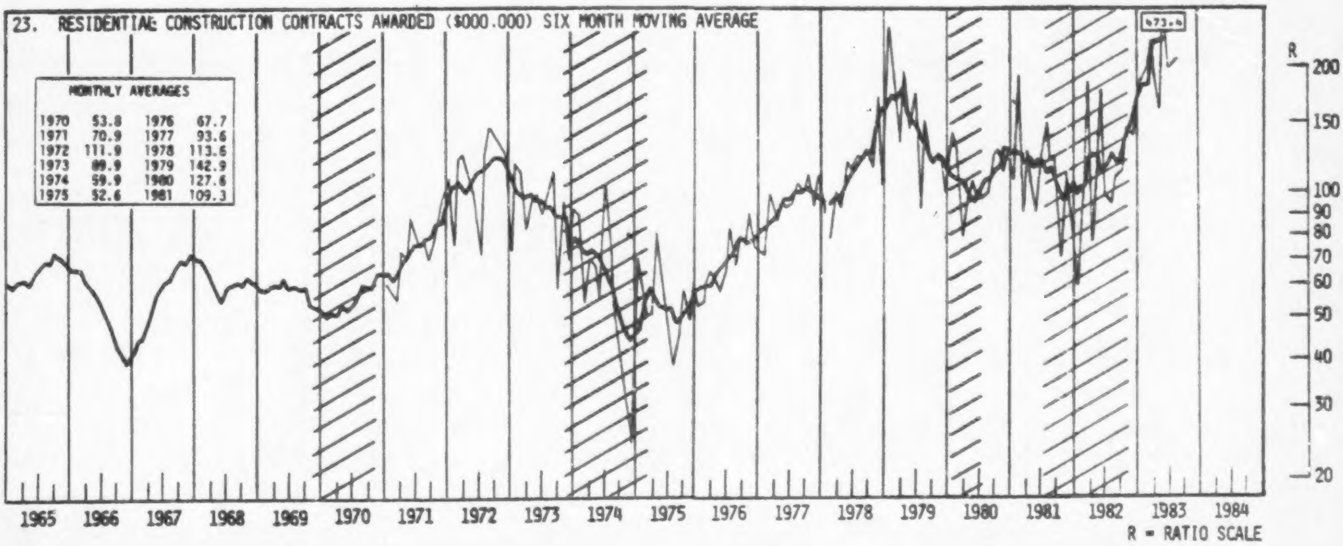
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	126.6	140.6	111.8	125.7	103.5	117.7	206.2	234.4
Feb	73.1	125.2	70.4	116.1	92.6	150.2	144.5	234.5
Mar	106.7	116.4	93.5	107.2	128.9	150.0	170.9	198.9
Apr	94.4	97.7	95.2	104.8	135.3	155.7	207.5	238.8
May	157.9	140.4	109.9	102.2	90.7	86.4	191.1	182.0
Jun	188.5	163.2	154.4	127.2	164.3	130.7	183.1	145.6
Jul	169.0	163.5	137.8	131.1	112.4	105.2	141.0	131.9
Aug	170.5	138.7	169.9	133.4	230.7r	176.4r	151.3	115.7
Sep	127.3	109.8	173.2	150.6	150.2	133.4		
Oct	151.1	128.2	181.6	155.2	119.6	103.5		
Nov	106.3	106.9	172.8	172.4	143.4	143.2		
Dec	76.5	95.5	123.2	152.9	133.1	164.5		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



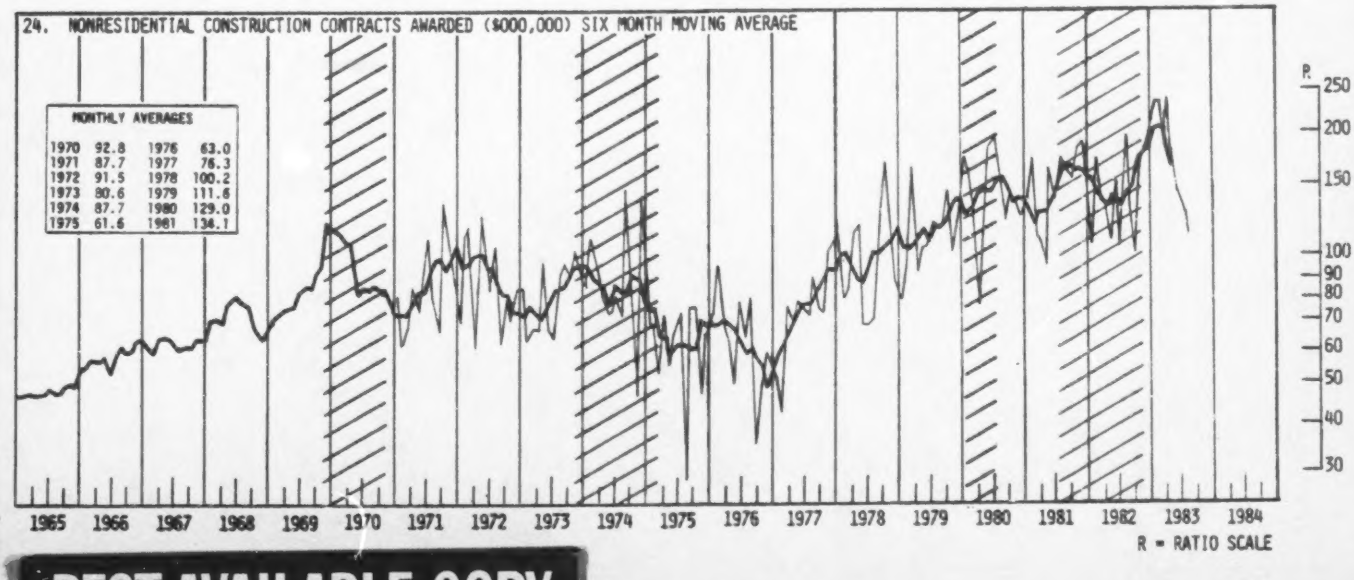
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	228.4	1976	174.0
1971	200.8	1977	233.0
1972	245.6	1978	270.3
1973	209.7	1979	301.1
1974	197.4	1980	315.8
1975	163.4	1981	297.4



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	53.8	1976	67.7
1971	70.9	1977	93.6
1972	111.9	1978	113.6
1973	89.9	1979	142.9
1974	59.9	1980	127.6
1975	52.6	1981	109.3



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	92.8	1976	63.0
1971	87.7	1977	76.3
1972	91.5	1978	100.2
1973	80.6	1979	111.6
1974	87.7	1980	129.0
1975	61.6	1981	134.1

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TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	893	1695	676	1424	634	1387	1120	2373
Feb	881	1670	1292	2448	521	988	2240	4249
Mar	1477	1735	1454	1661	1694	1885	1824	1972
Apr	1235	1332	1668	1784	1208	1400	2341	2857
May	1078	1087	1585	1677	1145	1191	2690	2748
Jun	2120	1601	1967	1495	1924	1411	2805	1995
Jul	1994	1813	2474	2313	1237	1216	3512	3521
Aug	1970	1776	1645	1440	1813	1550		
Sep	2484	2043	1562	1242	1880	1450		
Oct	2495	1798	1891	1379	2829	2051		
Nov	1811	1770	1066	1040	2005	2024		
Dec	1630	1526	1551	1412	2174	2058		

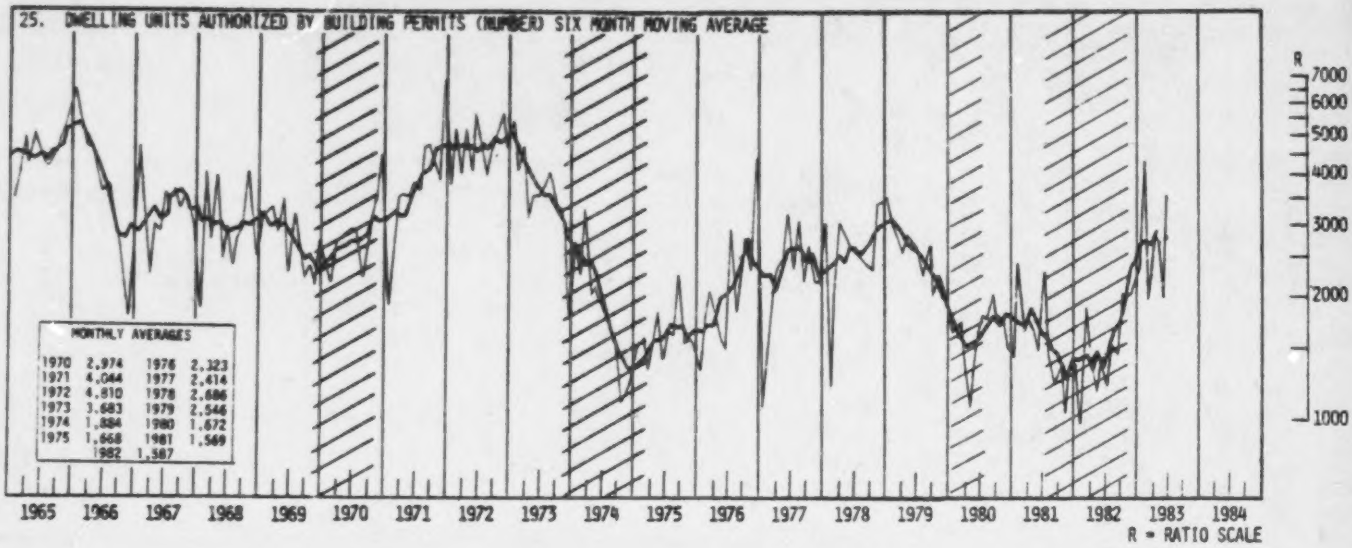
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	754	1296	467	828	383	722	842	1528
Feb	694	1079	574	1073	311	586	642	1210
Mar	810	937	940	1079	834	927	1360	1504
Apr	731	674	1281	1165	968	897	1679	1606
May	762	675	1029	991	943	883	1851	1702
Jun	1032	945	1018	893	1077	971	1954	1738
Jul	1159	1008	1150	1027	915	821	1981	1894
Aug	1314	1121	1071	884	1047	848		
Sep	1599	1259	1018	817	1180	933		
Oct	1557	1333	1161	992	1265	1146		
Nov	1330	1316	690	656	1550	1399		
Dec	1382	1434	638	649	1376	1433		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	47	152	119	362	215	650	178	562
Feb	80	353	644	2441	169	598	1550	5539
Mar	447	455	416	371	772	657	280	217
Apr	356	535	160	272	155	289	494	1030
May	247	366	324	527	169	293	640	1113
Jun	759	393	843	447	733	385	565	267
Jul	649	579	898	789	268	229	1395	1214
Aug	545	547	337	334	690	655		
Sep	666	571	336	275	557	443		
Oct	485	327	507	320	1363	828		
Nov	296	287	248	276	285	366		
Dec	129	96	792	606	594	485		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

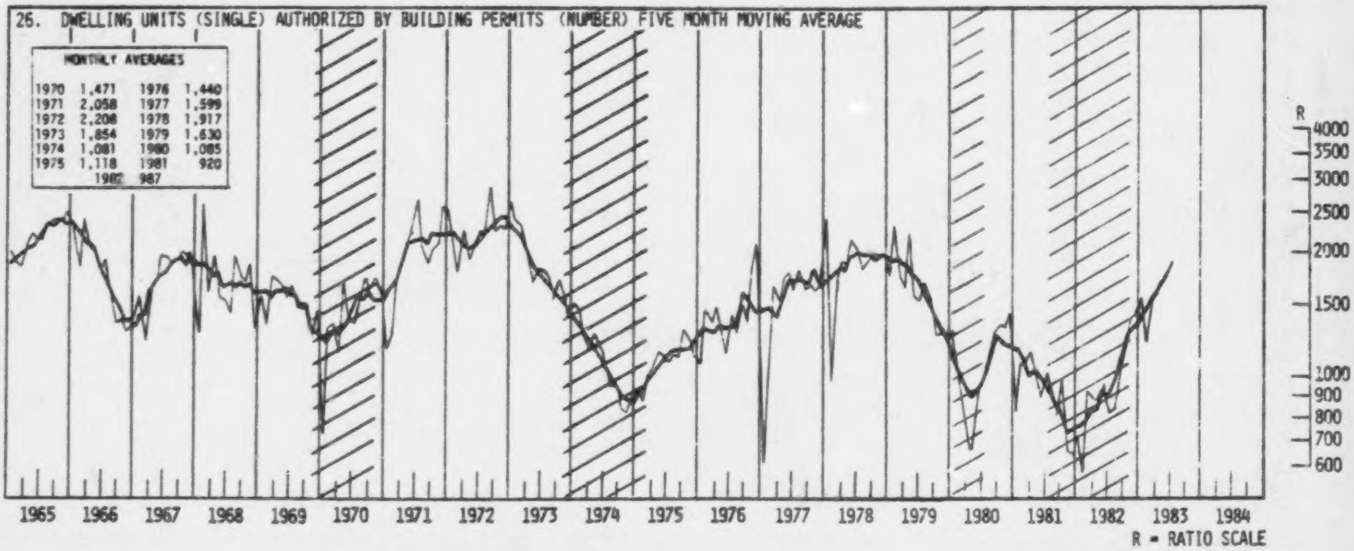


25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4,044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672
1975	1,668	1981	1,569
1982	1,587		

R = RATIO SCALE

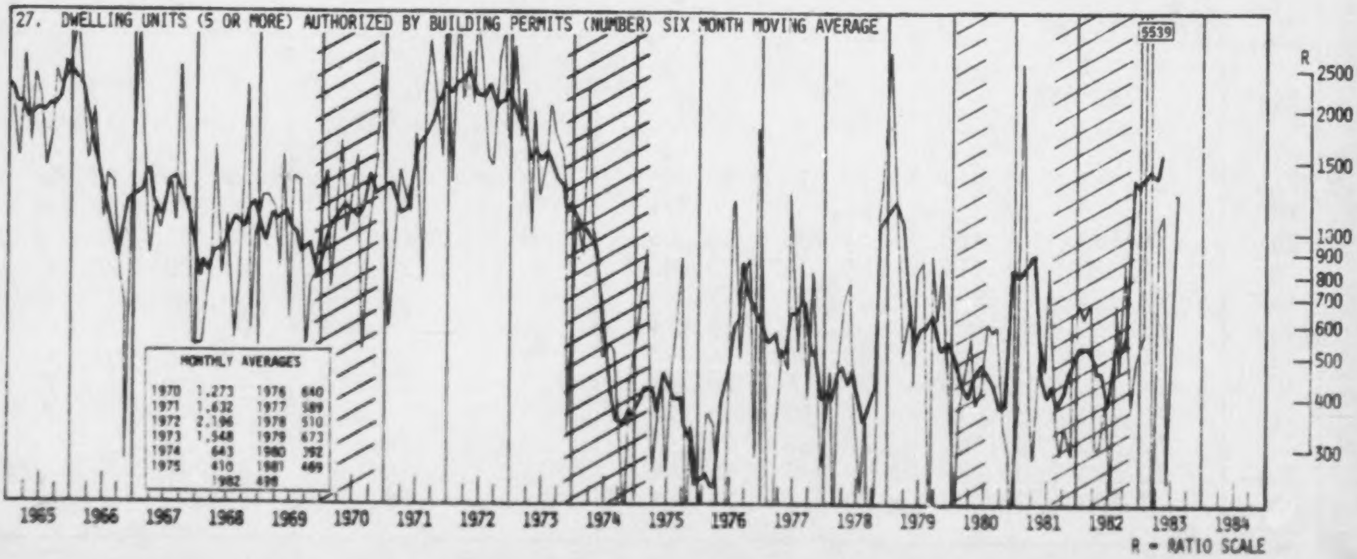


26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085
1975	1,118	1981	920
1982	987		

R = RATIO SCALE



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,948	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392
1975	410	1981	469
1982	498		

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,576	2,775	2,790	2,937	2,771	2,985	2,978	3,239
Feb	2,600	2,798	2,636	2,972	2,670	3,012	2,737	2,986
Mar	2,723	2,784	2,906	2,995	2,988	3,017	3,227	3,260
Apr	2,699	2,769	2,965	3,039	2,985	3,020	3,197	3,223
May	2,864	2,779	3,029	3,011	3,118	3,130	3,344	3,382
Jun	2,750	2,841	2,967	3,011	3,035	3,097	3,458r	3,516r
Jul	2,779	2,881	2,899	2,963	3,138	3,179	3,352p	3,477p
Aug	2,786	2,869	2,924	3,044	3,021	3,166		
Sep	2,684	2,859	2,922	3,121	3,065	3,259		
Oct	2,920	2,920	2,983	2,959	3,212	3,261		
Nov	3,025	2,923	3,098	3,002	3,405	3,233		
Dec	3,868	2,969	3,857	2,962	4,176	3,170		

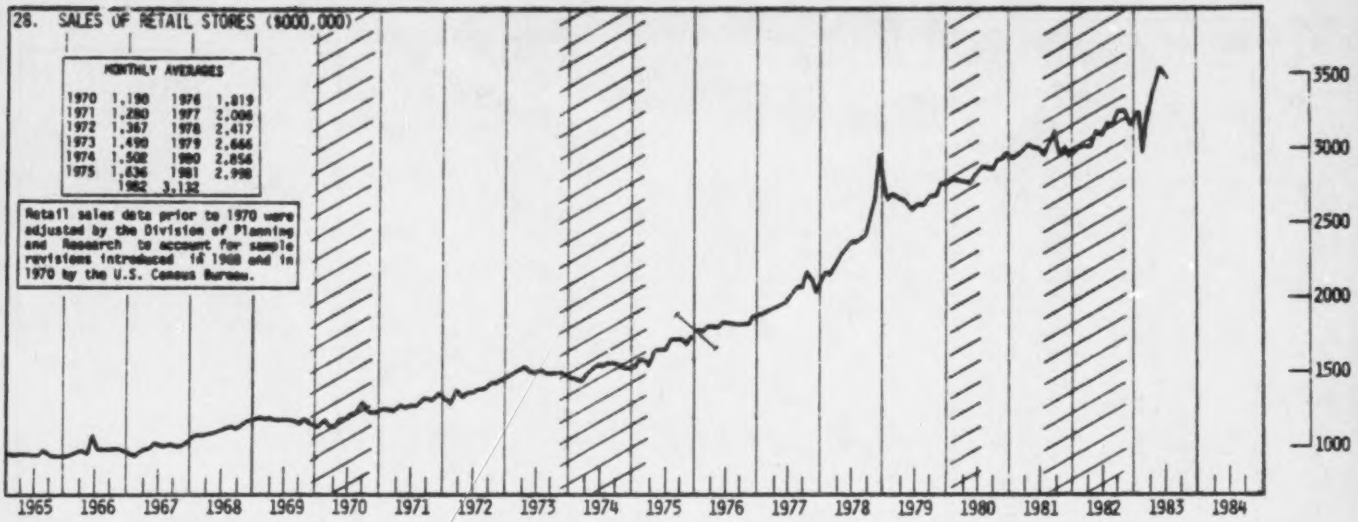
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 ($000,000)

Date	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted	1982 Adjusted	1983 Adjusted
Jan	1,271	1,221	1,172	1,239
Feb	1,261	1,218	1,180	1,142
Mar	1,236	1,221	1,190	1,246
Apr	1,220	1,233	1,193	1,224
May	1,217	1,220	1,229	1,283
Jun	1,233	1,211	1,196	1,330r
Jul	1,244	1,184	1,224	1,311p
Aug	1,229	1,207	1,219	
Sep	1,219	1,223	1,252	
Oct	1,240	1,161	1,243	
Nov	1,235	1,182	1,233	
Dec	1,246	1,164	1,212	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	35,562	35,954	29,079	28,598	24,492	26,979	27,399	28,378
Feb	33,215	36,334	23,732	26,777	25,072	28,184	19,571	22,004
Mar	40,687	37,423	31,180	28,556	31,491	26,361	26,413	22,809
Apr	33,610	35,914	29,314	30,440	25,183	25,848	21,768	22,542
May	35,451	33,895	24,929	27,081	25,082	25,694	26,245	27,358
Jun	32,865	28,669	30,523	24,271	30,940	26,668	23,107	19,412
Jul	34,625	30,689	29,656	26,598	28,181	24,631	26,548	26,147
Aug	34,196	33,050	28,465	26,146	24,557	22,993	47,600	41,295
Sep	28,970	31,012	31,599	36,528	21,209	23,871		
Oct	32,360	31,968	27,683	26,140	23,095	24,440		
Nov	23,380	31,473	17,477	22,806	19,575	23,362		
Dec	31,229	30,480	23,414	23,508	26,691	26,797		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

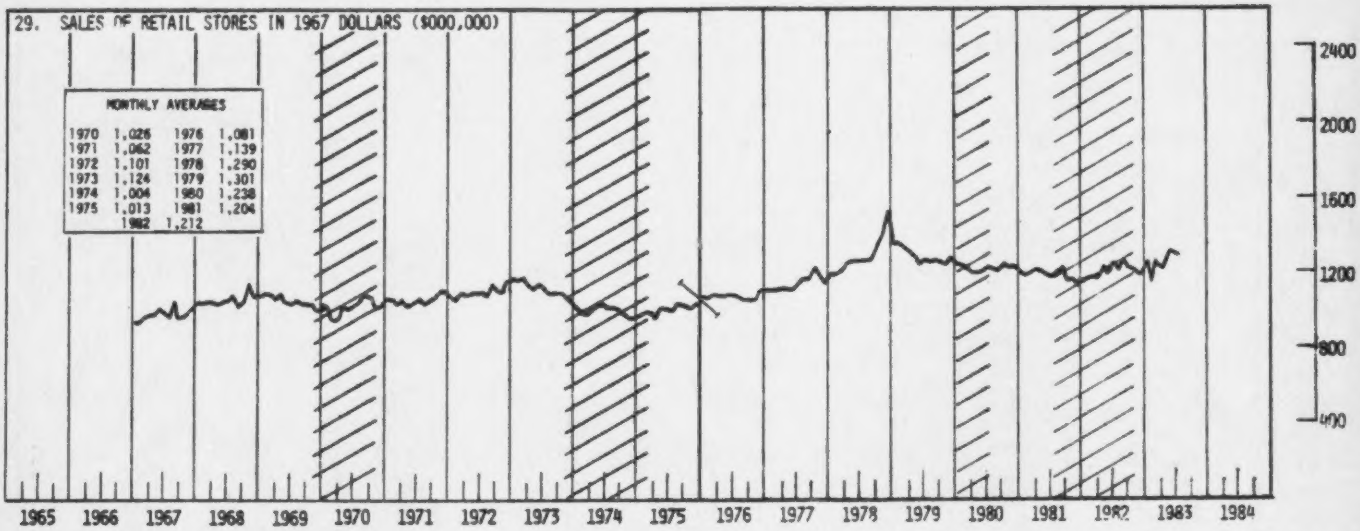


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,417
1973	1,490	1979	2,666
1974	1,502	1980	2,856
1975	1,636	1981	2,998
	1982	3,132	

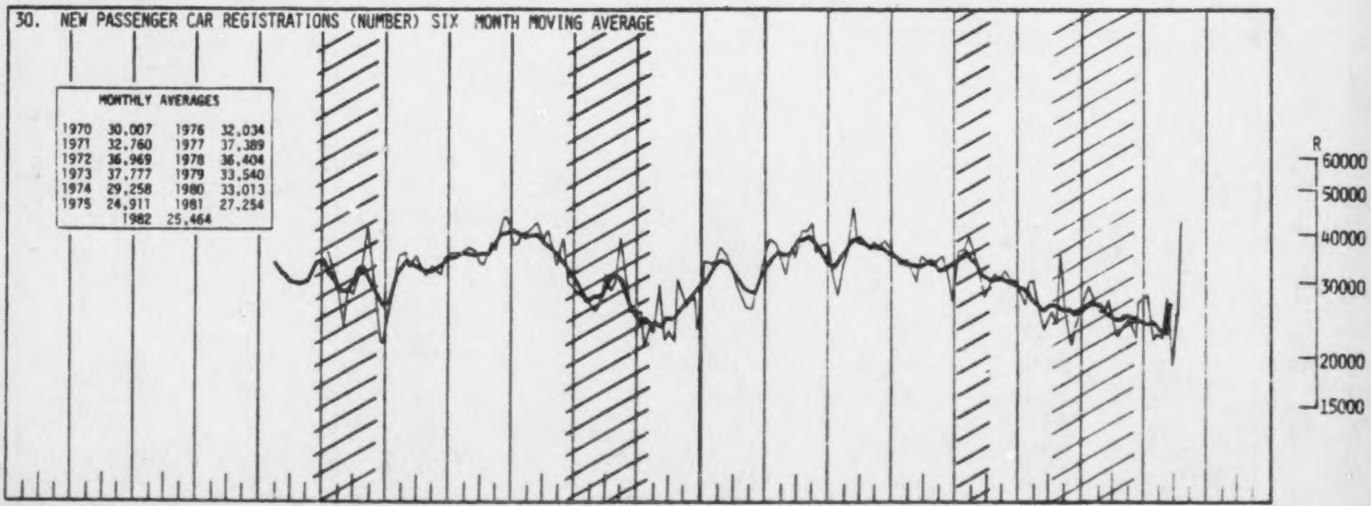
Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,139
1972	1,101	1978	1,290
1973	1,124	1979	1,301
1974	1,004	1980	1,238
1975	1,013	1981	1,204
	1982	1,212	



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013
1975	24,911	1981	27,254
	1982	25,464	

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,337	23,231	15,617	17,529	10,178	11,546	12,350	14,278
Feb	22,782	27,255	14,092	17,494	10,515	13,014	11,947	14,788
Mar	22,229	20,137	19,788	17,204	16,187	13,421	17,765	14,594
Apr	20,727	19,978	17,465	17,070	12,399	12,279	13,537	13,540
May	21,982	19,323	18,850	16,300	16,617	14,433	18,548	15,666
Jun	16,342	17,679	14,713	15,332	13,581	13,745	13,939	14,366
Jul	19,960	19,992	14,862	15,303	10,714	11,407	9,481	10,284
Aug	20,558	18,983	13,502	13,191	12,774	12,371	12,637	11,753
Sep	26,980	23,974	15,391	13,289	15,604	13,699		
Oct	18,989	17,374	15,295	14,607	12,754	12,520		
Nov	16,286	18,682	11,284	12,847	12,961	14,161		
Dec	16,069	17,993	12,908	14,253	11,374	12,584		

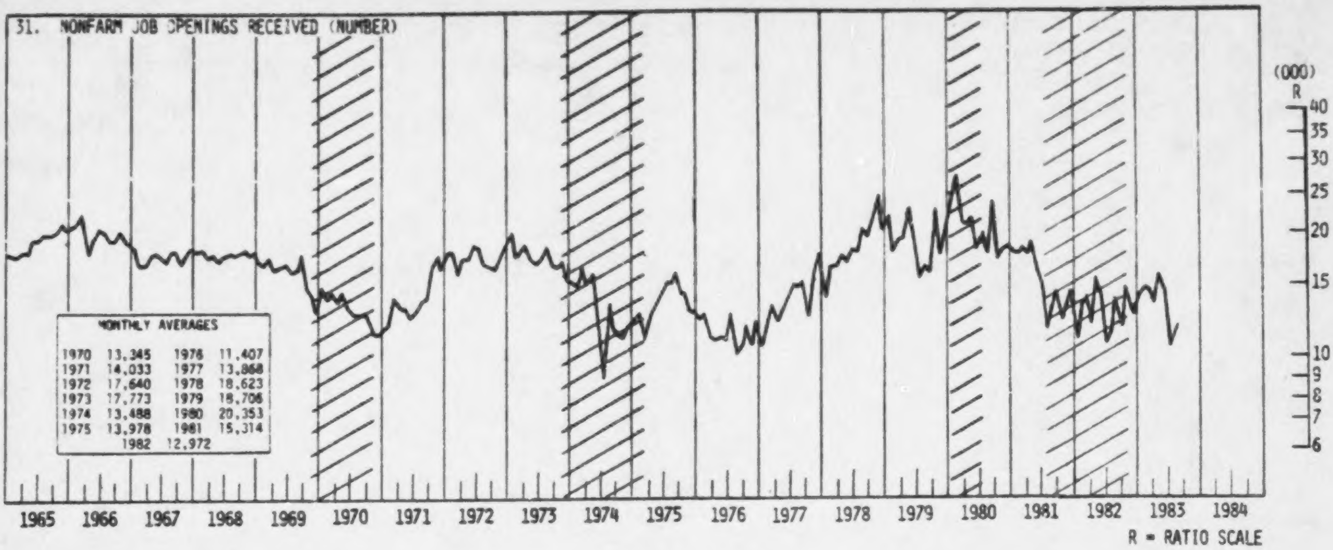
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Services

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,963	14,150	11,281	12,542	8,167	9,240	9,871	11,470
Feb	13,116	14,275	11,086	12,527	8,520	9,557	9,402	10,547
Mar	14,150	12,579	15,017	12,874	12,572	10,287	13,273	10,723
Apr	13,310	13,670	10,594	11,066	9,253	9,756	9,562	10,191
May	13,936	13,034	12,271	11,524	12,275	11,738	13,582	12,636
Jun	10,504	11,537	10,735	11,321	9,755	9,994	8,491	8,839
Jul	12,143	13,126	9,824	11,125	7,381	8,722	5,435	6,584
Aug	13,331	13,062	10,046	10,459	7,551	7,757	7,802	7,689
Sep	21,725	17,319	11,647	8,840	14,113	10,819		
Oct	13,799	12,976	11,917	11,457	9,721	9,523		
Nov	10,048	11,001	8,969	9,861	10,169	10,746		
Dec	11,448	12,227	10,728	11,315	9,424	9,960		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

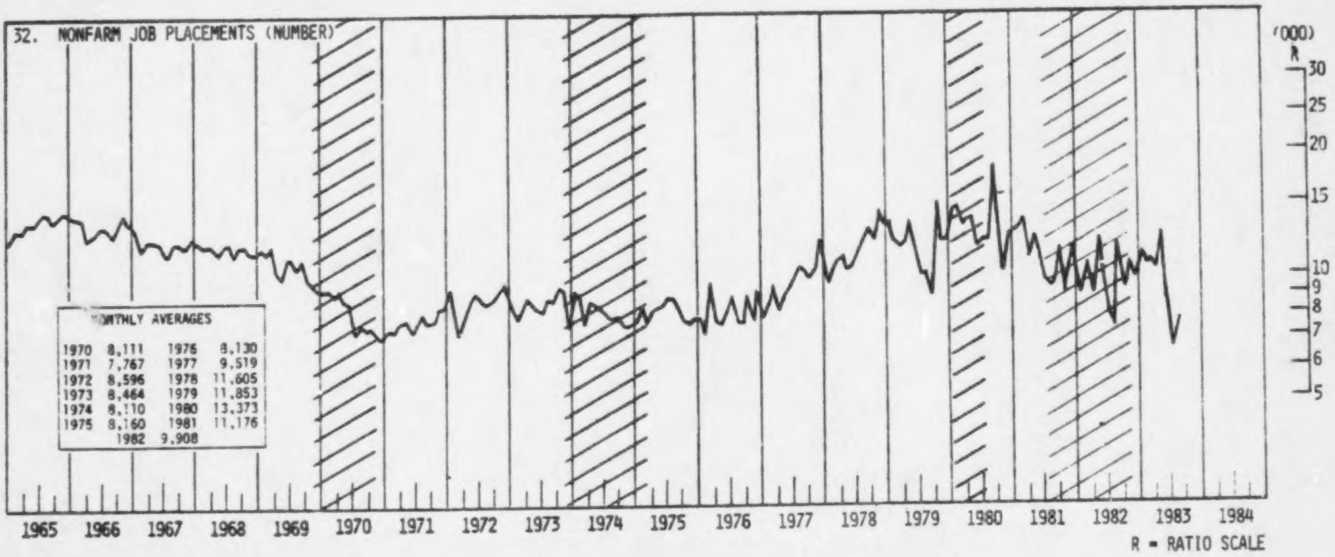
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.8	128.1	158.4	130.3	166.9	137.3	157.3	129.4
Feb	155.1	125.8	154.2	125.9	170.9	140.1	160.5	131.6
Mar	145.3	124.6	147.2	126.8	159.3	137.4	146.0	125.9
Apr	137.7	134.1	127.7	124.3	148.8	144.6	127.9	124.3
May	130.5	139.9	115.1	123.4	132.5	141.8	108.9	116.7
Jun	128.6	145.0	108.4	121.8	125.8	140.9	100.6	112.7
Jul	142.3	146.2	121.0	123.4	134.6	136.9	103.3	105.1
Aug	136.0	143.5	117.9	124.0	128.5	135.2	96.4	101.4
Sep	118.7	141.0	105.8	125.5	115.5	137.0		
Oct	117.1	138.7	103.6	122.4	117.6	138.9		
Nov	120.2	133.0	116.8	129.7	125.6	139.8		
Dec	132.5	128.4	141.9	138.0	141.2	137.8		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

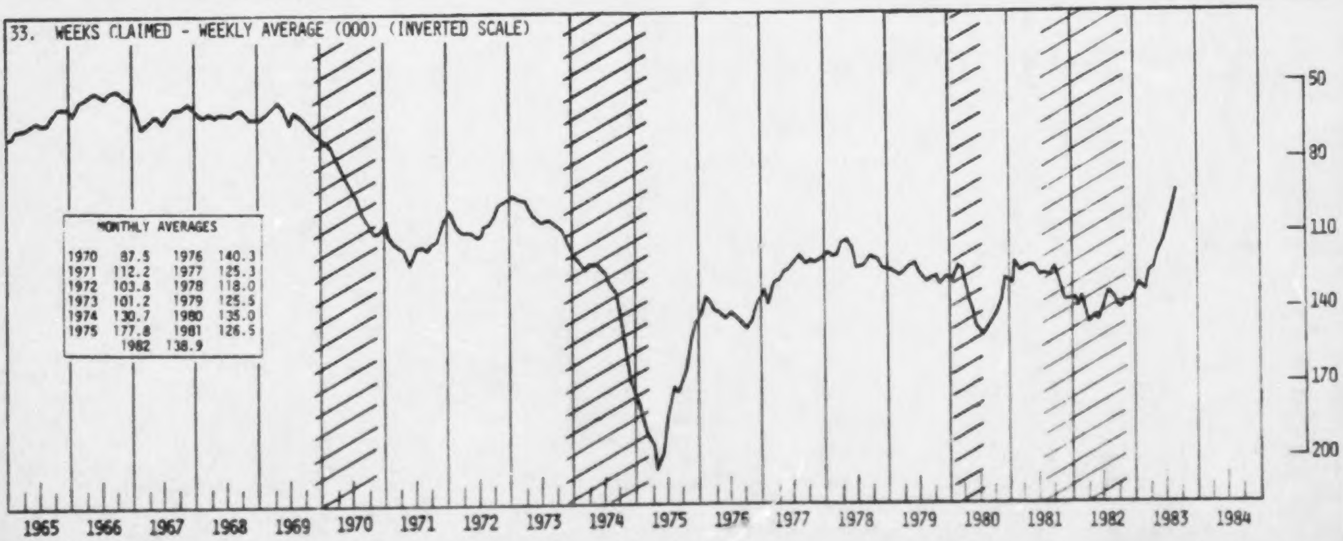
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353
1975	13,978	1981	15,314
1982	12,972		


32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373
1975	8,160	1981	11,176
1982	9,908		


33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0
1975	177.8	1981	126.5
1982	138.9		

TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	4.7	5.4	4.4
Feb	5.4	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.5
Mar	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.3
Apr	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
May	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0
Jun	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.8
Jul	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.6
Aug	4.7	5.0	4.0	4 2	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5
Sep	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.6		
Oct	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.7		
Nov	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.7		
Dec	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

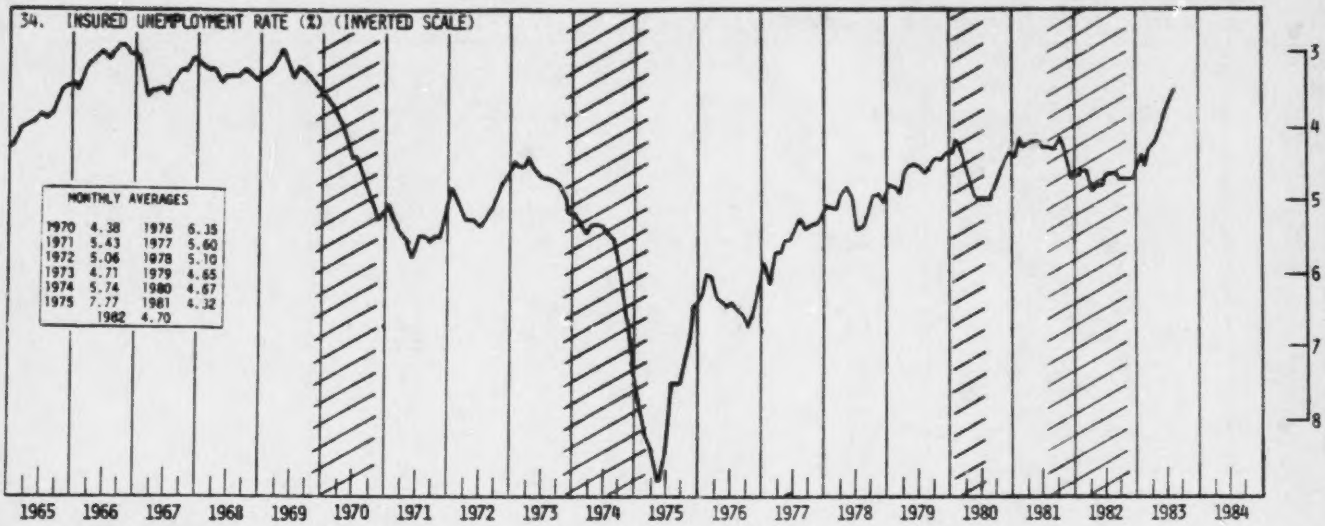
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,898	14,977	20,272	15,201	21,466	16,043	20,107	14,385
Feb	16,193	15,405	14,297	14,160	16,689	16,559	14,453	14,343
Mar	15,164	16,349	13,126	14,135	14,425	15,937	13,090	15,134
Apr	16,278	18,615	12,587	14,202	13,754	15,168	11,824	13,283
May	16,539	20,884	11,821	14,809	12,586	15,035	10,904	12,921
Jun	20,648	18,491	15,512	13,991	16,037	15,371	13,267	12,589
Jul	17,923	16,787	15,719	14,520	17,694	16,393	12,607	11,626
Aug	13,781	17,330	11,650	14,070	13,409	16,088	9,872	12,090
Sep	12,514	15,122	12,200	15,708	13,033	16,593		
Oct	13,258	15,104	13,485	15,353	14,790	15,788		
Nov	13,829	14,498	16,740	16,511	15,668	15,702		
Dec	20,125	14,433	22,934	17,223	20,556	15,252		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	12,754	12,119	14,458	13,954	14,463	14,113	17,382	16,961
Feb	13,181	12,803	14,121	13,826	14,651	14,372	16,413	16,101
Mar	14,712	11,895	17,165	13,790	20,813	16,697	21,555	17,292
Apr	15,526	13,183	16,897	14,120	19,611	16,206	18,134	14,986
May	13,336	12,493	14,009	13,142	18,180	17,144	16,484	15,545
Jun	11,836	12,858	12,543	13,644	18,917	20,560	14,477	15,734
Jul	12,997	13,220	13,349	13,591	16,354	16,630	12,986	13,205
Aug	10,826	11,746	11,760	12,972	15,152	16,836	12,823	14,248
Sep	11,571	13,806	11,624	13,727	14,600	17,172		
Oct	13,056	14,858	11,831	13,489	13,929	15,904		
Nov	11,732	13,465	11,387	13,147	15,160	17,609		
Dec	15,816	15,332	15,087	14,471	17,329	16,490		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

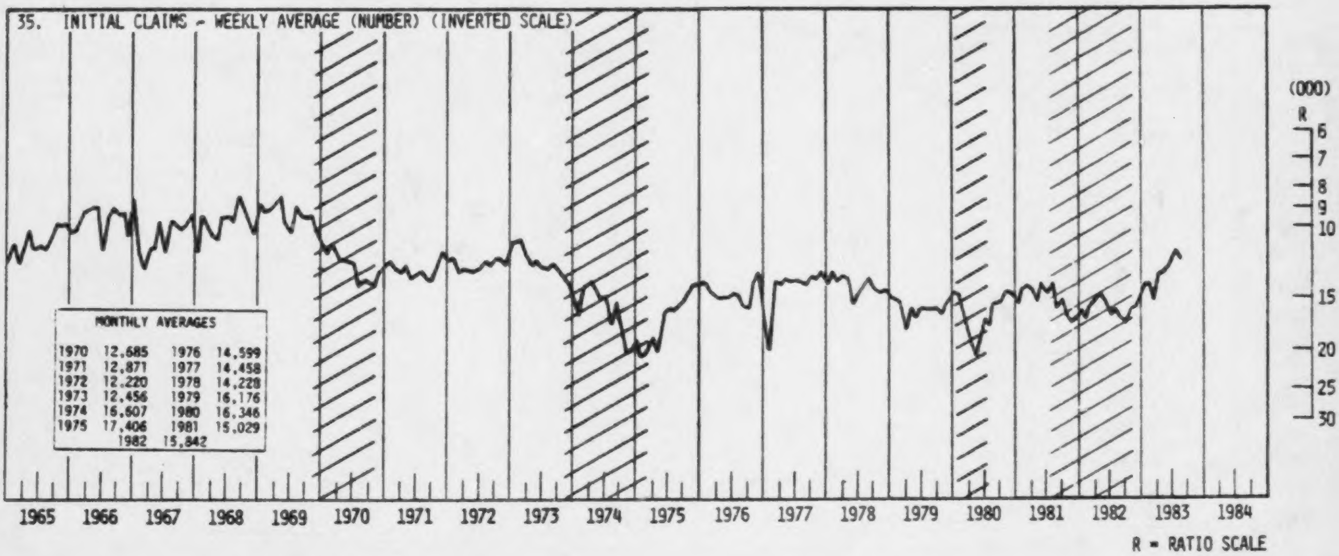
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67
1975	7.77	1981	4.32
	1982	4.70	

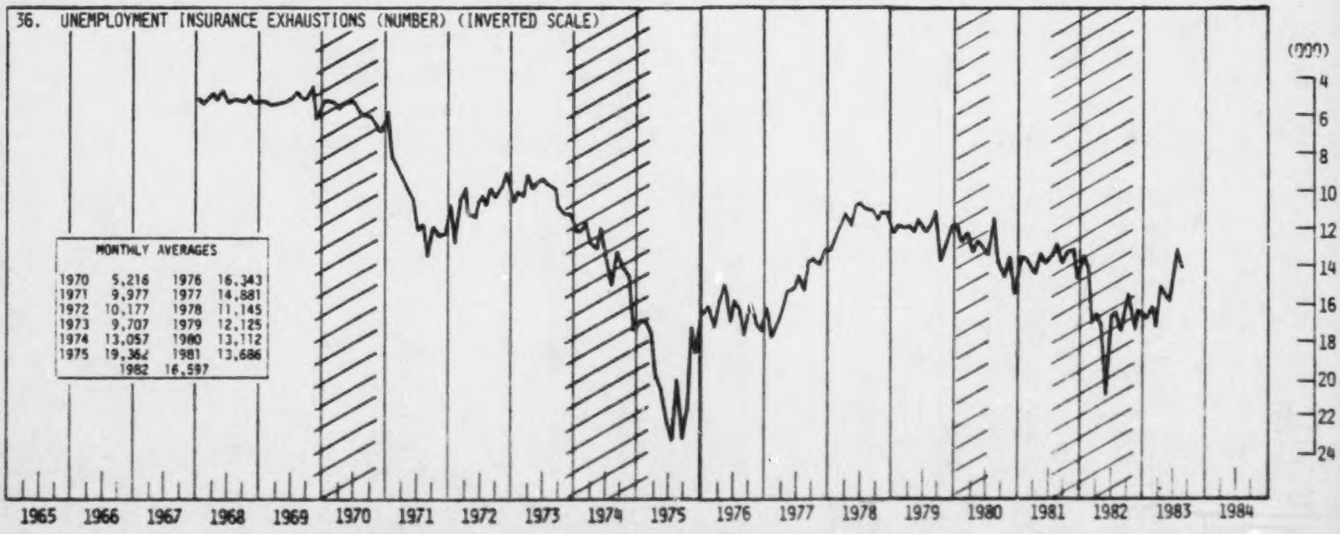
35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346
1975	17,406	1981	15,029
	1982	15,842	

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) (INVERTED SCALE)



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112
1975	19,362	1981	13,686
	1982	16,597	

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.7	44.5	59.8	46.9	67.5	52.8	62.7	49.1
Feb	52.1	44.7	52.3	45.2	63.1	54.7	59.7	51.7
Mar	48.5	44.6	50.0	45.9	61.0	55.8	52.2	47.8
Apr	49.6	47.0	45.3	43.0	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2
May	50.3	51.4	40.0	40.8	54.6	55.6	43.8	44.6
Jun	51.8	55.5	35.8	38.5	51.5	55.5	39.2	42.3
Jul	58.1	58.2	39.5	39.6	52.6	52.8	37.0	37.1
Aug	55.8	60.0	40.8	43.4	47.3	50.2	33.1	35.1
Sep	43.9	54.7	32.1	40.0	46.8	58.5		
Oct	46.6	54.3	34.2	39.7	50.6	58.9		
Nov	47.4	54.2	38.7	44.2	49.1	56.2		
Dec	50.2	48.0	50.7	48.8	51.6	49.8		

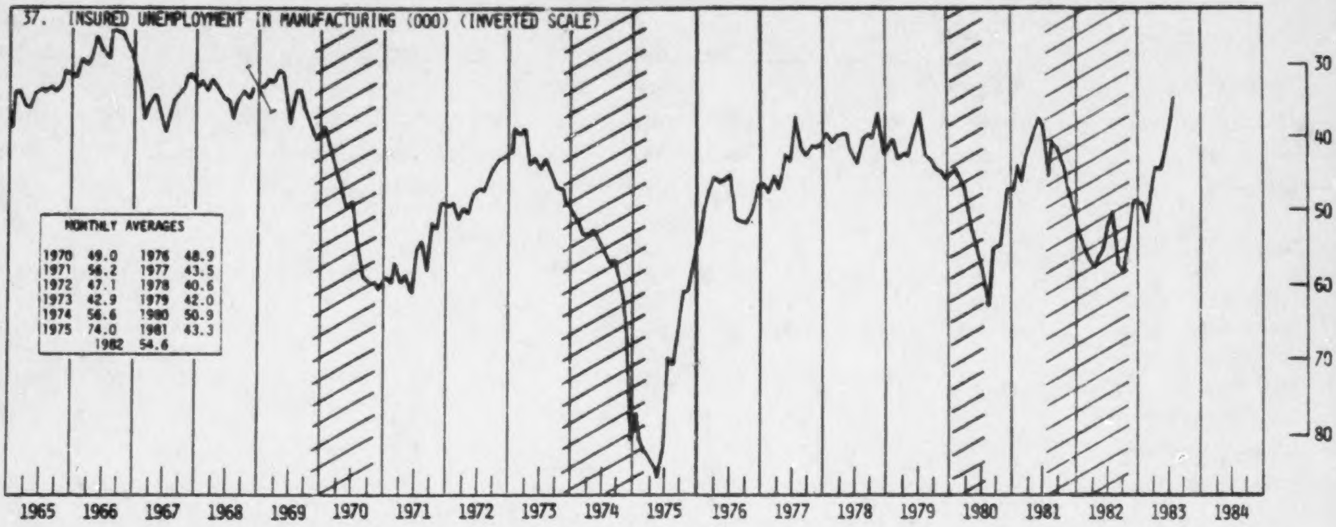
38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

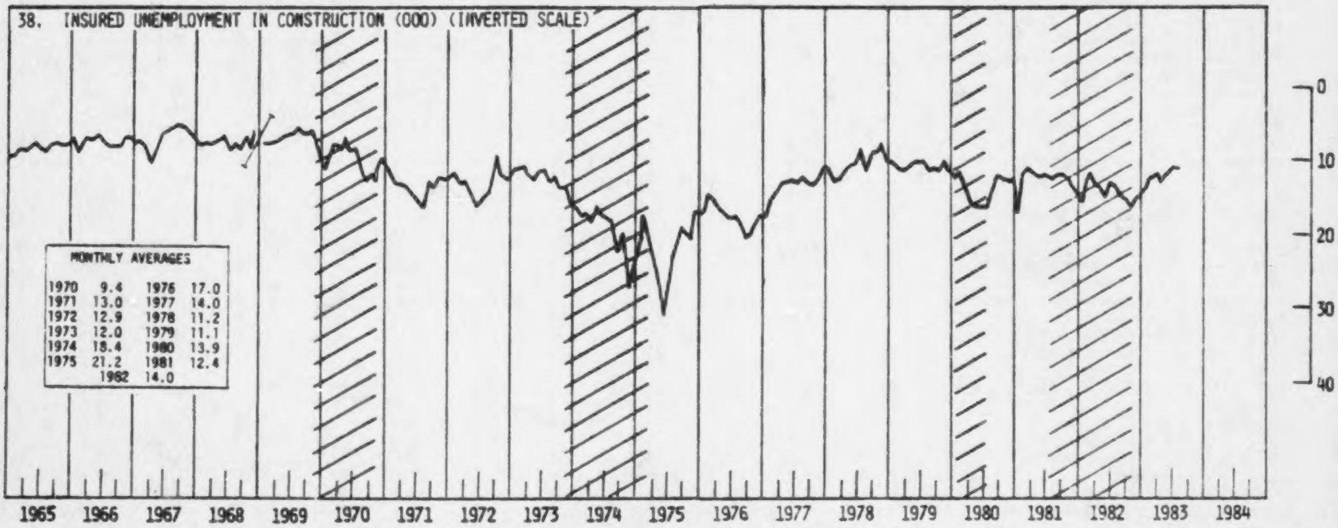
Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15.3	12.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	14.6	16.9	13.1
Feb	24.0	12.1	24.5	12.5	26.7	13.6	24.3	12.4
Mar	27.4	14.1	22.4	11.6	23.8	12.5	23.5	12.3
Apr	22.6	15.7	16.2	11.1	20.0	13.6	17.4	11.8
May	16.3	15.9	12.0	11.5	14.2	13.6	13.5	12.8
Jun	11.8	15.7	8.9	11.5	11.3	14.5	9.1	11.8
Jul	10.6	16.1	7.9	11.9	8.7	13.2	7.2	10.8
Aug	7.9	14.3	6.7	12.2	7.6	13.8	6.0	10.9
Sep	6.5	12.1	6.4	12.1	7.9	14.8		
Oct	7.0	12.9	6.6	12.4	8.2	15.6		
Nov	7.4	13.5	7.0	12.9	8.8	16.2		
Dec	9.5	12.9	10.0	13.6	11.5	15.8		

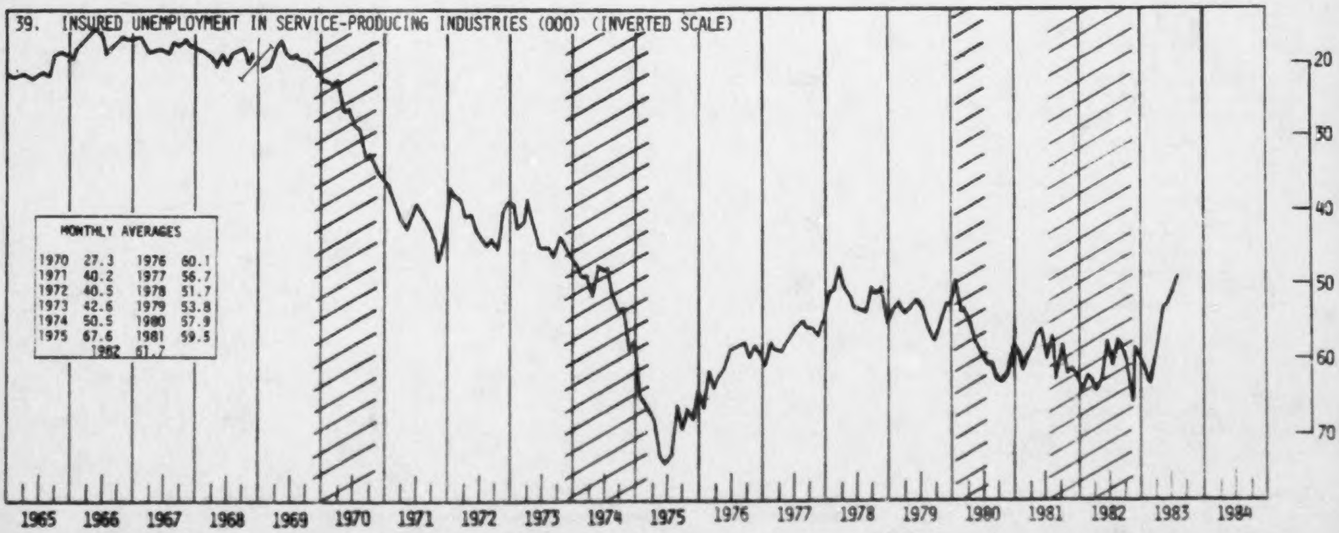
39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	56.1	49.7	67.0	59.7	71.8	64.0	68.4	60.8
Feb	59.5	53.9	67.8	61.4	68.4	61.9	70.3	63.7
Mar	56.8	53.7	63.3	60.1	66.0	62.5	63.9	60.7
Apr	53.9	55.0	57.5	59.0	62.4	63.9	54.8	56.3
May	54.0	58.1	52.9	57.5	57.7	62.6	49.2	53.4
Jun	53.9	59.6	51.0	56.8	56.4	62.4	47.8	53.2
Jul	63.0	60.6	62.0	59.6	63.9	61.3	53.0	51.4
Aug	66.3	61.0	62.4	57.3	63.7	58.9	53.6	49.5
Sep	55.8	61.6	55.8	61.1	53.6	58.4		
Oct	56.6	62.6	52.4	57.9	54.5	60.2		
Nov	57.8	61.3	57.6	60.7	62.1	65.3		
Dec	60.9	58.7	64.0	62.1	60.6	59.0		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)


38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3083.5	3088.6	3085.1	3083.1	3080.4	3081.1	3082.7	3078.5	3078.1	3079.5	3078.6	3087.2	3077.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	2562.8	2561.1	2559.9	2558.3	2554.5	2555.3	2555.0	2550.5	2551.2	2552.6	2551.4	2568.0	2556.6
GOVERNMENT	520.7	527.5	525.2	524.8	525.9	525.8	527.7	528.0	526.9	526.9	527.2	519.2	520.7
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3126.8	3099.3	3095.5	3094.0	3089.6	3016.2	3014.1	3032.5	3059.0	3085.0	3132.8	3134.5	3120.7
MANUFACTURING	726.9	728.1	721.9	716.0	705.9	699.0	700.5	702.8	702.7	703.5	708.8	703.9	709.4
Durable Goods	343.2	343.5	340.7	337.2	333.0	332.1	332.8	334.3	334.2	332.5	334.1	333.6	333.5
Lumber & Wood Products	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7
Furniture & Fixtures	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	26.9	26.9	26.4	26.1	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.2	25.2	23.3	23.7	23.4	23.7
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.2
Pottery & related products	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.3
Primary Metal Industries	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.0	19.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Iron & steel foundries	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4
Other primary metal industries	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	52.7	53.0	52.1	51.3	50.7	50.2	50.4	51.1	51.2	51.2	51.5	51.8	52.0
Metal cans	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.2
Metal stampings	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.2	22.4	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.4	22.0	21.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	64.3	64.4	63.7	63.6	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.7	62.2	62.0	60.9
Construction & related machinery	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4
Metalworking machinery	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9
Special industry machinery	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
General industry machinery	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.1
Service industry machinery	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	5.7
Other machinery, except elec.	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.8	22.1	21.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.5	87.7	88.0	88.3	88.5	88.5	87.9	89.0	88.9	88.8
Elec. test & distribution equip.	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Communication equipment	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5	39.3	39.6	39.6
Electronic components & access.	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.3	19.0	19.4	19.2	19.2
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7
Transportation Equipment	14.7	14.7	14.8	13.8	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.4	14.5
Motor vehicles	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
Other transportation equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	35.9	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.2	33.9	33.8
Engineering & scientific inst.	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	30.2	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.6	28.3	28.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.6	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.3	23.9	24.1
Nondurable Goods	383.7	384.5	381.2	378.8	372.9	366.9	367.7	368.5	368.5	371.0	374.7	370.3	375.9
Food & Kindred Products	48.0	48.6	47.9	48.1	47.8	46.2	45.8	45.9	45.8	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.1
Canned, cured & froze	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.6
Grain mill & bakery products	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4
Beverages	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
Other food & kindred products	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.4	17.7
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.0	15.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.7
Broad woven fabric mills	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Other textile mill products	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.0

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1982 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1982					1983							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Apparel & Other Textile Products	53.8	53.9	53.5	52.5	49.3	48.0	49.4	49.6	49.5	52.2	53.8	51.2	55.2
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3
Women's & misses' outerwear	28.3	28.4	27.8	27.1	25.3	25.4	26.2	26.4	26.0	28.5	30.0	28.3	30.9
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2
Other apparel & related products	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.7	14.6
Paper & Allied Products	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.1	29.7	29.1	29.4
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.7
Other paper & allied products	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.5	15.3	15.3
Printing & Publishing	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.3	57.7	57.4	56.8	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.1	57.4
Newspapers	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.6
Commercial printing	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.5
Other printing & publishing	26.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.8	25.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	124.8	124.5	122.7	121.9	121.2	120.5	120.5	121.0	120.7	120.2	121.1	121.1	121.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8
Drugs	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1	43.3	43.0	43.9	43.7	43.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	25.2	25.7	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.8	24.0	24.4	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.8
Paints & allied products	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9
Industrial organic chemicals	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.3	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.2
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.8
Petroleum refining	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.6
Other petroleum & coal products	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.6	36.0
Rubber & rubber products	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.3	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	28.9	29.3
Leather & Leather Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Other leather & leather products	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
NONMANUFACTURING	2399.9	2371.2	2373.6	2378.0	2383.7	2317.2	2313.6	2329.7	2356.3	2381.5	2424.0	2430.6	2411.3
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Construction	115.8	114.3	113.8	113.0	109.9	93.3	91.2	94.9	100.2	104.2	108.3	112.4	114.2
Transportation, Communications													
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	194.3	197.6	198.7	198.5	198.4	196.2	196.0	195.0	197.6	197.8	200.2	197.4	182.8
Railroad transportation	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Other transportation	103.0	106.9	108.2	108.5	108.4	106.4	106.3	108.3	108.4	108.2	109.1	105.7	106.9
Communications	58.4	58.1	57.9	57.5	57.6	57.4	57.2	56.8	57.1	57.3	58.0	58.5	42.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	27.3	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.9	28.0	27.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	709.9	709.3	703.1	707.2	718.1	683.5	676.7	681.1	690.8	701.6	716.1	717.8	716.7
Wholesale trade	214.8	215.0	214.8	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.5	212.8	214.1	215.3	216.8	217.3	217.8
Retail trade	495.0	494.4	488.3	493.1	503.9	470.7	464.2	468.3	476.7	486.3	499.3	500.5	498.9
Retail general merchandise	70.3	71.1	72.5	76.8	82.1	69.4	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.7	67.9	67.9	68.0
Food stores	84.7	85.7	85.5	85.9	86.2	83.2	82.7	83.0	82.8	83.0	83.9	84.1	83.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	48.2	48.3	47.9	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.8	48.0	48.4	48.6	49.3	49.4
Apparel & accessories	40.1	41.3	41.7	42.8	44.5	40.4	39.4	39.6	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.0	39.9
Eating & drinking places	146.9	142.5	134.2	130.9	131.2	125.0	125.0	128.0	134.8	142.2	151.0	151.8	151.6
Other retail trade	104.8	105.5	106.4	109.0	112.1	104.9	103.5	103.7	104.5	105.4	106.9	106.4	106.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	169.4	167.4	166.9	166.9	167.7	166.1	165.5	165.8	166.4	167.4	169.3	170.5	170.9
Banking	46.2	45.5	45.6	45.9	46.3	46.4	46.2	46.3	46.1	46.3	47.2	47.2	47.2
Insurance agents & carriers	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.3	69.4	68.7	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.2	67.9	68.2	68.2
Other fin., insur. & real estate	53.9	52.6	52.0	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.2	52.2	52.9	54.2	55.1	55.5
Services	686.7	673.0	667.1	662.8	659.6	653.2	654.6	660.7	670.1	679.3	695.2	702.5	702.9
Medical & other health services	183.8	183.8	184.2	184.3	183.9	185.0	184.9	185.4	185.6	186.0	188.5	189.2	190.5
Hospitals	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.3	103.7	104.3	104.5
Educational services	41.3	44.0	46.5	46.8	46.6	45.0	45.9	46.8	46.7	46.2	44.8	41.8	41.6
Other services	461.6	445.2	436.4	431.7	429.0	423.2	423.8	428.5	437.8	447.1	461.8	471.5	470.8
Casinos	29.9	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.1	29.1	29.9	31.1	32.5	32.3
Government	521.5	507.3	521.8	527.2	527.9	522.9	527.6	530.2	529.0	528.0	532.6	527.7	521.5
Federal	73.9	72.8	73.7	73.9	73.9	73.8	73.8	73.6	73.3	73.2	73.7	74.1	73.6
Local	351.0	338.9	349.3	353.7	354.9	352.0	355.0	357.1	356.4	356.3	361.4	357.5	352.0
State*	96.6	95.6	98.7	99.6	99.1	97.1	98.8	99.5	99.3	99.5	97.5	96.1	95.9
Exec.-Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	64.7	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.4	67.0	67.0	66.8	67.1	64.7	63.8
Other	25.0	22.9	27.5	28.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.1	27.6	26.4	26.3	25.4

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive department the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciar The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1982
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	786.8	2,175.1	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	799.1	2,228.1	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	781.0	2,279.4	2.4	111.2	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.1	770.7	2,327.4	2.3	108.7	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,085.2	727.7	2,357.5	2.2	107.2	195.9	698.2	166.7	661.5	525.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.2	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.1	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	347.5	5.7	9.6	26.8	21.6	54.0	66.8	89.1	14.6	35.7	23.6

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	380.2	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.9	30.0	58.3	124.4	11.2	36.2	5.2

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982					1983							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	347.02	351.60	356.35	361.42	365.27	363.81	350.59	370.27	370.17	370.58	373.63	375.14	379.35
Durable Goods	352.11	360.09	366.95	369.07	371.76	372.78	356.20	380.64	381.89	383.05	383.05	384.19	386.98
Lumber & Wood Products	235.35	236.49	250.67	252.30	259.63	263.55	241.00	256.80	253.95	259.34	262.70	258.52	257.07
Furniture & Fixtures	267.47	271.72	278.82	267.12	263.27	259.29	261.21	287.04	279.20	268.13	266.53	276.46	280.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	278.92	383.07	382.68	397.04	404.35	395.92	373.92	396.72	398.54	399.77	406.95	408.60	411.72
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	395.31	398.83	390.25	403.48	408.79	401.85	382.47	407.04	415.37	405.24	412.16	409.33	407.48
Pottery & related products	309.69	323.11	317.83	323.20	344.29	324.25	306.07	337.65	335.62	335.01	342.65	341.13	325.94
Primary Metal Industries	358.38	358.97	365.04	368.82	367.02	370.23	364.57	385.40	384.71	388.32	393.62	395.17	391.07
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	373.14	358.28	366.69	367.29	364.17	379.07	372.25	392.24	402.11	426.97	418.16	442.64	410.18
Iron & Steel foundries*	389.01	384.92	381.04	393.08	366.82	381.94	384.97	384.50	404.97	387.50	418.13	415.39	432.40
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	512.69	548.44	536.94	530.14	566.49	556.00	557.35	562.63	550.26	589.11	565.65	564.79	567.42
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	303.25	305.12	325.45	327.57	323.81	315.33	301.43	339.04	329.75	322.60	331.21	326.51	333.21
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	356.80	354.57	356.23	355.32	363.61	366.03	345.20	374.39	378.14	380.83	386.63	380.16	387.69
Metal cans	443.24	427.65	465.27	435.27	447.89	473.04	414.47	465.04	422.42	444.29	467.64	440.43	446.42
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	453.66	444.53	441.37	439.69	448.90	468.38	450.38	477.90	514.00	502.58	492.99	501.59	486.46
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	330.98	321.92	323.67	329.32	321.85	323.94	305.51	331.63	343.76	337.55	345.10	346.39	355.18
Metal Stampings	319.43	331.93	327.94	325.80	335.02	329.87	319.06	344.46	349.05	350.27	365.40	354.42	360.60
Machinery, Except Electrical*	366.74	369.37	370.81	380.27	382.49	378.46	365.18	389.20	390.22	391.02	394.00	389.64	391.63
Construction & related machinery	349.47	353.35	361.32	370.91	348.45	352.50	335.35	375.14	371.06	384.06	374.30	381.74	381.68
Metalworking machinery	360.17	351.29	354.70	359.81	373.78	365.36	363.80	378.68	380.42	377.06	381.51	386.91	381.78
Special industry machinery	387.15	401.40	401.75	419.32	432.46	435.60	416.58	459.12	451.55	452.93	436.44	422.14	447.92
General industry machinery*	385.73	392.69	391.79	398.70	410.47	402.98	388.48	421.37	417.68	415.84	422.87	417.96	410.17
Service industry machinery*	338.52	317.85	309.48	318.23	311.68	303.83	297.26	315.66	316.57	317.21	331.97	334.88	340.86
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	357.12	358.38	362.23	371.34	371.78	373.38	361.00	379.43	379.43	379.68	381.71	387.82	390.08
Elec. test & distribution equip.	266.14	269.84	272.77	279.61	299.03	284.66	269.50	298.16	314.53	316.48	312.46	315.08	319.78
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	305.78	295.44	296.86	305.45	300.73	314.42	295.95	312.12	315.55	317.59	310.08	312.45	310.07
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	289.32	314.34	318.84	316.34	309.76	295.97	283.46	309.59	315.88	311.88	317.14	333.18	358.05
Communication equipment	460.83	457.45	462.07	465.49	462.05	462.58	456.23	472.60	464.54	471.52	469.28	476.44	478.84
Electronic components & access.	288.54	294.92	297.10	311.66	312.47	318.51	305.45	323.14	322.07	317.15	315.98	325.61	333.21
Transportation Equipment	413.89	541.60	632.73	544.01	535.18	547.65	516.57	559.33	562.17	565.63	545.01	556.65	562.04
Motor vehicles & equipment	425.14	595.79	707.90	589.32	589.73	613.42	567.57	616.62	621.40	620.01	599.85	612.28	619.08
Ship & boat building & repairing	363.34	345.69	364.56	396.26	375.95	374.87	360.13	391.62	371.36	408.24	395.86	394.13	399.66
Instruments & Related Products	381.06	380.49	375.77	401.62	405.36	411.51	378.97	413.76	410.61	405.30	402.95	410.75	406.96
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	256.77	262.06	259.28	268.68	267.88	269.19	258.17	283.91	285.42	293.06	282.66	287.03	285.68
Nondurable Goods	342.54	344.14	347.01	354.68	359.54	354.88	345.87	361.78	359.45	359.06	365.20	366.16	371.79
Food & Kindred Products	377.44	383.31	398.76	408.19	400.61	399.07	380.82	388.40	389.50	399.92	414.80	422.88	429.28
Canned, cured & frozen food	344.14	351.40	390.14	371.29	410.96	373.85	340.61	361.05	361.09	384.13	401.62	368.01	386.17
Grain mill & bakery products	329.63	332.54	339.94	334.93	347.20	328.23	302.91	348.57	340.86	343.77	337.31	344.76	343.15
Beverages	518.18	556.85	557.53	594.04	479.46	534.09	533.97	568.55	590.81	587.29	573.76	675.68	686.07
Textile Mill Products	294.88	292.91	294.63	302.81	304.30	297.19	282.75	308.91	308.76	308.48	307.19	312.42	323.33
Textile finishing, except wool	348.99	341.13	334.83	362.81	367.78	341.42	330.86	348.30	355.64	366.17	357.25	353.32	371.40
Apparel & other Textile Products	192.15	187.53	187.22	191.50	188.10	193.38	180.15	190.57	185.39	185.92	194.96	194.44	193.85
Men's & boys' suits & coats	187.17	185.78	196.70	196.12	199.45	205.34	177.34	191.05	188.36	188.94	194.53	198.45	195.49
Men's & boys' furnishings	189.30	182.80	172.05	182.01	183.32	189.48	177.31	191.04	188.37	187.62	191.48	179.10	179.99
Women's & children's undergarm.	197.05	206.17	213.77	210.21	197.55	221.14	205.51	215.63	220.43	219.56	210.74	225.85	236.72
Paper & Allied Products	360.93	362.34	367.99	375.26	387.56	379.31	360.90	390.01	379.22	387.66	387.16	394.74	405.79
Paperboard containers & boxes	335.58	335.97	346.64	342.88	354.03	353.03	323.84	359.60	340.10	346.75	352.13	354.49	366.33
Printing & Publishing	350.30	351.48	346.82	354.53	353.04	332.67	328.23	351.56	349.06	336.53	355.12	352.69	359.52
Newspapers*	332.04	336.16	333.38	348.95	355.18	331.54	349.47	356.37	364.62	368.87	370.21	358.10	361.50
Commercial printing	424.69	413.27	397.13	413.80	406.92	351.59	369.94	389.76	381.90	346.74	388.69	389.99	398.19
Chemicals & Allied Products	426.80	432.49	435.54	443.13	447.66	441.66	444.55	454.30	456.79	457.63	465.80	459.64	473.00
Industrial inorganic chemical	462.66	465.47	469.43	474.82	483.42	477.96	481.13	496.55	514.13	508.64	522.39	537.14	533.90
Plastic materials & synthetics	444.04	454.20	440.09	458.99	427.57	421.85	447.70	453.86	467.84	476.57	486.45	476.27	505.01
Drugs	404.26	406.19	409.68	420.84	423.92	412.48	404.29	407.43	410.46	411.37	408.91	406.21	418.80
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	404.08	411.73	430.39	429.46	450.08	444.78	438.65	454.08	447.34	451.10	478.15	454.52	471.50
Paints & allied products	455.03	466.28	466.24	459.05	450.28	469.99	492.31	487.52	500.63	486.33	474.53	468.47	507.37
Industrial organic chemicals	464.58	469.80	466.41	475.64	474.74	472.78	478.39	496.94	497.24	474.32	497.95	494.32	491.09
Petroleum & Coal Products	594.50	612.41	621.73	635.27	645.76	646.07	676.35	665.03	672.88	689.72	660.33	678.48	685.31
Petroleum refining*	621.14	642.62	655.28	674.53	690.75	685.23	722.68	719.14	720.14	733.79	694.94	716.32	725.28
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	276.76	274.01	279.39	284.36	301.41	290.79	270.75	298.89	299.43	299.52	299.71	296.79	297.56
Rubber & rubber products*	285.39	275.80	282.79	288.45	290.98	265.73	268.26	285.82	290.33	284.93	285.14	286.44	291.34
Miscellaneous plastic products	274.79	273.56	278.55	283.36	303.99	296.33	271.82	302.12	301.49	302.43	302.95	298.48	298.91
Leather & Leather Products	212.40	203.38	206.45	209.39	214.73	230.11	207.81	218.97	223.18	233.94	238.14	238.57	248.78

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.2	38.4	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	41.1
Durable Goods	40.2	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.1	39.1	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7
Lumber & Wood Products	37.9	38.3	39.6	40.6	41.9	41.9	39.9	42.8	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.1	41.8
Furniture & Fixtures	40.3	40.9	40.8	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.3	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	40.3	40.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.2	43.1	43.2	44.1	44.7	43.7	41.0	43.5	43.7	43.5	43.9	43.7	43.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	44.9	44.9	44.2	44.5	45.4	44.6	41.8	44.1	45.1	44.0	44.8	44.3	44.1
Pottery & related products	37.4	38.8	37.3	37.9	39.1	37.1	35.1	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9
Primary Metal Industries	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.6	41.0	39.8	41.8	41.5	41.8	42.6	42.4	42.6
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.*	37.7	36.8	36.5	37.0	35.2	37.2	37.3	39.7	39.5	42.4	42.8	44.0	41.6
Iron & steel foundries*	46.2	45.2	44.8	45.8	42.6	43.8	44.3	43.3	44.6	43.2	45.4	45.2	47.0
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	38.9	41.1	40.0	39.6	41.6	41.4	40.3	41.4	40.7	42.2	41.5	40.4	41.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	41.1	41.0	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.1	39.3	42.7	41.9	41.2	42.3	41.7	43.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7	37.4	40.3	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.4	41.2
Metal cans	43.5	42.0	43.9	41.3	42.0	43.8	39.7	43.3	40.5	41.6	43.1	41.2	41.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	39.1	39.0	38.7	38.6	38.8	40.8	38.2	40.5	42.2	42.7	42.1	42.4	41.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	39.5	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	36.5	39.2	40.3	39.9	40.6	40.8	41.3
Metal Stampings	37.6	39.0	38.5	38.9	39.3	38.9	36.8	40.1	39.8	39.4	40.6	39.6	40.7
Machinery, Except Electrical*	39.2	38.9	39.3	39.8	39.8	39.3	38.0	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.8
Construction & related machinery	39.9	39.1	39.3	40.0	37.6	37.7	35.3	39.2	39.1	40.3	39.4	39.6	39.8
Metalworking machinery	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.7	40.4	39.8	39.5	45.0	40.6	39.9	40.5	40.9	40.4
Special industry machinery	40.2	41.1	41.3	42.7	43.4	43.3	41.7	45.1	44.4	44.8	43.6	42.9	44.0
General industry machinery*	38.7	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.2	37.9	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.5	39.9
Service industry machinery*	38.5	37.1	37.0	37.7	37.3	36.3	35.6	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.5	38.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.2	41.4	41.6	42.4	42.3	42.0	40.2	42.3	42.3	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.4
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.6	42.4	41.0	42.2	43.4	41.8	38.5	40.9	44.3	44.7	43.7	43.7	44.6
Electric lighting & wiring equip	40.1	39.1	39.2	40.4	39.5	39.8	37.7	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	39.5	39.6
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	39.6	42.9	43.4	42.9	42.2	40.6	38.1	41.5	41.4	41.2	40.4	41.7	44.7
Communication equipment	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.4	41.4	42.5	41.7	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.3
Electronic components & access.	41.4	42.0	42.0	43.4	43.3	43.1	41.0	43.2	43.7	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.5
Transportation Equipment	35.3	44.8	49.4	44.8	44.2	45.0	42.1	45.4	45.3	45.8	44.6	45.0	44.5
Motor vehicles & equipment	34.2	46.9	52.4	46.3	46.3	47.7	44.1	47.8	47.8	48.1	46.9	47.5	46.9
Ship & boat building & repairing	36.5	34.7	36.7	37.1	36.0	35.6	34.2	36.6	35.3	37.8	37.1	36.8	36.7
Instruments & Related Products	41.8	41.5	40.9	42.8	42.9	43.0	39.6	42.7	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.3	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.4	38.9	37.2	39.8	40.2	40.2	39.7	39.7	39.9
Nondurable Goods	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.3	37.8	39.8	39.5	39.5	40.0	39.8	40.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.4	41.4	42.4	43.2	42.8	41.7	39.3	41.1	40.7	41.4	42.5	42.5	43.1
Canned, cured & frozen foods	42.8	43.9	47.2	45.3	48.5	44.4	40.5	44.9	41.6	43.9	46.7	43.5	45.7
Grain mill & bakery products	40.8	40.3	41.1	41.2	41.2	38.3	35.1	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.2	39.0	38.6
Beverages	39.8	40.6	40.3	42.4	36.9	40.4	39.7	43.5	45.1	44.9	44.0	49.5	49.5
Textile Mill Products	41.5	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	37.7	40.7	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.6	43.4
Textile finishing, except wool	45.1	43.9	41.9	44.6	44.6	43.0	40.3	43.0	44.4	45.6	44.6	44.0	46.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.1	32.3	32.0	32.4	31.8	33.0	30.9	32.8	31.8	32.0	33.1	32.9	32.8
Men's and boys' suits & coats	34.2	34.1	36.1	35.9	36.2	37.2	32.4	34.8	34.0	33.8	34.8	35.5	34.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	33.1	32.4	29.8	32.3	32.5	32.5	29.9	32.0	32.2	31.8	32.4	29.9	30.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.9	34.9	35.2	34.8	33.4	35.9	33.2	35.7	35.9	35.7	34.1	34.8	36.7
Paper & Allied Products	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.3	41.5	39.4	42.3	41.4	42.0	41.9	42.4	43.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	40.3	39.7	40.3	39.2	40.0	39.8	36.8	40.0	38.3	38.7	39.3	39.3	40.3
Printing & Publishing	38.8	38.7	38.5	39.3	38.5	36.8	35.6	37.6	37.9	36.9	37.9	37.6	38.7
Newspapers*	32.8	33.4	33.0	34.2	34.7	32.6	33.7	34.7	35.4	35.4	35.7	34.7	35.2
Commercial printing	42.5	41.2	40.7	42.7	40.8	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	35.6	37.7	37.9	39.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.2	41.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	42.5	41.9	43.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.4	43.1	43.4	43.3	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.1	45.7	45.7	46.6	47.2	47.5
Plastic materials & synthetics	42.2	43.2	41.9	42.8	40.6	40.1	40.7	41.6	42.3	42.1	42.3	41.2	43.2
Drugs	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.5	41.7	39.7	39.1	40.3	40.4	39.9	39.7	39.4	40.0
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	42.3	42.4	43.8	43.4	43.4	42.4	42.3	44.3	43.6	44.4	45.8	44.0	46.0
Paints and allied products	43.1	43.4	43.0	42.3	41.5	43.0	43.8	44.0	44.5	43.5	43.1	42.9	44.9
Industrial organic chemicals	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.1	40.1	40.8	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	42.5	42.8	42.8	43.4	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.1	43.3	44.1	43.5	44.0	44.1
Petroleum refining*	41.6	42.2	42.2	43.1	43.6	42.8	43.3	43.4	43.2	43.6	42.4	43.1	43.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.9	39.2	40.1	40.5	42.0	40.5	37.5	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	40.6	41.1
Rubber and rubber products*	41.6	40.0	40.6	41.1	40.4	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.5	39.3	38.9	38.5	39.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.5	39.0	40.0	40.4	42.4	41.1	37.7	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.0	41.4
Leather & Leather Products	39.8	39.0	39.8	40.0	39.8	40.8	38.2	40.7	40.8	41.7	42.0	42.3	43.8

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1982 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1983 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	8.72	8.81	8.87	8.91	9.00	9.05	9.13	9.13	9.14	9.15	9.18	9.24	9.23
Durable Goods	8.76	8.85	8.95	8.94	9.01	9.07	9.11	9.15	9.18	9.23	9.23	9.28	9.28
Lumber & Wood Products	6.20	6.18	6.33	6.21	6.20	6.29	6.04	6.00	6.09	6.16	6.24	6.29	6.15
Furniture & Fixtures	6.64	6.64	6.84	6.74	6.73	6.77	6.82	6.95	6.86	6.72	6.68	6.86	6.95
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.78	8.88	8.86	8.99	9.06	9.06	9.12	9.12	9.12	9.19	9.27	9.35	9.40
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	8.81	8.89	8.84	9.07	9.00	9.01	9.15	9.23	9.21	9.21	9.20	9.24	9.24
Pottery & related products	8.28	8.33	8.52	8.53	8.81	8.74	8.72	8.77	8.74	8.77	8.97	8.93	8.60
Primary Metal Industries	8.82	8.85	8.94	8.98	9.03	9.03	9.16	9.22	9.27	9.29	9.24	9.32	9.18
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.*	9.89	9.75	10.04	9.92	10.33	10.19	9.98	9.88	10.18	10.07	9.77	10.06	9.86
Iron and Iron foundries*	8.43	8.51	8.51	8.59	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.08	9.08	8.97	9.21	9.19	9.20
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.17	13.34	13.42	13.40	13.63	13.43	13.83	13.59	13.52	13.96	13.63	13.98	13.64
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.38	7.44	7.64	7.63	7.60	7.49	7.67	7.94	7.87	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.66
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.05	9.02	9.07	9.04	9.12	9.22	9.23	9.29	9.36	9.38	9.43	9.41	9.41
Metal cans	10.19	10.18	10.60	10.54	10.66	10.80	10.44	10.74	10.43	10.68	10.85	10.69	10.68
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	11.59	11.40	11.41	11.38	11.58	11.48	11.79	11.80	12.18	11.77	11.71	11.83	11.61
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.37	8.41	8.36	8.44	8.30	8.48	8.37	8.46	8.53	8.46	8.50	8.49	8.60
Metal stampings	8.50	8.51	8.51	8.38	8.52	8.48	8.68	8.59	8.77	8.89	9.00	8.95	8.86
Machinery, Except Electrical*	9.35	9.49	9.44	9.56	9.62	9.63	9.61	9.73	9.78	9.80	9.85	9.79	9.84
Construction & related machinery	8.76	9.03	9.20	9.27	9.26	9.35	9.50	9.57	9.49	9.53	9.50	9.64	9.59
Metalworking machinery	9.13	9.12	9.17	9.30	9.26	9.19	9.21	9.35	9.37	9.45	9.42	9.46	9.45
Special industry machinery	9.64	9.77	9.73	9.82	9.96	10.06	9.99	10.18	10.17	10.11	10.01	9.84	10.18
General industry machinery*	9.97	10.21	10.09	10.24	10.41	10.28	10.25	10.43	10.39	10.37	10.39	10.32	10.28
Service industry machinery*	8.79	8.56	8.36	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.44	8.51	8.55	8.90	8.93	8.97
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.66	8.66	8.71	8.75	8.79	8.89	8.98	8.97	8.97	9.04	9.11	9.19	9.20
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.39	6.36	6.67	6.63	6.89	6.81	7.00	7.29	7.10	7.03	7.15	7.21	7.17
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.62	7.56	7.58	7.56	7.61	7.90	7.85	7.65	7.83	7.92	7.87	7.91	7.83
Radio & TV receiving equipment*	7.30	7.33	7.35	7.38	7.34	7.29	7.44	7.46	7.63	7.57	7.85	7.99	8.01
Communication equipment	10.97	11.00	10.93	10.94	10.90	10.91	11.02	11.12	11.14	11.20	11.20	11.29	11.32
Electric components & access.	6.98	7.02	7.07	7.18	7.22	7.39	7.45	7.48	7.37	7.41	7.47	7.59	7.66
Transportation Equipment	11.74	12.09	12.80	12.15	12.10	12.17	12.27	12.32	12.41	12.35	12.22	12.37	12.63
Motor vehicles & equipment	12.42	12.70	13.51	12.74	12.75	12.86	12.87	12.90	13.00	12.89	12.79	12.89	13.20
Ship & boat building & repairing	9.95	9.96	9.94	10.67	10.44	10.53	10.53	10.70	10.52	10.80	10.67	10.71	10.89
Instruments & Related Products	9.13	9.16	9.19	9.38	9.44	9.57	9.57	9.69	9.73	9.65	9.64	9.85	9.83
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.53	6.67	6.67	6.85	6.97	6.92	6.94	6.97	7.10	7.29	7.12	7.23	7.16
Nondurable Goods	8.69	8.77	8.80	8.88	9.00	9.03	9.15	9.09	9.10	9.09	9.13	9.20	9.18
Food & Kindred Products	9.12	9.26	9.40	9.46	9.37	9.57	9.69	9.55	9.57	9.66	9.76	9.95	9.96
Canned, cured & frozen foods	8.04	8.01	8.27	8.19	8.48	8.42	8.41	8.84	8.68	8.75	8.60	8.46	8.45
Grain mill & bakery products	8.08	8.25	8.28	8.13	8.42	8.57	8.63	8.78	8.74	8.86	8.83	8.84	8.89
Beverages	13.04	13.71	13.84	14.03	12.99	13.22	13.45	13.07	13.10	13.08	13.04	13.65	13.86
Textile Mill Products	7.11	7.14	7.20	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.50	7.59	7.44	7.38	7.42	7.51	7.45
Textile finishing, except wool	7.74	7.78	7.98	8.13	8.25	7.94	8.21	8.10	8.01	8.03	8.01	8.03	7.97
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.86	5.83	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.89	5.91	5.91
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.48	5.45	5.45	5.47	5.51	5.52	5.35	5.49	5.54	5.59	5.59	5.59	5.65
Men's & boys' furnishings	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.64	5.64	5.83	5.93	5.97	5.85	5.90	5.91	5.99	5.96
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.80	5.90	6.07	6.05	5.91	6.16	6.19	6.04	6.14	6.15	6.18	6.49	6.45
Paper & Allied Products	8.74	8.80	8.85	8.99	9.16	9.14	9.16	9.22	9.16	9.23	9.24	9.31	9.35
Paperboard containers & boxes	8.32	8.46	8.61	8.75	8.84	8.87	8.80	8.99	8.88	8.96	8.96	9.02	9.09
Printing & Publishing	9.02	9.09	9.02	9.01	9.18	9.04	9.22	9.35	9.21	9.12	9.37	9.38	9.29
Newspapers*	10.11	10.06	10.10	10.20	10.25	10.17	10.37	10.27	10.30	10.42	10.37	10.32	10.27
Commercial printing	10.00	10.03	9.77	9.68	9.98	9.58	10.08	10.23	10.05	9.74	10.31	10.29	10.21
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.34	10.41	10.43	10.53	10.64	10.72	10.79	10.74	10.85	10.87	10.96	10.97	11.00
Industrial inorganic chemicals	10.90	10.80	10.82	10.96	10.96	10.77	10.91	11.01	11.25	11.13	11.21	11.38	11.24
Plastic materials & synthetics	10.52	10.51	10.50	10.72	10.52	10.52	11.00	10.91	11.06	11.32	11.50	11.56	11.69
Drugs	9.87	9.96	10.06	10.14	10.18	10.39	10.34	10.11	10.16	10.31	10.30	10.31	10.47
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods*	9.55	9.71	9.84	9.89	10.37	10.49	10.37	10.25	10.26	10.16	10.44	10.33	10.25
Paints & allied products	10.56	10.73	10.84	10.85	10.85	10.93	11.24	11.08	11.25	11.18	11.01	10.92	11.30
Industrial organic chemicals	11.67	11.77	11.66	11.78	11.76	11.79	11.93	12.18	12.40	12.42	12.48	12.42	12.37
Petroleum & Coal Products	14.00	14.32	14.54	14.65	14.90	15.06	15.62	15.43	15.54	15.64	15.18	15.42	15.54
Petroleum refining*	14.92	15.24	15.53	15.66	15.85	16.01	16.69	16.57	16.67	16.83	16.39	16.62	16.75
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.94	6.98	6.97	7.02	7.17	7.18	7.22	7.29	7.25	7.27	7.31	7.31	7.24
Rubber & rubber products*	6.95	6.89	6.97	7.02	7.20	7.03	7.27	7.31	7.35	7.25	7.33	7.44	7.32
Miscellaneous plastic products	6.96	7.01	6.97	7.01	7.17	7.21	7.21	7.28	7.23	7.27	7.30	7.28	7.22
Leather & Leather Products	5.33	5.21	5.19	5.24	5.39	5.64	5.44	5.38	5.47	5.61	5.67	5.64	5.68

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

* Data from 1982 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Aug 1983	Jul 1983	Aug 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,726	3,737	3,660	-11.0	66.0
Total Employment	3,407	3,428	3,339	-21.0	68.0
Total Unemployment	319	309	320	10.0	- 1.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	331	307	333	24.0	- 2.0
Unemployment Rate	8.6	8.3	8.7	0.3	- 0.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.9	8.4	9.2	0.5	- 0.3

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Aug 1983	Jul 1983	Aug 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
Regular State UI Program	99,451	102,967	128,791	-3,516	-29,340
Federal Employees' Program	677	695	602	- 18	+ 75
Veterans' Program	616	659	352	- 43	+ 264
Extended Benefits[1]	258	395	241	- 137	+ 17
Federal Supplemental Compensation[2]	16,042	20,367	--	-4,325	+16,042
TOTAL	117,044	125,083	129,986	-8,039	-12,942

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Extended Benefits "triggered off" in June 1981. Current figures reflect claims that were initially denied but declared valid on appeal and paid retroactively.

[2] Provides up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment benefits for eligible workers. This is a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and extends through September 30, 1983.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Aug 1983	Jul 1983	Aug 1982	Net Change From	
				Month ago	Year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	99.5	103.0	128.8	-3.5	-29.3
Male	48.7	52.7	65.7	-0.4	-17.0
Female	50.8	50.3	63.1	+0.5	-12.3
White, not Hispanic	69.5	71.8	88.8	-2.3	-19.3
Black, not Hispanic	17.6	19.6	25.3	-0.2	- 7.7
Hispanic	11.5	11.0	13.7	+0.5	- 2.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	- 0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1	0.0
INA	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	- 0.2
MANUFACTURING	33.1	37.0	47.3	-3.9	-14.2
Durable Goods	16.8	18.6	23.9	-1.8	- 7.1
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.8	3.2	3.8	-0.4	- 1.0
Machinery except electrical	4.0	4.2	4.9	-0.2	- 0.9
Electrical machinery	2.8	3.2	4.1	-0.4	- 1.3
Nondurable goods	16.3	18.4	23.4	-2.1	- 7.1
Food & kindred products	2.0	2.1	2.1	-0.1	- 0.1
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel & other textile products	5.1	6.0	7.5	-0.9	- 2.4
Printing & publishing	1.8	2.1	2.3	-0.3	- 0.5
Chemicals & allied products	2.3	2.8	4.4	-0.5	- 2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.7	2.2	2.8	-0.5	- 1.1
NONMANUFACTURING	66.0	65.8	79.5	+0.2	-13.5
Contract construction	6.0	7.2	7.6	-1.2	- 1.6
Transportation & public utilities	7.4	7.1	8.6	+0.3	- 1.2
Wholesale & retail trade	22.1	22.6	26.8	-0.5	- 4.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.3	3.4	3.8	-0.1	- 0.5
Services	20.8	19.9	24.6	+0.9	- 3.8
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	18.1	19.6	26.1	-1.5	- 8.0
25 through 34	29.6	30.3	38.6	-0.7	- 9.0
35 through 44	20.8	21.0	24.5	-0.2	- 3.7
45 through 54	15.5	15.8	19.8	-0.3	- 4.3
55 through 64	12.3	13.3	16.5	-0.1	- 4.2
65 & over	3.2	2.9	3.2	-0.3	0.0
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	11.2	14.1	13.3	-2.9	- 2.1
3 to 4 weeks	10.6	15.6	13.9	-5.0	- 3.3
5 through 14 weeks	52.6	43.4	67.1	+9.2	-14.5
15 weeks & over	25.1	29.8	34.5	-4.7	- 9.4

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jul[1] 1983	Jun[2] 1983	Year to Date[3]		
			1983	1982	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	3,912	2,805	16,532	8,363	+ 97.7
Private Units	3,512	2,805	16,338	8,236	+ 98.4
Single family	1,981	1,954	10,309	5,316	+ 93.9
Two-family	76	160	712	314	+126.8
Three-or-four family	60	126	305	125	+144.0
Five or more family	1,395	565	5,012	2,481	+102.0
Public Units	0	0	194	127	+ 52.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$176,749	$184,762	$1,002,857	$552,121	+ 81.6
New Buildings	$150,141	$147,109	$ 833,872	$404,369	+106.2
Additions and Alterations	$ 26,608	$ 37,653	$ 168,985	$147,752	+ 14.4

[1] Based on reports received from 424 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 438 of 567 municipalities

[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1981	Jan	3,296	±55	1.7%	288	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,265	±55	1.7%	272	±24	8.8%	7.7%	±.7	9.1%
	Mar	3,286	±55	1.7%	311	±25	8.0%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,304	±55	1.7%	270	±24	8.9%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,339	±55	1.6%	288	±24	8.3%	7.9%	±.7	8.9%
	Jun	3,354	±55	1.6%	270	±24	8.9%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,389	±55	1.6%	247	±23	9.3%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,338	±55	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Sep	3,272	±55	1.7%	220	±21	9.5%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Oct	3,352	±55	1.6%	230	±22	9.6%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	Nov	3,325	±55	1.7%	252	±23	9.1%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,270	±55	1.7%	259	±23	8.4%	7.3%	±.6	8.2%
1982	Jan	3,214	±55	1.7%	351	±27	7.7%	9.8%	±.7	7.1%
	Feb	3,180	±56	1.8%	327	±26	8.0%	9.3%	±.7	7.5%
	Mar	3,259	±55	1.7%	331	±26	7.9%	9.2%	±.7	7.6%
	Apr	3,275	±55	1.7%	319	±25	7.8%	8.9%	±.7	7.9%
	May	3,318	±55	1.7%	355	±27	7.6%	9.7%	±.7	7.2%
	Jun	3,353	±55	1.6%	314	±25	7.9%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Jul	3,399	±55	1.6%	312	±25	8.0%	8.4%	±.7	8.3%
	Aug	3,340	±55	1.6%	320	±26	8.0%	8.7%	±.7	8.0%
	Sep	3,288	±55	1.7%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Oct	3,336	±55	1.6%	300	±25	8.3%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Nov	3,330	±55	1.7%	345	±26	7.5%	9.4%	±.7	7.4%
	Dec	3,291	±55	1.7%	318	±25	7.9%	8.8%	±.7	8.0%
1983	Jan	3,263	±55	1.7%	322	±26	8.1%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,240	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,250	±55	1.7%	325	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,336	±55	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,342	±55	1.6%	272	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,382	±55	1.6%	315	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,428	±55	1.6%	309	±25	8.1%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,407	±55	1.6%	319	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1982 Benchmark

	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOL.		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,250	3,444.0	96,048	3,197.0	6,202	247.0	6.0	7.2
1979	104,961	3,556.0	98,824	3,311.0	6,137	246.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,582.0	99,303	3,323.0	7,637	259.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,587.0	100,397	3,325.0	8,273	262.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,624.0	99,526	3,299.0	10,678	325.0	9.7	9.0
1981								
Jan	107,923	3,611.0	99,901	3,343.0	8,022	268.0	7.4	7.4
Feb	108,034	3,594.0	100,069	3,339.0	7,965	255.0	7.4	7.1
Mar	108,364	3,637.0	100,406	3,340.0	7,958	297.0	7.3	8.2
Apr	108,777	3,630.0	100,878	3,353.0	7,899	277.0	7.3	7.6
May	109,293	3,612.0	101,045	3,347.0	8,243	265.0	7.5	7.3
Jun	108,434	3,587.0	100,430	3,328.0	8,004	259.0	7.4	7.2
Jul	108,588	3,569.0	100,854	3,333.0	7,824	236.0	7.2	6.6
Aug	108,818	3,556.0	100,840	3,308.0	7,978	248.0	7.3	7.0
Sep	108,494	3,543.0	100,258	3,298.0	8,236	245.0	7.6	6.9
Oct	109,012	3,584.0	100,343	3,323.0	8,569	261.0	8.0	7.3
Nov	109,272	3,568.0	100,172	3,304.0	9,100	264.0	8.3	7.4
Dec	109,184	3,548.0	99,613	3,272.0	9,571	276.0	8.8	7.8
1982								
Jan	109,034	3,592.0	99,688	3,263.0	9,346	329.0	8.6	9.2
Feb	109,364	3,564.0	99,695	3,254.0	9,669	310.0	8.8	8.7
Mar	109,478	3,615.0	99,597	3,303.0	9,881	312.0	9.0	8.6
Apr	109,740	3,634.0	99,484	3,311.0	10,256	323.0	9.3	8.9
May	110,378	3,643.0	99,994	3,314.0	10,384	329.0	9.4	9.0
Jun	110,147	3,617.0	99,681	3,313.0	10,466	304.0	9.5	8.4
Jul	110,416	3,630.0	99,588	3,324.0	10,828	306.0	9.3	8.4
Aug	110,614	3,634.0	99,683	3,301.0	10,931	333.0	9.9	9.2
Sep	110,858	3,644.0	99,543	3,308.0	11,315	336.0	10.2	9.2
Oct	110,752	3,630.0	99,176	3,298.0	11,576	332.0	10.5	9.1
Nov	111,042	3,658.0	99,136	3,303.0	11,906	355.0	10.7	9.7
Dec	111,129	3,626.0	99,093	3,292.0	12,036	334.0	10.8	9.2
1983								
Jan	110,548	3,609.0	99,103	3,311.0	11,446	298.0	10.4	8.3
Feb	110,553	3,623.0	99,063	3,314.0	11,490	309.0	10.4	8.5
Mar	110,484	3,595.0	99,103	3,292.0	11,381	303.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,786	3,637.0	99,458	3,367.0	11,328	270.0	10.2	7.4
May	110,749	3,579.0	99,557	3,335.0	11,192	244.0	10.1	6.8
Jun	111,932	3,647.0	100,786	3,342.0	11,146	305.0	10.0	8.4
Jul	111,875	3,652.0	101,285	3,345.0	10,590	307.0	9.5	8.4
Aug	112,261	3,700.0	101,563	3,369.0	10,699	331.0	9.5	8.9
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Data - *Employment and Earnings*, January 1983 and January 1982.
N.J. Data - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

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